THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS, EVIDENCE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

INVESTIGATION OF THE MURDER OF THOUSANDS OF POLISH OFFICERS IN THE KATYN FOREST NEAR SMOLENSK, RUSSIA

PART 3

(CHICAGO, ILL.)

MARCH 13 AND 14, 1952

Printed for the use of the Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation of the Facts, Evidence, and Circumstances of the Katyn Forest Massacre

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
93744 WASHINGTON : 1952

THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1952

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE,
Chicago, Ill.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:15 a. m., room 247, United States Courthouse, Hon. Ray J. Madden, chairman, presiding.

Present: Representatives Madden, Flood, Machrowicz, Furcolo, O'Konski, and Sheehan.

Also present: Representative Kluczynski; John J. Mitchell, chief counsel, and Roman Pucinski, investigator.

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

I might state at the opening that this series of hearings in Chicago is the third in a series of hearings held by this committee. This committee was created by the Congress last September 18, to investigate the Katyn Forest massacre.

I might introduce the members of the committee. On my right is Congressman Flood, of Pennsylvania. Next to Congressman Flood is Congressman Machrowicz, of Detroit, Mich. On my left is Congressman O'Konski, of Wisconsin, and on his left is Congressman Sheehan, of Chicago.

Congressman Dondero, of Michigan was unable to be present at the Chicago hearings, and Congressman Furcolo, of Massachusetts, will be here later today for the hearings.

I might further state that this is the first time in the history of Congress where a committee has been organized or authorized to investigate an international crime committed beyond the borders of our own country. The committee has maintained since its opening hearings a firm desire to hear everyone, including representatives of any organization or the representatives of any nation, who has any factual testimony to offer which will contribute to the solution of the murder massacre of approximately 14,000 Polish officers and civilians in the Katyn Forest in the Smolensk area of Russia during the early phases of World War II.

People have inquired or asked why are these hearings being held at this late date. Let me say that the world in the future will wonder why an effort had not been made by some government or international authority long ago, to officially determine the mass murderers.

They ask "Why Katyn?" There were mass murders, helpless people burned in ovens, wholesale tortures, and other kinds of killings of human beings by both Nazi dictators and Communist dictators. The Nuremberg trials were held. Some of the international criminals have received their penalties. This committee is trying to make an honest effort to assemble all the possible evidence in order that the

responsibility for the Katyn killings can be placed where it rightly belongs.

Our hearings are not anywhere near complete. We will have further hearings before the Congress finally adjourns, not only in this country but also we hope, across the ocean. Since our committee has been organized there have been a great number of letters and information regarding numerous witnesses, approximately 50 to 60, who want to testify regarding the Katyn massacres, in the London, Berlin, and Paris areas, and in other parts of the world. This committee has issued an invitation to the Russian Government to testify and present any evidence about Katyn it may possess. That invitation, as most of you know, was rejected. Nevertheless our committee feels that at any time the Russian Government or the present Polish Communist Government, or any other Nation has any evidence to offer to our committee on solving these mass murders, they are welcome to testify.

If any members of the committee have any statements to make, we would be glad to have them made at this time. If not, we will proceed with the first witness.

At this time I will submit House Resolution 539 to be recorded in the record of this hearing. It is an amended copy of House Resolution 390, Eighty-second Congress, first session.

(H. R. 539 is as follows:)

[H. Res. 539, 82d Cong., 2d sess.]

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the second, third, and fourth paragraphs of H. Res. 390, Eighty-second Congress, are amended to read as follows:

"The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the facts, evidence, and extenuating circumstances both before and after the massacre of thousands of Polish officers buried in mass graves in the Katyn Forest on the banks of the Dnieper River in the vicinity of Smolensk, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was then a Nazi-occupied territory formerly having been occupied and under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Upon completing the necessary hearings, the committee shall report to the House of Representatives (or the Clerk of the House, if the House is not in session) before January 3, 1953, the results of its investigation and study, together with any recommendations which the committee shall deem advisable.

"For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Chairman MADDEN. I will ask counsel to submit further information for the record.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of documentation I would like to put on the record and read in open session your letter which represents the committee's letter of invitation to the Soviet Government to testify.

Chairman MADDEN. It will be accepted in the record.

Mr. MITCHELL. The letter is dated February 21, 1952, addressed to His Excellency, the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Chairman MADDEN. The letter will be made part of the record.

(The letter referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 1" and is as follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE,
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1952.

His Excellency the AMBASSADOR OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: The House of Representatives of the United States of America on September 18, 1951, unanimously passed House Resolution 390; a copy of this resolution is attached for your information.

This resolution authorizes and directs a committee of Congress to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the facts, evidence, and extenuating circumstances both before and after the massacre of thousands of Polish officers buried in a mass grave in the Katyn Forest on the banks of the Dnieper in the vicinity of Smolensk, U. S. S. R.

This official committee of the United States Congress respectfully invites the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to submit any evidence, documents, and witnesses it may desire on or before May 1, 1952, pertaining to the Katyn Forest massacre.

These hearings and the taking of testimony from witnesses are being conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Very truly yours,

RAY J. MADDEN, *Chairman.*

[H. Res. 390, 82d Cong., 1st sess.]

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the facts, evidence, and extenuating circumstances both before and after the massacre of thousands of Polish officers buried in a mass grave in the Katyn Forest on the banks of the Dnieper in the vicinity of Smolensk, which was then a Nazi-occupied territory formerly having been occupied and under the control of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Upon completing the necessary hearings, the committee shall report to the House of Representatives (or the Clerk of the House, if the House is not in session) before the adjournment of the Eighty-second Congress the results of its investigation and its study, together with any recommendations which the committee shall deem advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to read your letter addressed to Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State.

FEBRUARY 21, 1952.

Hon. DEAN G. ACHESON,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On behalf of the Katyn Forest Massacre Committee, it is requested that the attached note be delivered to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is further requested that the committee be advised when the letter has been delivered.

Sincerely yours,

RAY J. MADDEN, M. C., *Chairman.*

The CHAIRMAN. That will be made part of the record.

(The letter referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 2," and is as follows:)

FEBRUARY 21, 1952.

Hon. DEAN G. ACHESON,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On behalf of the Katyn Forest Massacre Committee, it is requested that the attached note be delivered to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is further requested that the committee be advised when the letter has been delivered.

Sincerely yours,

RAY J. MADDEN, M. C., *Chairman.*

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to read the letter dated February 25 to the Honorable Ray J. Madden from the Department of State.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of February 21, 1952, in which you request the Department to deliver a letter from the Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The committee's letter was delivered to the Soviet Embassy at 2:21 p. m. today.

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. MCFALL,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Acting Secretary of State).

Chairman MADDEN. This will be made a part of the record.

(The letter referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 3" and is as follows:)

Hon. RAY J. MADDEN,
Chairman, Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 25, 1952.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of February 21, 1952, in which you request the Department to deliver a letter from the Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre to the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The committee's letter was delivered to the Soviet Embassy at 2:21 p. m. today.

Sincerely yours,

JACK K. MCFALL,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Acting Secretary of State).

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read the memorandum from the U. S. S. R. to the Department of State, dated February 20, 1952. This memorandum was in Russian, and it has been translated by the Department of State. It states as follows:

The Embassy is herewith returning Madden's letter transmitted by the Department of State with the text of the resolution of the House of Representatives of September 18, 1952, enclosed therewith, as violating the generally accepted rules of international relations and as an insult to the Soviet Union. The Embassy points out that—

1. The question of the Katyn crime has been investigated in 1944 by an official commission and it was established that the Katyn case was the work of the Hitlerite criminals, as was made public in the press on January 26, 1944.

2. For 8 years the Government of the United States of America did not raise any objections to such conclusion of the commission, until very recently.

In view of this, the Embassy considers it necessary to state that the raising of the question of the Katyn crime 8 years after the decision of the official commission can be solely for the purpose of slandering the Soviet Union and thus rehabilitating the generally recognized Hitlerite criminals.

The above-mentioned report of the official commission on the Katyn crime is enclosed herewith.

That memorandum was merely initialed when it was sent to the Department of State. The attachment was in Russian and consisted of a great number of pages which have been translated and are being made part of this record. This attachment, Mr. Chairman, is the document which was submitted by the Soviets at the Nuremburg trials in support of their allegation that Germans were responsible for the Katyn massacre. Included in this exhibit, Mr. Chairman, are the two documents in their original Russian language.

Chairman MADDEN. They will be accepted as part of the record.

(The letters and translation referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 4" and are as follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

[Translation]

TC No. 48660
T-18/R-XIII
Russian

[Seal of the U. S. S. R.]

No. 12

The Embassy is herewith returning Madden's letter transmitted by the Department of State with the text of the resolution of the House of Representatives of September 18, 1951, enclosed therewith, as violating the generally accepted rules of international relations and as an insult to the Soviet Union.

The Embassy points out that—

1. The question of the Katyn crime had been investigated in 1944 by an official commission, and it was established that the Katyn case was the work of the Hitlerite criminals, as was made public in the press on January 26, 1944.

2. For 8 years the Government of the United States of America did not raise any objections to such conclusion of the commission until very recently.

In view of this, the Embassy considers it necessary to state that the raising of the question of the Katyn crime 8 years after the decision of the official commission can be solely for the purpose of slandering the Soviet Union and thus rehabilitating the generally recognized Hitlerite criminals.

The above-mentioned report of the official commission on the Katyn crime is enclosed herewith.

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

(Initialed) A. P.

WASHINGTON, *February 29, 1952.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing translation bearing TC No. 48660 was prepared by the Division of Language Services of the Department of State and that it is a true and correct translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN W. PERKINS,
Chief, General Section,
Division of Language Services.

MARCH 19, 1952.

N 12

При этом Посольство возвращает препровожденное Госдепартаментом письмо Мэддена с приложенным к нему текстом резолюции палаты представителей от 18 сентября 1951 года, как нарушающее общепринятые нормы международных отношений и оскорбительное для Советского Союза.

Посольство напоминает, что:

1. Вопрос о катынском преступлении еще в 1944 году был расследован официальной Комиссией, и было установлено, что катынское дело является делом гитлеровских преступников, о чем было опубликовано в печати 26 января 1944 года;

2. Против такого заключения Комиссии Правительство США не заявляло никаких возражений в течение восьми лет, вплоть до последнего времени.

Посольство считает, ввиду этого, необходимым заявить, что возбуждение вопроса о катынском пре-

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ступлении через восемь лет после заключения официально" Комиссии может преследовать лишь цели оклеветать Советский Союз и реабилитировать, таким образом, общепризнанных гитлеровских преступников.

При сем прилагается вышеупомянутое сообщение официальной Комиссии о катынском преступлении.

Посольство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик
г. Вашингтон "29" февраля 1952 года

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR ASCERTAINING AND INVESTIGATING THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SHOOTING OF POLISH OFFICER PRISONERS BY THE GERMAN-FASCIST INVADERS IN THE KATYN FOREST

The Special Commission for Ascertaining and Investigating the Circumstances of the Shooting of Polish Officer Prisoners by the German-Fascist Invaders in the Katyn Forest (near Smolensk) was set up on the decision of the Extraordinary State Committee for Ascertaining and Investigating Crimes Committed by the German-Fascist Invaders and Their Associates.

The Commission consists of Academician N. N. Burdenko, member of the Extraordinary State Committee (chairman of the Commission); Academician Alexei Tolstoy, member of the Extraordinary State Committee; Metropolitan Nikolai, member of the Extraordinary State Committee; Lt. Gen. A. S. Gundorov, president of the All-Slav Committee; S. A. Kolesnikov, chairman of the executive committee of the Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Acadamician V. P. Potemkin, People's Commissar of Education of the Russian SFSR; Col. Gen. E. I. Smirnov, Chief of the Central Medical Administration of the Red Army; P. E. Melnikov, chairman of the Smolensk Regional Executive Committee.

To accomplish the task assigned to it the Commission invited the following medico-legal experts to take part in its work: V. I. Prozorovsky, chief medico-legal expert of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., director of scientific research in the Institute of Forensic Medicine; Doctor of Medicine V. M. Smolyaninov, head of the faculty of forensic medicine of the Second Moscow Medical Institute; P. S. Semenoysky and Docent M. D. Shvaikova, senior staff scientists of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health of the U. S. S. R.; and Prof. D. N. Voropayev, chief pathologist of the front, major of Medical Service.

The special Commission had at its disposal extensive material presented by the member of the Extraordinary State Committee Academician N. N. Burdenko, his collaborators, and the medico-legal experts who arrived in Smolensk on September 26, 1943, immediately upon its liberation, and carried out preliminary study and investigation of the circumstances of all the crimes perpetrated by the Germans.

The special Commission verified and ascertained on the spot that 15 kilometers from Smolensk, along the Vitebsk highway, in the section of the Katyn Forest named Kozy Gory, 200 meters to the southwest of the highway in the direction of the Dnieper, there are graves in which Polish war prisioners shot by the German occupationists were buried.

On the order of the special Commission, and in the presence of all its members and of the medico-legal experts, the graves were excavated. A large number of bodies clad in Polish military uniform were found in the graves. The total number of bodies, as calculated by the medico-legal experts, is 11,000. The medico-legal experts made detailed examinations of the exhumed bodies and of documents and material evidence discovered on the bodies and in the graves.

Simultaneously with the excavation of the graves an examination of the bodies, the special Commission examined numerous witnesses among local residents, whose testimony establishes with precision the time and circumstances of the crimes committed by the German occupationists.

The testimony of witnesses reveals the following:

THE KATYN FOREST

The Katyn Forest had for a long time been the favorite resort of Smolensk people, where they used to rest on holidays. The population of the neighborhood grazed cattle and gathered fuel in the Katyn Forest. Access to the Katyn Forest was not banned or restricted in any way. This situation prevailed in the Katyn Forest up to the outbreak of war. Even in the summer of 1941 there was a Young Pioneers' Camp of the Industrial Insurance Board in this forest, which was not disbanded until July 1941.

An entirely different regime was instituted in the Katyn Forest after the capture of Smolensk by the Germans. The forest was heavily patrolled. Notices appeared in many places warning that persons entering without special passes would be shot on the spot.

The part of the Katyn Forest named Kozy Gory was guarded particularly strictly, as was the area on the bank of the Dnieper, where 700 meters from the graves of the Polish war prisoners there was a country house—the rest home of the Smolensk Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal

Affairs. When the Germans arrived this country house was taken over by a German institution named Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineering Battalion.

POLISH WAR PRISONERS IN THE SMOLENSK AREA

The Special Commission established that, before the capture of Smolensk by the Germans, Polish war prisoners, officers and men, worked in the western district of the region, building and repairing roads. These war prisoners were quartered in three special camps named: Camp No. 1 O. N., Camp No. 2 O. N., and Camp No. 3 O. N. These camps were located 25 to 45 kilometers west of Smolensk.

The testimony of witnesses and documentary evidence establish that after the outbreak of hostilities, in view of the situation that arose, the camps could not be evacuated in time and all the Polish war prisoners, as well as some members of the guard and staffs of the camps, fell prisoner to the Germans.

The former Chief of Camp No. 1 O. N., Major of State Security V. M. Vetoshnikov, interrogated by the Special Commission, testified: "I was waiting for the order on the removal of the camp, but communication with Smolensk was cut. Then I myself with several staff members went to Smolensk to clarify the situation. In Smolensk I found a tense situation. I applied to the chief of traffic of the Smolensk section of the Western Railway, Ivanov, asking him to provide the camp with railway cars for the evacuation of the Polish war prisoners. But Ivanov answered that I could not count on receiving cars. I also tried to get in touch with Moscow to obtain permission to set out on foot, but I failed.

By this time Smolensk was already cut off from the camp by the Germans, and I do not know what happened to the Polish war prisoners and guards who remained in the camp."

Engineer S. V. Ivanov, who in July 1941 was acting Chief of Traffic of the Smolensk section of the Western Railway, testified before the Special Commission: "The Administration of Polish War Prisoners' Camps applied to my office for cars for evacuation of the Poles, but we had none to spare. Besides, we could not send cars to the Gussino line, where the majority of the Polish war prisoners were, since that line was already under fire. Therefore, we could not comply with the request of the camps' administration. Thus the Polish war prisoners remained in Smolensk region."

The presence of the Polish war prisoners in the camps in Smolensk region is confirmed by the testimony of numerous witnesses who saw these Poles near Smolensk in the early months of the occupation up to September 1941 inclusive.

Witness Maria Alexandrovna Sashneva, elementary schoolteacher in the village of Zenkovo, told the Special Commission that in August 1941 she gave shelter in her house in Zenkovo to a Polish war prisoner who had escaped from camp.

"The Pole wore Polish military uniform, which I recognized at once, as during 1940 and 1941 I used to see groups of Polish war prisoners working on the road under guard. * * * I took an interest in the Pole because it turned out that, before being called up, he had been an elementary schoolteacher in Poland. Since I had graduated from a pedagogical institute and was preparing to be a teacher, I started to talk with him. He told me that he had completed normal school in Poland and then studied at some military school and was a junior lieutenant of the reserve. At the outbreak of war between Poland and Germany he was called up and served in Brest-Litovsk, where he was taken prisoner by Red Army units. * * * He spent over a year in the camp near Smolensk.

"When the Germans arrived they seized the Polish camp and instituted a strict regime in it. The Germans did not regard the Poles as human beings. They oppressed and outraged them in every way. On some occasions Poles were shot without any reason at all. He decided to escape. Speaking of himself, he said that his wife, too, was a teacher and that he had two brothers and two sisters. * * *"

On leaving next day the Pole gave his surname, which Sashneva put down in a book. In this book, Practical Studies in Natural History, by Yagodovsky, which Sashneva handed to the Special Commission, there is a note on the last page: "Juzeph and Sofia Loek. House 25, Ogorodnaya St., town, Zamostye." In the lists published by the Germans, under No. 3796, Lt. Juzeph Loek is put down as having been shot at Kozy Gory in the Katyn Forest in the spring of 1940.

Thus, from the German report, it would appear that Juzeph Loek had been shot 1 year before the witness Sashneva saw him.

The witness, N. V. Danilenkov, a farmer of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm of the Katyn Rural Soviet stated: "In August and September 1941 when the Germans arrived, I used to meet Poles working on the roads in groups of 15 to 20."

Similar statements were made by the following witnesses: Soldatenkov, former headman of the Village of Borok; A. S. Kolachev, a Smolensk doctor; A. P. Ogloblin, a priest; T. I. Sergeyev, track foreman; P. A. Smiryagin, engineer; A. M. Moskovskaya, resident of Smolensk; A. M. Alexeyev, chairman of a collective farm in the village of Borok; I. V. Kutseyev, waterworks technician; V. P. Gorodetsky, a priest; A. T. Bazekina, a bookkeeper; E. N. Vetrova, a teacher; I. V. Savvateyev, station master at the Gnezdovo station, and others.

ROUND-UPS OF POLISH WAR PRISONERS

The presence of Polish war prisoners in the autumn of 1941 in Smolensk districts is also confirmed by the fact that the Germans made numerous round-ups of those war prisoners who had escaped from the camps.

Witness I. M. Kartoshkin, a carpenter, testified: "In the autumn of 1941 the Germans not only scoured the forests for Polish war prisoners, but also used police to make night searches in the villages."

M. D. Zakharov, former headman of the village of Novye Bateki, testified that in the autumn of 1941 the Germans intensively combed the villages and forests in search of Polish war prisoners.

Witness N. V. Danilenkov, a farmer of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm, testified: "Special round-ups were held in our place to catch Polish war prisoners who had escaped. Some searches took place in my house two or three times. After one such search I asked the headman, Konstantin Sergeyev, whom they were looking for in our village. Sergeyev said that an order had been received from the German Kommandantur according to which searches were to be made in all houses without exception, since Polish war prisoners who had escaped from the camp were hiding in our village. After some time the searches were discontinued."

The witness collective farmer T. E. Fatkov testified: "Round-ups and searches for Polish war prisoners took place several times. That was in August and September 1941. After September 1941 the round-ups were discontinued and no one saw Polish war prisoners any more."

SHOOTINGS OF POLISH WAR PRISONERS

The above-mentioned Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineering Battalion quartered in the country house at Kozy Gory did not engage in any engineering work. Its activities were a closely guarded secret. What this headquarters engaged in, in reality, was revealed by numerous witnesses, including A. M. Alexeyeva, O. A. Mikhailova, and Z. P. Konakhovskaya, residents of the village of Borok of the Katyn Rural Soviet.

On the order of the German Commandant of the settlement of Katyn, they were detailed by the headman of the village of Borok, V. I. Soldatenkov, to serve the personnel of headquarters at the above-mentioned country house.

On arrival in Kozy Gory they were told through an interpreter about a number of restrictions: they were absolutely forbidden to go far from the country house or to go to the forest, to enter rooms without being called and without being escorted by German soldiers, to remain on the grounds of the country house at night. They were allowed to come to work and leave after work only by a definite route and only when escorted by soldiers.

This warning was given to Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya, through an interpreter, personally by the Chief of the German Institution, Oberstleutnant [Lt. Col.] Arnes, who for this purpose summoned them one at a time.

As to the personnel of the headquarters, A. M. Alexeyeva testified:

"In the Kozy Gory country house there were always about 30 Germans. Their chief was Lieutenant Colonel Arnes, and his aide was First Lieutenant Rekst. Here were also a Second Lieutenant Hott; Sergeant Major Lumert; noncommissioned officer in charge of supplies Rose; his assistant Isikes; Sergeant Major Grenewski, who was in charge of the power station; the photographer, a corporal whose name I do not remember; the interpreter, a Volga German whose name

seems to have been Johann, but I called him Ivan; the cook, a German named Gustav; and a number of others whose names and surnames I do not know."

Soon after beginning their work Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya began to notice that "something shady" was going on at the country house.

A. M. Alexeyeva testified:

"The interpreter Johann warned us several times on behalf of Arnes that we were to hold our tongues and not chatter about what we saw and heard at the country house.

"Besides, I guessed from a number of signs that the Germans were engaged in some shady doings at this country house. * * *

"At the close of August and during most of September 1941 several trucks used to come practically every day to the Kozy Gory country house.

"At first I paid no attention to that, but later I noticed that each time these trucks arrived at the grounds of the country house they stopped for half an hour, and sometimes for a whole hour, somewhere on the country road connecting the country house with the highway.

"I drew this conclusion because some time after these trucks reached the grounds of the country house the noise they made would cease. Simultaneously with the noise stopping, single shots would be heard. The shots followed one another at short but approximately even intervals. Then the shooting would die down and the trucks would drive up right to the country house.

"German soldiers and noncommissioned officers came out of the trucks. Talking noisily they went to wash in the bathhouse, after which they engaged in drunken orgies. On those days a fire was always kept burning in the bathhouse stove.

"On days when the trucks arrived more soldiers from some German military units used to arrive at the country house. Special beds were put up for them in the soldiers' casino set up in one of the halls of the country house. On those days many meals were cooked in the kitchen and a double ration of drinks was served with the meals.

"Shortly before the trucks reached the country house armed soldiers went to the forest, evidently to the spot where the trucks stopped, because in half an hour or an hour they returned in these trucks, together with the soldiers who lived permanently in the country house.

"Probably I would not have watched or noticed how the noise of the trucks coming to the country house used to die down and then rise again were it not for the fact that whenever the trucks arrived we (Konakhovskaya, Mikhailova, and myself) were driven to the kitchen if we happened to be in the courtyard near the house; and they would not let us out of the kitchen if we happened to be in it.

"There was also the fact that on several occasions I noticed stains of fresh blood on the clothes of two lance corporals. All this made me pay close attention to what was going on at the country house. Then I noticed strange intervals in the movement of the trucks and their pauses in the forest. I also noticed that bloodstains appeared on the clothes of the same two men—the lance corporals. One of them was tall and red-headed, the other of medium height and fair.

"From all this I inferred that the Germans brought people in the truck to the country house and shot them. I even guessed approximately where this took place as, when coming to and leaving the country house, I noticed freshly thrown-up earth in several places near the road. The area of this freshly thrown-up earth increased in length every day. In the course of time the earth in these spots began to look normal."

In answer to a question put by the Special Commission—what kind of people were shot in the forest near the country house—Alexeyeva replied that they were Polish war prisoners, and in confirmation of her words, stated:

"There were days when no trucks arrived at the country house, but even so soldiers left the house for the forest from which came frequent single shots. On returning the soldiers always took a bath and then drank.

"Another thing happened. Once I stayed at the country house somewhat later than usual. Mikhailova and Konakhovskaya had already left. Before I finished the work which had kept me there, a soldier suddenly entered and told me I could go. He referred to Rose's order. He also accompanied me to the highway.

"On the highway 150 or 200 meters from where the road branches off to the country house I saw a group of about 30 Polish war prisoners marching along the highway under heavy German escort.

"I knew them to be Poles because even before the war, and for some time after the Germans came, I used to meet Polish war prisoners on the highway wearing the same uniform with their characteristic four-cornered hats.

"I halted near the roadside to see where they were being led, and I saw that they turned toward our country house at Kozy Gory.

"Since by that time I had begun to watch closely everything going on at the country house, I became interested in this situation. I went back some distance along the highway, hid in bushes near the roadside, and waited. In some 20 or 30 minutes I heard the familiar, characteristic single shots.

"Then everything became clear to me and I hurried home.

"I also concluded that evidently the Germans were shooting Poles not only in the daytime when we worked at the country house, but also at night in our absence. I understood this also from recalling the occasions when all the officers and men who lived in the country house, with the exception of the sentries, woke up late, about noon.

"On several occasions we guessed about the arrival of the Poles in Kozy Gory from the tense atmosphere that descended on the country house * * *

"All the officers left the country house and only a few sentries remained in it, while the sergeant major kept checking up on the sentries over the telephone. * * *"

O. A. Mikhailova testified: "In September 1941 shooting was heard very often in the Kozy Gory Forest. At first I took no notice of the trucks which arrived at our country house, which were closed at the sides and on top and painted green. They used to drive up to our country house always accompanied by noncommissioned officers. Then I noticed that these trucks never entered our garage, and also that they were never unloaded. They used to come very often, especially in September 1941."

"Among the noncommissioned officers who always sat with the drivers I began to notice one tall one with a pale face and red hair. When these trucks drove up to the country house, all the noncommissioned officers, as if at a command, went to the bathhouse and bathed for a long time, after which they drank heavily in the country house.

"Once this tall red-headed German got down from the truck, went to the kitchen and asked for water. When he was drinking the water out of a glass I noticed blood on the cuff of the right sleeve of his uniform."

O. A. Mikhailova and Z. P. Konakhovskaya witnessed the shooting of two Polish war prisoners who had evidently escaped from the Germans and had been caught.

Mikhailova testified:

"Once Konakhovskaya and I were at our usual work in the kitchen when we heard a noise near the country house. On coming out we saw two Polish war prisoners surrounded by German soldiers who were explaining something to Noncommissioned Officer Rose. Then Lieutenant Colonel Arnes came over to them and told Rose something. We hid some distance away, as we were afraid that Rose would beat us up for being inquisitive. We were discovered, however, and at a signal from Rose the mechanic Grenewski drove us into the kitchen and the Poles away from the country house. A few minutes later we heard shots. The German soldiers and Noncommissioned Officer Rose, who soon returned, were engaged in animated conversation. Wanting to find out what the Germans had done to the detained Poles, Konakhovskaya and I came out again. Arnes' aide, who came out simultaneously with us from the main entrance of the country house, asked Rose something in German, to which the latter answered, also in German, "Everything is in order." We understood these words because the Germans often used them in their conversation. From all that took place I concluded that these two Poles had been shot."

Similar testimony was given by Z. P. Konakhovskaya.

Frightened by the happenings at the country house, Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya decided to quit work there on some convenient pretext. Taking advantage of the reduction of their wages from 9 to 3 marks a month at the beginning of January 1942, on Mikhailova's suggestion they did not report for work. In the evening of the same day a car come to fetch them, they were brought to the country house and locked up in a cell by way of punishment—Mikhailova for 8 days and Alexeyeva and Konakhovskaya for 3 days each.

After they had served their terms all of them were discharged.

While working at the country house Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya had been afraid to speak to each other about what they had observed of

the happenings there. Only after they were arrested, sitting in the cell at night, did they share their knowledge.

At the interrogation on December 24, 1943, Mikhailova testified:

"Here for the first time we talked frankly about the happenings at the country house. I told all I knew. It turned out that Konakhovskaya and Alexeyeva also knew all these facts but, like myself, had been afraid to discuss them. I learned from them that it was Polish war prisoners the Germans were shooting at Kozy Gory, since Alexeyeva said that once in the autumn of 1941, when she was going home after work, she saw the Germans driving a large group of Polish war prisoners into Kozy Gory Forest and then she heard shooting."

Similar testimony was given by Alexeyeva and Konakhovskaya.

(On comparing notes Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya arrived at the firm conviction that in August and September 1941 the Germans had engaged in mass shootings of Polish war prisoners at the country house in Kozy Gory.

The testimony of Alexeyeva is confirmed by the testimony of her father, Mikhail Alexeyev, whom she told as far back as in the autumn of 1941, during her work at the country house, about her observations of the Germans' activities at the country house. "For a long time she would not tell me anything." Mikhail Alexeyev testified. "Only on coming home she complained that she was afraid to work at the country house and did not know how to get away. When I asked her why she was afraid she said that very often shooting was heard in the forest. Once she told me in secret that in Kozy Gory Forest the Germans were shooting Poles. I listened to my daughter and warned her very strictly that she should not tell anyone else about it, as otherwise the Germans would learn and then our whole family would suffer."

That Polish war prisoners used to be brought to Kozy Gory in small groups of 20 to 30 men escorted by five to seven German soldiers, was also testified to by other witnesses interrogated by the Special Commission: P. G. Kisselev, peasant of Kozy Gory hamlet; M. G. Krivozertsev, carpenter of Krasny Bor station in the Katyn Forest; S. S. Ivanov, former station master at Gnezdovo in the Katyn Forest area; I. V. Savvateyev, station master on duty at the same station; M. A. Alexeyev, chairman of a collective farm in the village of Borok; A. P. Ogloblin, priest of Kuprino Church, and others.

These witnesses also heard shots in the forest at Kozy Gory.

Of especially great importance in ascertaining what took place at Kozy Gory country house in the autumn of 1941 is the testimony of Professor of Astronomy B. V. Bazilevsky, director of the Smolensk Observatory.

In the early days of the occupation of Smolensk by the Germans, Professor Bazilevsky was forcibly appointed assistant burgomaster, while to the post of burgomaster they appointed the lawyer, B. G. Menshagin, who subsequently left together with them, a traitor who enjoyed the special confidence of the German command and in particular of the Smolensk Commandant von Schwetz.

Early in September 1941 Bazilevsky addressed to Menshagin a request to solicit the Commandant von Schwetz for the liberation of the teacher Zhiglinsky from war prisoners' camp No. 126. In compliance with this request Menshagin approached von Schwetz and then informed Bazilevsky that his request could not be granted since, according to von Schwetz, "instructions had been received from Berlin prescribing that the strictest regime be maintained undeviatingly with regard to war prisoners without any easing up on this matter.

"I involuntarily retorted," witness Bazilevsky testified, "'Can anything be stricter than the regime existing in the camp?' Menshagin looked at me in a strange way and bending to my ear, answered in a low voice: 'Yes, there can be. The Russians can at least be left to die off, but as to the Polish war prisoners, the orders say that they are to be simply exterminated.'

"'How is that? How should it be understood?' I exclaimed.

"'This should be understood literally. There is such a directive from Berlin,' answered Menshagin, and asked me 'for the sake of all that is holy' not to tell anyone about this. * * *

"About a fortnight after this conversation with Menshagin, when I was again received by him, I could not keep from asking: 'What news about the Poles?' Menshagin paused for a moment, but then aswered: 'Everything is over with them. Von Schwetz told me that they had been shot somewhere near Smolensk.'

"Seeing my bewilderment Menshagin warned me again about the necessity of keeping this affair in the strictest secrecy and then started 'explaining' to me the Germans' policy in this matter. He told me that the shooting of Poles was one link in the general chain of anti-Polish policy pursued by Germany, which

became especially marked in connection with the conclusion of the Russo-Polish Treaty."

Bazilevsky also told the Special Commission about his conversation with Hirschfeld, the Sonderfuehrer of the Seventh Department of the German Commandant's Office, a Baltic German who spoke good Russian:

"With cynical frankness Hirschfeld told me that the harmfulness and inferiority of the Poles had been proved by history and therefore reduction of Poland's population would fertilize the soil and make possible an extension of Germany's living space. In this connection Hirschfeld boasted that absolutely no intellectuals had been left in Poland, as they had all been hanged, shot, or confined in camps."

Bazilevsky's testimony is confirmed by the witness I. E. Yefimov, professor of physics, who has been interrogated by the Special Commission and whom Bazilevsky at that time, in the autumn of 1941, told about his conversation with Menshagin.

Documentary corroboration of Bazilevsky's and Yefimov's testimony is supplied by notes made by Menshagin in his own hand in his notebook.

This notebook, containing 17 incomplete pages, was found in the files of the Smolensk Municipal Board after the liberation of Smolensk by the Red Army.

Menshagin's ownership of the notebook and his handwriting have been confirmed both by Bazilevsky, who knew Menshagin's hand well, and by expert graphologists.

Judging by the dates in the notebook, its contents relate to the period from early August 1941 to November of the same year.

Among the various notes on economic matters (on firewood, electric power, trade, etc.) there are a number of notes made by Menshagin evidently as a reminder of instructions issued by the German commandant's office in Smolensk.

These notes reveal with sufficient clarity the range of problems with which the Municipal Board dealt as the organ fulfilling all the instructions of the German command.

The first three pages of the notebook lay down in detail the procedure in organizing the Jewish "ghetto" and the system of reprisals to be applied against the Jews.

Page 10, dated August 15, 1941, contains the following note:

"All fugitive Polish war prisoners are to be detained and delivered to the commandant's office."

Page 15 (undated) contains the entry: "Are there any rumors among the population concerning the shooting of Polish war prisoners in Kozy Gory (for Umnov)."

It transpires from the initial entry, firstly, that on August 15, 1941, Polish war prisoners were still in the Smolensk area and, secondly, that they were being arrested by the German authorities.

The second entry indicates that the German command, worried by the possibility of rumors circulating among the civilian population about the crime it had committed, issued special instructions for the purpose of checking this surmise.

Umnov, mentioned in this entry, was the chief of the Russian police in Smolensk during the early months of its occupation.

BEGINNING OF GERMAN PROVOCATION

In the winter of 1942–43 the general military situation changed sharply to the disadvantage of the Germans. The military power of the Soviet Union was continually growing stronger. The unity between the U. S. S. R. and her allies was growing in strength. The Germans resolved to launch a provocation, using for this purpose the atrocities they had committed in the Katyn Forest, and ascribing them to the organs of the Soviet authorities. In this way they intended to set the Russians and Poles at loggerheads and to cover up the traces of their own crimes.

A priest, A. P. Ogloblin, of the village of Kuprino in the Smolensk district, testified:

"After the events at Stalingrad, when the Germans began to feel uncertain, they launched this business. The people started to say that 'the Germans are trying to mend their affairs.'

"Having embarked on the preparation of the Katyn provocation, the Germans first set about looking for 'witnesses' who would, under the influence of persuasion, bribes, or threats, give the testimony which the Germans needed.

"The attention of the Germans was attracted to the peasant Parfen Gavrilovich Kisselev, born in 1870, who lived in the hamlet nearest to the country house in Kozy Gory."

Kisselev was summoned to the Gestapo at the close of 1942. Under the threat of reprisals, they demanded of him fictitious testimony alleging that he knew that in the spring of 1940 the Bolsheviks shot Polish war prisoners at the country house of the administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in Kozy Gory.

Kisselev testified before the commission:

"In the autumn of 1942 two policemen came to my house and ordered me to report to the Gestapo at Gnezdovo station. On that same day I went to the Gestapo, which had its premises in a two-story house next to the railway station. In a room I entered there were a German officer and interpreter. The German officer started asking me through the interpreter how long I had lived in that district, what my occupation and my material circumstances were.

"I told him that I had lived in the hamlet in the area of Kozy Gory since 1907 and worked on my farm. As to my material circumstances, I said that I had experienced some difficulties since I was old and my sons were in the war.

"After a brief conversation on this subject, the officer stated that, according to information at the disposal of the Gestapo, in 1940, in the area of Kozy Gory in the Katyn Forest, staff members of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs shot Polish officers, and he asked me what testimony I could give on this score. I answered that I had never heard of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs shooting people at Kozy Gory, and that anyhow it was impossible, I explained to the officer, since Kozy Gory is an absolutely open and much frequented place, and if shootings had gone on there the entire population of the neighboring villages would have known.

"The officer told me I must nevertheless give such evidence, because he alleged the shootings did take place. I was promised a big reward for this testimony.

"I told the officer again that I did not know anything about shootings, and that nothing of the sort could have taken place in our locality before the war. In spite of this, the officer persistently insisted on my giving false evidence.

"After the first conversation about which I have already spoken, I was summoned again to the Gestapo only in February 1943. By that time I knew that other residents of neighboring villages had also been summoned to the Gestapo and that the same testimony they demanded of me had also been demanded of them.

"At the Gestapo the same officer and interpreter who had interrogated me the first time again demanded of me evidence that I had witnessed the shooting of Polish officers, allegedly carried out by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940. I again told the Gestapo officer that this was a lie, as before the war I had not heard anything about any shootings, and that I would not give false evidence. The interpreter, however, would not listen to me, but took a handwritten document from the desk and read it to me. It said that I, Kisselev, resident of a hamlet in the Kozy Gory area, personally witnessed the shooting of Polish officers by staff members of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940.

"Having read this document, the interpreter told me to sign it. I refused to do so. The interpreter began to force me to do it by abuse and threats. Finally he shouted: 'Either you sign it at once or we shall destroy you. Make your choice.'

"Frightened by these threats, I signed the document and thought that would be the end of the matter."

Later, after the Germans had arranged visits to the Katyn graves by various "delegations," Kisselev was forced to speak before a "Polish delegation" which arrived there.

Kisselev forgot the contents of the protocol he had signed at the Gestapo, got mixed up, and finally refused to speak.

The Gestapo then arrested Kisselev, and by ruthless beatings, in the course of 6 weeks again obtained his consent to make "public speeches."

In this connection Kisselev stated:

"In reality things went quite a different way.

"In the spring of 1943 the Germans announced that in the Kozy Gory area in Katyn Forest they had discovered the graves of Polish officers allegedly shot in 1940 by organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

"Soon after that the Gestapo interpreter came to my house and took me to the forest in the Kozy Gory area.

"When we had left the house and were alone together, the interpreter warned me that I must tell the people present in the forest everything exactly as it was written down in the document I had signed at the Gestapo.

"When I came into the forest I saw open graves and a group of strangers. The interpreter told me that these were 'Polish delegates' who had arrived to inspect the graves.

"When we approached the graves the 'delegates' started asking me various questions in Russian in connection with the shooting of the Poles, but as more than a month had passed since I had been summoned to the Gestapo I forgot everything that was in the document I had signed, got mixed up, and finally said I did not know anything about the shooting of the Polish officers.

"The German officer got very angry. The interpreter roughly dragged me away from the 'delegation' and chased me off.

"The next morning a car with a Gestapo officer drove up to my house. He found me in the yard, told me that I was under arrest, put me into the car and took me to Smolensk Prison. * * *

"After my arrest I was interrogated many times, but they beat me more than they questioned me. The first time they summoned me they beat and abused me mercilessly, stating that I had let them down, and then sent me back to the cell.

"The next time I was summoned they told me I had to state publicly that I had witnessed the shooting of Polish officers by the Bolsheviks, and that until the Gestapo was convinced that I would do this in good faith I would not be released from prison. I told the officer that I would rather sit in prison than tell people lies to their faces. After that I was badly beaten up.

"There were several such interrogations accompanied by beatings, and as a result I lost all my strength, my hearing became poor and I could not move my right arm.

"About 1 month after my arrest a German officer summoned me and said: 'You see the consequences of your obstinacy, Kisselev. We have decided to execute you. In the morning we shall take you to Katyn Forest and hang you.' I asked the officer not to do this, and tried to convince him that I was not fit for the part of 'eyewitness' of the shooting as I did not know how to tell lies and therefore I would mix everything up again. The officer continued to insist. Several minutes later soldiers came into the room and started beating me with rubber clubs.

"Being unable to stand the beatings and torture, I agreed to appear publicly with a fallacious tale about the shooting of the Poles by the Bolsheviks. After that I was released from prison on condition that at the first demand of the Germans I would speak before 'delegations' in Katyn Forest. * * *

"On every occasion, before leading me to the open graves in the forest, the interpreter used to come to my house, call me out into the yard, take me aside to make sure that no one would hear, and for half an hour make me memorize by heart everything I would have to say about the alleged shooting of Polish officers by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940.

"I recall that the interpreter told me something like this: 'I live in a cottage in Kozy Gory area not far from the country house of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. In the spring of 1940, I saw Poles taken to the forest on various nights and shot there.' And then it was imperative that I must state literally that 'this was the doing of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.'

"After I had memorized what the interpreter told me, he would take me to the open graves in the forest and compel me to repeat all this in the presence of 'delegations' which came there. My statements were strictly supervised and directed by the Gestapo interpreter.

"Once when I spoke before some 'delegation' I was asked the question: 'Did you personally see these Poles before they were shot by the Bolsheviks?' I was not prepared for such a question and answered the way it was in fact, i. e., that I saw Polish war prisoners before the war, as they worked on the roads. Then the interpreter roughly dragged me aside and drove me home.

"Please believe me when I say that all the time I felt pangs of conscience, as I knew that in reality the Polish officers had been shot by the Germans in 1941. I had no other choice, as I was constantly threatened with the repetition of my arrest and torture."

P. G. Kisselev's testimony regarding his summons to the Gestapo, subsequent arrest, and beatings are confirmed by his wife Aksinya Kisseleva, born in 1870, his son Vasili Kisselev, born in 1911, and his daughter-in-law Maria Kisseleva, born in 1918, who live with him, as well as by track foreman Timofey Sergeyev, born in 1901, who rents a room in Kisselev's hamlet.

The injuries caused to Kisselev at the Gestapo (injury of shoulder, considerable impairment of hearing) are confirmed by a report of medical examination.

In their search for "witnesses" the Germans subsequently became interested in railway workers at the Gnezdovo station, 2½ kilometers from Kozy Gory. In the spring of 1940 the Polish prisoners of war arrived at this station, and the Germans evidently wanted to obtain corroborating testimony from the railwaymen. For this purpose, in the spring of 1943, the Germans summoned to the Gestapo the ex-station master of Gnezdovo station, S. V. Ivanov, the station master on duty, I. V. Savvateyev, and others.

S. P. Ivanov, born in 1882, gave the following account of the circumstances in which he was summoned to the Gestapo:

"It was in March 1943. I was interrogated by a German officer in the presence of an interpreter. Having asked me through the interpreter who I was and what post I held at Gnezdovo station before the occupation of the district by the Germans, the officer inquired whether I knew that in the spring of 1940 large parties of captured Polish officers had arrived at Gnezdovo station in several trains.

"I said that I knew about this.

"The officer then asked me whether I knew that in the same spring, 1940, soon after the arrival of the Polish officers, the Bolsheviks had shot them all in the Katyn Forest.

"I answered that I did not know anything about that, and that it could not be so, as in the course of 1940–41, up to the occupation of Smolensk by the Germans, I had met captured Polish officers who had arrived in spring, 1940, at Gnezdovo station, and who were engaged in road-construction work.

"Then the officer told me that if a German officer asserted that the Poles had been shot by the Bolsheviks it meant that this was the case. 'Therefore,' the officer continued, 'you need not fear anything, and you can sign with a clear conscience a protocol saying that the Polish officers who were prisoners of war were shot by the Bolsheviks and that you witnessed it.'

"I replied that I was already an old man, that I was 61 years old, and did not want to commit a sin in my old age. I could only testify that the Polish prisoners of war really arrived at Gnezdovo Station in the spring of 1940.

"The German officer began to persuade me to give the required testimony, promising that if I agreed he would promote me from the position of watchman on a railway crossing to that of station master of Gnezdovo Station, which I had held under the Soviet Government, and also to provide for my material needs.

"The interpreter emphasized that my testimony as a former railway employee at Gnezdovo Station, the nearest station to Katyn Forest, was extremely important for the German command, and that I would not regret it if I gave such testimony.

"I understood that I had landed in an extremely difficult situation, and that a sad fate awaited me. However, I again refused to give false testimony to the German officer.

"After that the German officer started shouting at me, threatening me with beating and shooting, and said I did not understand what was good for me. However, I stood my ground.

"The interpreter then drew up a short protocol in German on one page, and gave me a free translation of its contents.

"This protocol recorded, as the interpreter told me, only the fact of the arrival of the Polish war prisoners at Gnezdovo Station. When I asked that my testimony be recorded not only in German but also in Russian, the officer finally was beside himself with fury, beat me up with a rubber club, and drove me off the premises. * * *"

I. V. Savvateyev, born in 1880, stated:

"In the Gestapo I testified that in spring 1940, Polish war prisoners arrived at the station of Gnezdovo in several trains and proceeded further by car, and I did not know where they went. I also added that I repeatedly met these Poles later on the Moscow-Minsk highway, where they were working on repairs in small groups.

"The officer told me I was mixing things up, that I could not have met the Poles on the highway, as they had been shot by the Bolsheviks, and demanded that I testify to this. I refused.

"After threatening and cajoling me for a long time, the officer consulted with the interpreter in German about something, and then the interpreter wrote a short protocol and gave it to me to sign. He explained that it was a record of

my testimony. I asked the interpreter to let me read the protocol myself, but he interrupted me with abuse, ordering me to sign it immediately and get out. I hesitated a minute. The interpreter seized a rubber club hanging on the wall and made a move to strike me. After that I signed the protocol shoved at me. The interpreter told me to get out and go home, and not to talk to anyone or I would be shot. * * *"

The search for "witnesses" was not limited to the above-mentioned persons. The Germans strove persistently to locate former employees of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and extort from them false testimony.

Having chanced to arrest E. L. Ignatyuk, formerly a laborer in the garage of the Smolensk Regional Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, the Germans stubbornly, by threats and beatings, tried to extort from him testimony that he had been a chauffeur and not merely a laborer in the garage and had himself driven Polish war prisoners to the site of the shooting.

E. L. Ignatyuk, born in 1903, testified in this connection:

"When I was interrogated for the first time by Chief of Police Alferchik, he accused me of agitating against the German authorities, and asked what work I had done for the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. I replied that I had worked in the garage of the Smolensk Regional Administration of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs as a laborer. At this interrogation, Alferchik tried to get me to testify that I had worked as a chauffeur and not as a laborer.

"Greatly irritated by his failure to obtain the required testimony from me, Alferchik and his aide, whom he called George, bound up my head and mouth with some cloth, removed my trousers, laid me on a table and began to beat me with rubber clubs.

"After that I was summoned again for interrogation, and Alferchik demanded that I give him false testimony to the effect that the Polish officers had been shot in Katyn Forest by organs of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in 1940, of which I allegedly was aware, as a chauffeur who had taken part in driving the Polish officers to Katyn Forest, and who had been present at their shooting. Alferchik promised to release me from prison if I would agree to give such testimony, and get me a job with the police, where I would be given good living conditions—otherwise they would shoot me. * * *

"The last time I was interrogated in the police station by examiner Alexandrov, who demanded from me the same false testimony as Alferchik about the shooting of the Polish officers, but at this examination, too, I refused to give false evidence.

"After this interrogation I was again beaten up and sent to the gestapo. * * *

"In the gestapo, just as at the police station, they demanded from me false evidence about the shooting of the Polish officers in Katyn Forest in 1940 by Soviet authorities, of which I as a chauffeur was allegedly aware."

A book published by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and containing material about the "Katyn Affair," fabricated by the Germans, refers to other "witnesses" besides the above-mentioned P. G. Kisselev: Godesov (alias Godunov), born in 1877; Grigori Silverstov, born in 1891; Ivan Andreyev, born in 1917; Mikhail Zhigulev, born in 1915; Ivan Krivozertsev, born in 1915; and Matvey Zakharov, born in 1893.

A check-up revealed that the first two of the above persons (Godesov and Silverstov) died in 1943 before the liberation of the Smolensk region by the Red army; the next three (Andreyev, Zhigulev, and Krivozertsev) left with the Germans, or perhaps were forcibly abducted by them, while the last—Matvey Zakharov—formerly a coupler at Smolensk Station, who worked under the Germans as headman in the village Novye Bateki, was located and examined by the special commission.

Zakharov related how the Germans obtained from him the false testimony they needed about the "Katyn Affair":

"Early in March 1943 an employe of the Gnezdovo gestapo, whose name I do not know, came to my house and told me that an officer wanted to see me.

"When I arrived at the gestapo a German officer told me through an interpreter: 'We know you worked as a coupler at Smolensk Central Station and you must testify that in 1940 cars with Polish war prisoners passed through Smolensk on the way to Gnezdovo, after which the Poles were shot in the forest at Kozy Gory.' In reply, I stated that in 1940 cars with Poles did pass Smolensk westward, but I did not know what their destination was. * * *

"The officer told me that if I did not want to testify of my own accord he would force me to do so. After saying this he took a rubber club and began to beat me up. Then I was laid on a bench, and the officer, together with the interpreter, beat me. I do not remember how many strokes I had, because I soon fainted.

"When I came to, the officer demanded that I sign a protocol of the examination. I had lost courage as a result of the beating and threats of shooting, so I gave false evidence and signed the protocol. After I had signed the protocol I was released by the gestapo. * * *

"Several days after I had been summoned by the gestapo, approximately in mid-March 1943, the interpreter came to my house and said I must go to a German general and confirm my testimony in his presence.

"When I came to the general he asked me whether I confirmed my testimony. I said I did confirm it, as on the way I had been warned by the interpreter that if I refused to confirm the testimony I would have a much worse experience than I had on my first visit to the gestapo.

"Fearing a repetition of the torture, I replied that I confirmed my testimony. Then the interpreter ordered me to raise my right hand, and told me I had taken an oath and could go home."

It has been established that in other cases also the Germans used persuasion, threats, and torture in trying to obtain the testimony they needed, for example, from N. S. Kaverznev, former deputy chief of the Smolensk Prison, and V. G. Kovalev, former staff member of the same prison, and others.

Since the search for the required number of witnesses failed to yield any success, the Germans posted the following handbill in the city of Smolensk and neighboring villages, an original of which is in the files of the Special Commission:

"Notice to the population.

"Who can give information concerning the mass murder of prisoners, Polish officers and priests, by the Bolsheviks in the forest of Kozy Gory near the Gnezdovo-Katyn highway in 1940?

"Who saw columns of trucks on their way from Gnezdovo to Kozy Gory, or

"Who saw or heard the shootings? Who knows residents who can tell about this?

"Rewards will be given for any information.

"Information to be sent to Smolensk, German Police Station, No. 6, Muzeinaya Street, and in Gnezdovo to the German Police Station, house No. 105 near the railway station.

"Foss,
"*Lieutenant of Field Police,*
"*May 3, 1943.*"

A similar notice was printed in the newspaper Novy Put, published by the Germans in Smolensk—No. 35 (157) for May 6, 1943.

The fact that the Germans promised rewards for the evidence they needed on the "Katyn Affair" was confirmed by witnesses called by the Special Commission: O. E. Sokolova, E. A. Puschchina, I. I. Bychkov, G. T. Bondarev, E. P. Ustinov, and many other residents of Smolensk.

PREPARING KATYN GRAVES

Along with the search for "witnesses" the Germans proceeded with the preparation of the graves in Katyn Forest; they removed from the clothing of the Polish prisoners whom they had killed all documents dated later than April 1940—that is, the time when, according to the German provocational version, the Poles were shot by the Bolsheviks—and removed all material evidence which could disprove this provocational version

In its investigation the Special Commission revealed that for this purpose the Germans used up to 500 Russian war prisoners specially selected from war prisoners' camp No. 126.

The Special Commission has at its disposal numerous statements of witnesses on this matter.

The evidence of the medical personnel of the above-mentioned camp merits special attention.

Dr. A. T. Chizhov, who worked in camp No. 126 during the German occupation of Smolensk, testified:

"Just about the beginning of March 1943, several groups of the physically stronger war prisoners, totaling about 500, were sent from the Smolensk camp

No. 126 ostensibly for trench work. None of these prisoners ever returned to the camp."

Dr. V. A. Khmyrov, who worked in the same camp under the Germans, testified:

"I know that somewhere about the second half of February or the beginning of March 1943, about 500 Red Army men prisoners were sent from our camp to a destination unknown to me. The prisoners were apparently to be used for trench digging, for the most physically fit men were selected * * *."

Identical evidence was given by medical nurse O. G. Lenkovskaya, medical nurse A. I. Timofeyeva, and witnesses P. M. Orlova, E. G. Dobroserdova, and B. S. Kochetkov.

The testimony of A. M. Moskovskya made it clear where the 500 war prisoners from camp 126 were actually sent.

On October 5, 1943, the citizen Moskovskaya, Alexandra Mikhailovna, who lived on the outskirts of Smolensk and had worked during the occupation in the kitchen of a German military unit, filed an application to the Extraordinary Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Perpetrated by the German Invaders, requesting them to summon her to give important evidence.

After she was summoned she told the Special Commission that before leaving for work in March 1943, when she went to fetch firewood from her shed in the yard on the banks of the Dnieper, she discovered there an unknown person who proved to be a Russian war prisoner.

A. M. Moskovskaya, who was born in 1922, testified:

"From conversation with him I learned the following:

"His name was Nikolai Yegorov, a native of Leningrad. Since the end of 1941 he had been in the German camp No. 126 for war prisoners in the town of Smolensk. At the beginning of March 1943 he was sent with a column of several hundred war prisoners from the camp to Katyn Forest. There they, including Yegorov, were compelled to dig up graves containing bodies in the uniforms of Polish officers, drag these bodies out of the graves and take out of their pockets documents, letters, photographs, and all other articles.

"The Germans gave the strictest orders that nothing be left in the pockets on the bodies. Two war prisoners were shot because after they had searched some of the bodies, a German officer discovered some papers on these bodies.

"Articles, documents, and letters extracted from the clothing on the bodies were examined by the German officers, who then compelled the prisoners to put part of the papers back into the pockets on the bodies, while the rest were flung on a heap of articles and documents they had extracted, and later burned.

"Besides this, the Germans made the prisoners put into the pockets of the Polish officers some papers which they took from cases or suitcases (I don't remember exactly) which they had brought along.

"All the war prisoners lived in Katyn Forest in dreadful conditions under the open sky, and were extremely strongly guarded. * * *

"At the beginning of April 1943 all the work planned by the Germans was apparently completed, as for 3 days not one of the war prisoners had to do any work. * * *

"Suddenly at night all of them without exception were awakened and led somewhere. The guard was strengthened. Yegorov sensed something was wrong and began to watch very closely everything that was happening. They marched for 3 or 4 hours in an unknown direction. They stopped in the forest at a pit in a clearing. He saw how a group of war prisoners were separated from the rest and driven toward the pit and then shot.

"The war prisoners grew agitated, restless, and noisy. Not far from Yegorov several war prisoners attacked the guards. Other guards ran toward the place. Yegorov took advantage of the confusion and ran away into the dark forest, hearing shouts and firing.

"After hearing this terrible story, which is engraved on my memory for the rest of my life, I became very sorry for Yegorov, and told him to come to my room, get warm and hide at my place until he had regained his strength. But Yegorov refused. * * * He said no matter what happened he was going away that very night, and intended to try to get through the front line to the Red Army. But Yegorov did not leave that evening. In the morning, when I went to make sure whether Yegorov had gone, he was still in the shed. It appeared that during the night he had attempted to set out, but had only taken about 50 steps when he felt so weak that he was forced to return. This exhaustion was caused by the long imprisonment at the camp and the starvation of the last few days. We decided he should remain at my place several days longer to regain his strength. After feeding Yegorov I went to work.

"When I returned home in the evening my neighbors Maria Ivanovna Baranova and Yekaterina Viktorovna Kabanovskaya told me that in the afternoon, during a search by the German police, the Red Army war prisoner had been found, and taken away."

As a result of the discovery of the war prisoner Yegorov in the shed, Moskovskaya was called to the Gestapo, where she was accused of hiding a war prisoner.

At the Gestapo interrogation Moskovskaya stoutly denied that she had any connection with this war prisoner, maintaining she knew nothing about his presence in her shed. Since they got no admission from Moskovskaya, and also because the war prisoner Yegorov evidently had not incriminated Moskovskaya, she was let out of the Gestapo.

The same Yegorov told Moskovskaya that besides excavating bodies in Katyn Forest, the war prisoners were used for bringing bodies to the Katyn Forest from other places. The bodies thus brought were thrown into pits along with the bodies that had been dug up earlier.

The fact that a great number of bodies of people shot by the Germans in other places were brought to the Katyn graves is confirmed also by the testimony of Engineer Mechanic P. F. Sukhachev, born in 1912, an engineer mechanic of the Rosglavkhleb combine, who worked under the Germans as a mechanic in the Smolensk city mill. On October 8, 1943, he filed a request that he be called to testify.

Called before the Special Commission, he stated:

"Somehow during the second half of March 1943 I spoke at the mill to a German chauffeur who spoke a little Russian. Learning that he was carrying flour to Savenki village for the troops, and was returning on the next day to Smolensk, I asked him to take me along so that I could buy some fat in the village. My idea was that making the trip in a German truck would do away with the risk of being held up at the control stations. The German agreed to take me, at a price. On the same day, at 10 p. m., we drove on to the Smolensk-Vitebsk highway, just myself and the German driver in the truck. The night was light, and only a low mist over the road reduced the visibility. Approximately 22 or 23 kilometers from Smolensk, at a demolished bridge on the highway, there is a rather deep descent at the bypass. We began to go down from the highway, when suddenly a truck appeared out of the fog coming toward us. Either because our brakes were out of order, or because the driver was inexperienced, we were unable to bring our truck to a halt, and since the passage was quite narrow we collided with the truck coming toward us. The impact was not very violent, as the driver of the other truck swerved to the side, as a result of which the trucks bumped and slid alongside each other. The right wheel of the other truck, however, landed in the ditch, and the truck fell over on the slope. Our truck remained upright. The driver and I immediately jumped out of the cabin and ran up to the truck which had fallen down. I was struck by a heavy stench of dead bodies, evidently coming from the truck. On coming nearer, I saw that the truck was carrying a load covered with a tarpaulin and tied up with ropes. The ropes had snapped with the impact, and part of the load had fallen on the slope. It was a horrible load—human bodies dressed in military uniforms.

"As far as I can remember there were some six or seven men near the truck: One German driver, two Germans armed with tommy guns—the rest were Russian war prisoners, as they spoke Russian and were dressed accordingly.

"The Germans began to abuse my driver and then made some attempts to right the truck. In about 2 minutes' time two more trucks drove up to the place of the accident and stopped. A group of Germans and Russian war prisoners, about 10 men in all, came up to us from these trucks. * * * By joint efforts we began to raise the truck. Taking advantage of an opportune moment I asked one of the Russian war prisoners in a low voice: 'What is it?' He answered very quietly: 'For many nights now we have been carrying bodies to Katyn Forest.'

"Before the overturned truck had been raised a German noncommissioned officer came up to me and my driver and ordered us to proceed immediately. As no serious damage had been done to our truck the driver steered it a little to one side and got onto the highway, and we went on. When we were passing the two covered trucks which had come up later, I again smelled the horrible stench of dead bodies."

Sukhachev's testimony is confirmed by that of Vladimir Afanasievich Yegorov, who served as policeman in the police station during the occupation.

Yegorov testified that when, owing to the nature of his duties, he was guarding a bridge at a crossing of the Moscow-Minsk and Smolensk-Vitebsk highways at the end of March and early in April 1943, he saw going toward Smolensk on

several nights big trucks covered with tarpaulins and spreading a heavy stench of dead bodies. Several men, some of whom were armed and were undoubtedly Germans, sat in the driver's cabin of each truck, and behind.

Yegorov reported his observations to Kuzma Demyanovich Golovnev, chief of the police station in the village of Arkhipovka, who advised him to "hold his tongue" and added: "This does not concern us. We have no business to be mixing in German affairs."

That the Germans were carrying bodies on trucks to the Katyn Forest is also testified by Frol Maximovich Yakovlev-Sokolov (born in 1896), a former agent for restaurant supplies in the Smolensk restaurant trust and, under the Germans, chief of police of Katyn precinct. He stated that once, early in April 1943 he himself saw four tarpaulin-covered trucks passing along the highway to Katyn Forest. Several men armed with tommy guns and rifles rode in them. An acrid stench of dead bodies came from these trucks.

From the above testimony it can be concluded with all clarity that the Germans shot Poles in other places, too. In bringing their bodies to the Katyn Forest they pursued a triple object: first, to destroy the traces of their crimes; second, to ascribe their own crimes to the Soviet Government; third, to increase the number of "victims of Bolshevism" in the Katyn Forest graves.

"EXCURSIONS" TO THE KATYN GRAVES

In April 1943, having finished all the preparatory work at the graves in Katyn Forest, the German occupationists began a wide campaign in the press and over the radio in an attempt to ascribe to the Soviet Power atrocities they themselves had committed against Polish war prisoners. As one method of provocational agitation, the Germans arranged visits to the Katyn graves by residents of Smolensk and its suburbs, as well as "delegations" from countries occupied by the German invaders or their vassals. The Special Commission questioned a number of delegates who took part in the "excursions" to the Katyn graves.

K. P. Zubkov, a doctor specializing in pathological anatomy, who worked as medico-legal expert in Smolensk, testified before the Special Commission: "The clothing on the bodies, particularly the overcoats, boots and belts, were in a good state of preservation. The metal parts of the clothing—belt buckles, button hooks, and spikes on shoe soles, etc.—were not heavily rusted, and in some cases the metal still retained its polish. Sections of the skin on the bodies, which could be seen—faces, necks, arms—were chiefly a dirty green color and in some cases dirty brown, but there was no complete disintegration of the tissues, no putrefaction. In some cases bared tendons of whitish color and parts of muscles could be seen.

"While I was at the excavations people were at work sorting and extracting bodies at the bottom of a big pit. For this purpose they used spades and other tools, and also took hold of bodies with their hands and dragged them from place to place by the arms, the legs or the clothing. I did not see a single case of bodies falling apart or any member being torn off.

"Considering all the above, I arrived at the conclusion that the bodies had remained in the earth not 3 years, as the Germans affirmed, but much less. Knowing that in mass graves, and especially without coffins, putrefaction of bodies progresses more quickly than in single graves, I concluded that the mass shooting of the Poles had taken place about a year and a half ago, and could have occurred in the autumn of 1941 or the spring of 1942. As a result of my visit to the excavation site I became firmly convinced that a monstrous crime had been committed by the Germans."

Testimony to the effect that the clothing of the bodies, its metal parts, shoes, and even the bodies themselves were well preserved was given by numerous witnesses who took part in "excursions" to the Katyn graves and who were questioned by the Special Commission. The witnesses include I. Z. Kutzev, the manager of the Smolensk water supply system; E. N. Vetrova, a Katyn schoolteacher; N. G. Shchedrova, a telephone operator of the Smolensk communications bureau; M. A. Alexeyev, a resident of the village of Borok; N. G. Krivozertsev, a resident of the village of Novye Bateki; I. V. Savvateyev, the station master on duty at Gnezdovo station; E. A. Pushchina, a citizen of Smolensk; T. A. Sidoruk, a doctor at the Second Smolensk hospital; P. M. Kessarev, a doctor at the same hospital; and others.

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO COVER UP TRACES OF THEIR CRIMES

The "excursions" organized by the Germans failed to achieve their aims. All who visited the graves saw for themselves that they were confronted with the crudest and most obvious German-Fascist frame-up. The German authorities

accordingly took steps to make the doubters keep quiet. The Special Commission heard the testimony of a great number of witnesses who related how the German authorities persecuted those who doubted or disbelieved the provocation. These doubters were discharged from work, arrested, threatened with shooting.

The Commission established that in two cases people were shot for failure to "hold their tongues." Such reprisals were taken against the former German policeman Zagainev, and against Yegorov, who worked on the excavation of graves in Katyn Forest. Testimony about the persecution of people who expressed doubt after visiting the graves in Katyn Forest was given by M. S. Zubareva, a woman cleaner employed by drug store No. 1 in Smolensk; V. F. Kozlova, assistant sanitation doctor of the Stalin District Health Department in Smolensk, and others.

F. M. Yakovlev-Sokolov, former chief of police of the Katyn precinct, testified: "A situation arose which caused serious alarm in the German commandant's office, and police organs round about were given urgent instructions to nip in the bud all harmful talk at any price, and arrest all persons who expressed disbelief in the 'Katyn affair.' I, myself, as chief of the area police, was given instructions to this effect at the end of May 1943 by the German commandant of the village of Katyn, Oberleutnant Braung, and at the beginning of June by the chief of Smolensk district police, Kametsky.

"I called an instructional conference of the police in my area, at which I ordered the police to detain and bring to the police station anyone who expressed disbelief or doubted the truth of German reports about the shooting of Polish war prisoners by the Bolsheviks. In fulfilling these instructions of the German authorities I clearly acted against my conscience, as I, myself, was certain that the 'Katyn affair' was a German provocation. I became finally convinced of that when I, myself, made an 'excursion' to the Katyn Forest."

Seeing that the "excursions" of the local population to the Katyn graves did not achieve their purpose, in the summer of 1943 the German occupation authorities ordered the graves to be filled in. Before their retreat from Smolensk they began hastily to cover up the traces of their crimes. The country house occupied by the "Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineer Battalion" was burned to the ground.

The Germans searched for the three girls—Alexeyeva, Mikhailova, and Konakhovskaya—in the village of Borok in order to take them away and perhaps to kill them. They also searched for their main "witness," P. G. Kisselev, who, together with his family, had succeeded in hiding. The Germans burned down his house.

They endeavored to seize other "witnesses" too—the former station master of Gnezdovo, S. V. Ivanov, and the former acting station master of the same station, I. V. Savvateyev, as well as the former coupler at the Smolensk station, M. D. Zakharov.

During the very last days before their retreat from Smolensk, the German-Fascist occupationists looked for Profs. Brazilevsky and Yefimov. Both succeeded in evading deportation or death only because they had escaped in good time. Nevertheless, the German-Fascist invaders did not succeed in covering up the traces of or concealing their crime.

Examination by medico-legal experts of the exhumed bodies proved irrefutably that the Polish war prisoners were shot by the Germans themselves. The report of the medico-legal experts' investigation follows:

REPORT OF THE MEDICO-LEGAL EXPERTS' INVESTIGATION

In accordance with the instructions of the special commission for ascertaining and investigating the circumstances of the shooting of Polish officer prisoners by the German-Fascist invaders in Katyn Forest (near Smolensk), a commission of medico-legal experts was set up, consisting of V. I. Prozorovsky, chief medico-legal expert of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R. and director of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine; Doctor of Medicine V. M. Smolyaninov, professor of forensic medicine at the Second Moscow State Medical Institute; Doctor of Medicine D. N. Vyropayev, professor of pathological anatomy; Dr. P. S. Semenovsky, senior staff scientist of the thanatology department of the State Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R.; Assistant Prof. M. D. Shvaikova, senior staff scientist of the chemico-legal department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R.; with the participa-

tion of Major of Medical Service Nikolsky, chief medico-legal expert of the western front; Captain of Medical Service Bussoyedov, medico-legal expert of the * * * Army; Major of Medical Service Subbotin, chief of the pathological anatomy laboratory No. 92; Major of Medical Service Ogloblin; Senior Lieutenant of Medical Service Sadykov, medical specialist; Senior Lieutenant of Medical Service Pushkareva.

During the period between January 16 and January 23, 1944, these medico-legal experts conducted exhumation and medico-legal examination of the bodies of Polish war prisoners buried in graves on the territory of Kozy Gory in Katyn Forest, 15 kilometers from Smolensk. The bodies of Polish war prisoners were buried in a common grave about 60 by 60 by 3 meters in dimension, and also in another grave about 7 by 6 by 3½ meters. Nine hundred and twenty-five bodies were exhumed from the graves and examined. The exhumation and medico-legal examination of the bodies were effected in order to establish: (*a*) Identity of the dead; (*b*) causes of death; (*c*) time of burial.

Circumstances of the case: See materials of the special commission. Objective evidence: See the reports of the medico-legal examination of the bodies.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the results of the medico-legal examination of the bodies, the commission of medico-legal experts arrived at the following conclusion:

Upon the opening of the graves and exhumations of bodies from them, it was established that:

(*a*) Among the mass of bodies of Polish war prisoners there were bodies in civilian clothes, the number of which, in relation to the total number of bodies examined, is insignificant (in all, 2 out of 925 exhumed bodies); shoes of army type were on these bodies.

(*b*) The clothing on the bodies of the war prisoners showed that they were officers, and included some privates of the Polish Army.

(*c*) Slits in the pockets, pockets turned inside out, and tears in them discovered during examination of the clothing show that as a rule all the clothes on each body (overcoats, trousers, etc.) bear traces of searches effected on the dead bodies.

(*d*) In some cases whole pockets were found during examination of the clothing and scraps of newspapers, prayer books, pocketbooks, postage stamps, postcards and letters, receipts, notes and other documents, as well as articles of value (a gold nugget, dollars). Pipes, pocketknives, cigarette papers, handkerchiefs, and other articles were found in these pockets, as well as in the cut and torn pockets, under the linings, in the belts of the coats, and in footwear and socks.

(*e*) Some of the documents were found (without special examination) to contain data referring to the period between November 12, 1940, and June 20, 1941.

(*f*) The fabric of the clothes, especially of overcoats, uniforms, trousers, and tunics, is in a good state of preservation and can be torn with the hands only with great difficulty.

(*g*) A very small proportion of the bodies (20 out of 925) had the hands tied behind the back with woven cords.

The condition of the clothes on the bodies—namely, the fact that uniform jackets, shirts, belts, trousers, and underwear are buttoned up, boots or shoes are on the feet, scarves and ties tied around the necks, suspenders attached, shirts tucked in—testifies that no external examination of the bodies and extremities of the bodies had been effected previously. The intact state of the skin on the heads, and the absence on them, as on the skin of the chests and abdomens (save in 3 cases out of 925) of any incisions, cuts, or other signs, show convincingly that, judging by the bodies exhumed by the experts' commission, there had been no medico-legal examination of the bodies.

External and internal examination of 925 bodies proves the existence of bullet wounds on the head and neck, combined in 4 cases with injury of the bones of the cranium caused by a blunt, hard, heavy object. Also, injuries of the abdomen caused simultaneously with the wound in the head were discovered in a small number of cases.

Entry orifices of the bullet wounds, as a rule singular, more rarely double, are situated in the occipital part of the head near the occipital protuberance, at the big occipital orifice or at its edge. In a few cases entry orifices of bullets have been found on the back surface of the neck, corresponding to the first, second, or third vertebra of the neck.

The points of exit of the bullets have been found more frequently in the frontal area, more rarely in the parietal and temporal areas as well as in the face and neck. In 27 cases the bullet wounds proved to be blind (without exit orifices), and at the end of the bullet channels under the soft membrane of the cranium,

in its bones, in the membranes, and in the brain matter, were found deformed, barely deformed, or altogether undeformed cased bullets of the type used with automatic pistols, mostly of 7.65 millimeter caliber.

The dimensions of the entry orifices in the occipital bone make it possible to draw the conclusion that firearms of two calibers were employed in the shooting: in the majority of cases, those of less than 8 millimeter, i. e., 7.65 millimeter and less; and in a lesser number of cases, those of more than 8 millimeter, i. e., 9 millimeter.

The nature of the fissures of the cranial bones, and the fact that in some cases traces of powder were found at the entry orifice, proves that the shots were fired pointblank or nearly pointblank.

Correlation of the points of entry and exit of the bullets shows that the shots were fired from behind with the head bent forward. The bullet channel pierced the vital parts of the brain, or near them, and death was caused by destruction of the brain tissues.

The injuries inflicted by a blunt, hard, heavy object found on the parietal bones of the cranium were concurrent with the bullet wounds of the head, and were not in themselves the cause of death.

The medico-legal examination of the bodies carried out between January 16 and January 23, 1944, testifies that there are absolutely no bodies in a condition of decay or disintegration, and that all the 925 bodies are in a state of preservation—in the initial phase of desiccation of the body—which most frequently and clearly was expressed in the region of the thorax and abdomen, sometimes also in the extremities; and in the initial stage of formation of adipocere (in an advanced phase of formation of a dipocere in the bodies extracted from the bottom of the graves); in a combination of desiccation of the tissues of the body with the formation of adipocere.

Especially noteworthy is the fact that the muscles of the trunk and extremities absolutely preserved their macroscopic structure and almost normal color; the internal organs of the thorax and peritoneal cavity preserved their configuration. In many cases sections of heart muscle have a clearly discernible structure and specific coloration, while the brain presented its characteristic structural peculiarities with a distinctly discernible border between the gray and white matter.

Besides the macroscopic examination of the tissues and organs of the bodies, the medico-legal experts removed the necessary material for subsequent microscopic and chemical studies in laboratory conditions.

Properties of the soil in the place of discovery were of a certain significance in the preservation of the tissues and organs of the bodies.

After the opening of the graves and exhumation of the bodies and their exposure to the air, the corpses were subject to the action of warmth and moisture in the late summer season of 1943. This could have resulted in a marked progress of decay of the bodies. However, the degree of desiccation of the bodies and formation of a dipocere in them, especially the good state of preservation of the muscles and internal organs, as well as of the clothes, give grounds to affirm that the bodies had not remained in the earth for long.

Comparing the condition of bodies in the graves in the territory of Kozy Gory with the condition of the bodies in other burial places in Smolensk and its nearest environs—Gedeonovka, Magalenshchina, Readovka, Camp No. 126, Krasny Bor, etc. (see report of the commission of medico-legal experts dated October 22, 1943)—it should be recognized that the bodies of the Polish war prisoners were buried in the territory of Korey Gory about 2 years ago. This finds its complete corroboration in the documents found in the clothes of the bodies, which preclude the possibility of earlier burial (see point d of paragraph 36 and list of documents).

The commission of medico-legal experts—on the basis of the data and results of the investigation—

Consider as proved the act of killing by shooting of the Polish Army officers and soldiers who were war prisoners.

Asserts that this shooting dates back to about 2 years ago, i. e., between September and December of 1941;

Regards the fact of the discovery by the commission of medico-legal experts, in the clothes on the bodies, of valuables and documents dated 1941, as proof that the German-Fascist authorities who undertook a search of the bodies in the spring-summer season of 1943 did not do it thoroughly, while the documents discovered testify that the shooting was done after June 1941;

States that in 1943 the Germans made an extremely small number of postmortem examinations of the bodies of the shot Polish war prisoners;

Notes the complete identity of method of the shooting of the Polish war prisoners with that of the shooting of Soviet civilians and war prisoners widely practiced by the German-Fascist authorities in the temporarily occupied territory of the U. S. S. R., including the towns of Smolensk, Orel, Kharkov, Krasnodar, and Voronezh.

(Signed) Chief Medico-Legal Expert of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., Director of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., V. I. Prozorovsky; Professor of Forensic Medicine at the Second Moscow State Medical Institute, Doctor of Medicine V. M. Smolyaninov; Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Doctor of Medicine D. N. Vyropayev; Senior Staff Scientist of Thanatological Department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., Doctor P. S. Semenovsky; Senior Staff Scientist of the Forensic Chemistry Department of the State Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Medicine under the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the U. S. S. R., Assistant Professor M. D. Shvaikova.

SMOLENSK, *January 24, 1944.*

DOCUMENTS FOUND ON THE BODIES

Besides the data recorded in the protocol of the commission of medico-legal experts, the time of the shooting of the Polish officer prisoners by the Germans (autumn, 1941, and not spring, 1940, as the Germans assert) is also ascertained by documents found when the graves were opened, dated not only the latter half of 1940 but also the spring and summer (March-June) of 1941. Of the documents discovered by the medico-legal experts, the following deserve special attention:

1. On body No. 92:

A letter from Warsaw addressed to the Central War Prisoners' Bureau of the Red Cross, Moscow, Kuibyshev Street, House No. 12. The letter is written in Russian. In this letter Sofia Zigon inquires the whereabouts of her husband Tomasz Zigon. The letter is dated September 12, 1940. The envelope bears the imprint of a German rubber stamp "Warsaw Sept. 1940" and a rubber stamp "Moscow, Central Post Office, ninth delivery, Sept. 28, 1940" and an inscription in red ink in the Russian language: "Ascertain camp and forward for delivery, November 15, 1940" (signature illegible).

2. On body No. 4:

A post card registered under the number 0112 from Tarnopol stamped "Tarnopol November 12, 1940."

The written text and address are discolored.

3. On body No. 101:

A receipt No. 10293 dated December 19, 1939, issued by the Kozelsk camp testifying receipt of a gold watch from Eduard Adamovich Lewandowski. On the back of the receipt is a note dated March 14, 1941, on the sale of this watch to the Jewelry trading trust.

4. On body No. 46:

A receipt (number illegible) issued December 16, 1939, by the Starobelsk camp testifying receipt of a gold watch from Vladimir Rudolfovich Araszkevicz. On the back of the receipt is a note dated March 25, 1941, stating that the watch was sold to the Jewelery trading trust.

5. On body No. 71:

A small paper ikon with the image of Christ, found between pages 144 and 145 of a Catholic prayer book. The inscription, with legible signature, on the back of the ikon, reads: "Jadwiga" and bears the date "April 4, 1941."

6. On body No. 46:

A receipt dated April 6, 1941, issued by camp No. 1-ON, showing receipt of 225 rubles from Araszkevicz.

7. On the same body, No. 46:

A receipt dated May 5, 1941, issued by Camp No. 1-ON, showing receipt of 102 rubles from Araszkevics.

8. On body No. 101:

A receipt dated May 18, 1941, issued by Camp No. 1-ON, showing receipt of 175 rubles from Lewandowski.

9. On body No. 53:

An unmailed postcard in the polish language addressed Warsaw Bagatelia 15, apartment 47, to Irene Kuczinska, and dated June 20, 1941. The sender is Stanislaw Kuczinski.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

From all the material at the disposal of the special commission, namely, evidence given by over 100 witnesses questioned, data supplied by the medico-legal experts, documents, and material evidence found in the graves in the Katyn Forest, the following conclusions emerge with irrefutable clarity:

1. The Polish prisoners of war who were in the three camps west of Smolensk, and employed on road building up to the outbreak of war, remained there after the German invaders reached Smolensk, until September 1941, inclusive;

2. In the Katyn Forest, in the autumn of 1941, the German occupation authorities carried out mass shootings of Polish prisoners of war from the above-named camps;

3. The mass shootings of Polish prisoners of war in the Katyn Forest were carried out by a German military organization hiding behind the conventional name of "Headquarters of the Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh Engineer Battalion," which was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Arnes and his assistants, First Lieutenant Rekst and Second Lieutenant Hott;

4. In connection with the deterioration of the general military and political situation for Germany at the beginning of the year 1943, the German occupation authorities, with provocational aims, took a number of steps in order to ascribe their own crimes to the organs of the Soviet power, calculating on setting Russians and Poles at loggerheads;

5. With this aim:

(*a*) The German-Fascist invaders, using persuasion, attempts at bribery, threats, and barbarous torture, tried to find "witnesses" among Soviet citizens, from whom they tried to extort false evidence, alleging that the Polish prisoners of war had been shot by the organs of Soviet power in the spring of 1940;

(*b*) The German occupation authorities in the spring of 1943 brought in from other places bodies of Polish war prisoners whom they had shot and put them into the opened graves in the Katyn Forest, calculating on covering up the traces of their own crimes, and on increasing the number of "victims of Bolshevik atrocities" in the Katyn Forest;

(*c*) Preparing for their provocation, the German occupation authorities started opening the graves in the Katyn Forest in order to take out documents and material evidence which exposed them, using for this work about 500 Russian prisoners of war who were shot by the Germans after the work was completed.

6. It has been established beyond doubt from the evidence of the medico-legal experts that:

(*a*) The time of the shooting was the autumn of 1941;

(*b*) In shooting the Polish war prisoners the German executioners applied the same method of pistol shots in the back of the head as they applied in the mass execution of Soviet citizens in other towns, e. g., Orel, Voronezh, Krasnodar, and Smolensk itself.

7. The conclusions drawn from the evidence given by witnesses, and from the findings of the medico-legal experts on the shooting of Polish war prisoners by the Germans in the autumn of 1941, are completely confirmed by the material evidence and documents excavated from the Katyn graves;

8. In shooting the Polish war prisoners in the Katyn Forest, the German-Fascist invaders consistently carried out their policy of physical extermination of the Slav peoples.

(Signed:)

Chairman of the Special Commission, Member of the Extraordinary State Committee Academicin N. N. Burdenko.

Members:

Member of Extraordinary State Committee, Academician Alexei Tolstoi, Member of the Extraordinary State Committee, Metropolitan Nikolai.

Chairman of the All-Slav Committee, Lt. Gen. A. S. Gundorov.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of the Red Cross and Red Cresent Societies, S. A. Kolesnikov.

People's Commissar of Education of the Russian SFSR(Academician V. P. Potemkin.

Chief of the Central Medical Administration of the Red Army, Col. Gen. E. I. Smirnov.

Chairman of the Smolensk Regional Executive Committee, R. E. Melnikov.

SMOLENSK, January 24, 1944.

Translasted from the Russian.

С О О Б Щ Е Н И Е

СПЕЦИАЛЬНОЙ КОМИССИИ ПО УСТАНОВЛЕНИЮ И РАССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВ РАССТРЕЛА НЕМЕЦКО-ФАШИСТСКИМИ ЗАХВАТЧИКАМИ В КАТЫНСКОМ ЛЕСУ ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫХ ПОЛЬСКИХ ОФИЦЕРОВ

Постановлением Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии по установлению и расследованию злодеяний немецко-фашистских захватчиков и их сообщников была создана Специальная Комиссия по установлению и расследованию обстоятельств расстрела немецко-фашистскими захватчиками в Катынском лесу /близ Смоленска/ военнопленных польских офицеров.

В состав Комиссии вошли: член Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии академик Н.Н.БУРДЕНКО /председатель Комиссии/, член Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии академик Алексей ТОЛСТОЙ, член Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии Митрополит НИКОЛАЙ, председатель Всеславянского Комитета генерал-лейтенант ГУНДОРОВ А.С.; председатель Исполкома Союза обществ Красного Креста и Красного Полумесяца КОЛОСНИКОВ С.А., Народный Комиссар просвещения РСФСР академик ПОТЕМКИН В.П., начальник Главного Военно-Санитарного Управления Красной Армии генерал-полковник СМИРНОВ Е.И., председатель Смоленского облисполкома ЖЕЛЬНИКОВ Р.Е.

Для выполнения поставленной перед нею задачи Комиссия привлекла для участия в своей работе следующих судебно-медицинских экспертов: главного судебно-медицинского эксперта

2.

Наркомздрава СССР директора научно-исследовательского института судебной медицины ПРОСКУРИНА Б.И., заведующего кафедрой судебной медицины 2-го Московского медицинского института доктора медицинских наук СМОЛЬЯНИНОВА Б.М., ст.научного сотрудника Государственного Научно-Исследовательского института судебной медицины Наркомздрава СССР СЫЧЕВСКОГО Н.С.; ст. научного сотрудника Государственного Научно-Исследовательского института судебной медицины Наркомздрава СССР доцента ШАЛИНОВУ М.Д.; гл. патолога фронта майора медицинской службы профессора ЕГОРОВА Д.Н.

В распоряжении Специальной Комиссии находился обширный материал, представленный членом Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии академиком Н.Н.БУРДЕНКО, его сотрудниками и судебно-медицинскими экспертами, которые прибыли в гор. Смоленск 26 сентября 1943 года, немедленно после его освобождения и провели предварительное изучение и расследование обстоятельств всех учиненных немцами злодеяний.

Специальная Комиссия проверила и установила на месте, что на 15-ом километре от гор. Смоленска по Витебскому шоссе в районе Катынского леса, именуемом "Козьи Горы", в 200-х метрах от шоссе на юго-запад по направлению к Днепру, находятся могилы, в которых зарыты военнопленные поляки, расстрелянные немецкими оккупантами.

По распоряжению Специальной Комиссии и в присутствии всех членов Специальной Комиссии и судебно-медицинских экспертов могилы были вскрыты. В могилах обнаружено большое количество трупов в польском военном обмундировании. Общее количество

3.

трупов по подсчету судебно-медицинских экспертов достигает II.000.

Судебно-медицинские эксперты произвели подробное исследование извлеченных трупов и тех документов и вещественных доказательств, которые были обнаружены на трупах и в могилах.

Одновременно со вскрытием могил и исследованием трупов Специальная Комиссия произвела опрос многочисленных свидетелей из местного населения, показаниями которых точно устанавливаются время и обстоятельства преступлений, совершенных немецкими оккупантами.

Из показаний свидетелей выясняется следующее:

КАТЫНСКИЙ ЛЕС

Издавна Катынский лес был излюбленным местом, где население Смоленска обычно проводило праздничный отдых. Окрестное население пасло скот в Катынском лесу и заготовляло для себя топливо. Никаких запретов и ограничений доступа в Катынский лес не существовало.

Такое положение в Катынском лесу существовало до самой войны. Еще летом 1941 года в этом лесу находился пионерский лагерь Промстрахкассы, который был свернут лишь в июле 1941 г.

С захватом Смоленска немецкими оккупантами в Катынском лесу был установлен совершенно иной режим. Лес стал охраняться усиленными патрулями; во многих местах появились надписи, предупреждавшие, что лица, входящие в лес без особого пропуска, подлежат расстрелу на месте.

4.

Особенно строго охранялась та часть Катынского леса, которая именовалась "Козьи Горы", а также территория на берегу Днепра, где, на расстоянии 700 мтр. от обнаруженных могил польских военнопленных, находилась дача - дом отдыха Смоленского Управления НКВД. По приходе немцев в этой даче расположилось немецкое учреждение, именовавшееся: "Штаб 537-го строительного батальона".

ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫЕ ПОЛЯКИ В РАЙОНЕ СМОЛЕНСКА

Специальной Комиссией установлено, что до захвата немецкими оккупантами Смоленска в западных районах области на строительстве и ремонте шоссейных дорог работали польские военнопленные офицеры и солдаты. Размещались эти военнопленные поляки в трех лагерях особого назначения, именовавшихся: лагерь № I-ОН, № 2-ОН и № 3-ОН, на расстоянии от 25 до 45 клм.на запад от Смоленска.

Показаниями свидетелей и документальными материалами установлено, что после начала военных действий, в силу сложившейся обстановки, лагери не могли быть своевременно эвакуированы и все военнопленные поляки, а также часть охраны и сотрудников лагерей попали в плен к немцам.

Допрошенный Специальной Комиссией быв. нач. лагеря № I-ОН майор государственной безопасности БЕТОШНИКОВ В.М. показал:

"...Я ожидал приказа о ликвидации лагеря, но связь со Смоленском прервалась. Тогда я сам с несколькими сотрудниками выехал в Смоленск для выяснения обстановки. В Смоленске я застал напряженное положение. Я обратился к нач.

5.

движения Смоленского участка Западной д.ж. т.ИВАНОВУ с просьбой обеспечить лагерь вагонами для вывоза военнопленных поляков. Но т.ИВАНОВ ответил, что рассчитывать на получение вагонов я не могу. Я пытался связаться также с Москвой для получения разрешения двинуться пешим порядком, но мне это не удалось.

К этому времени Смоленск уже был отрезан немцами от лагеря и что стало с военнопленными поляками и оставшейся в лагере охраной - я не знаю".

Замещавший в июле 1941 г. начальника движения Смоленского участка Западной ж.д. инженер ИВАНОВ С.В. показал Специальной Комиссии:

"Ко мне в отделение обращалась администрация лагерей для польских военнопленных, чтобы получить вагоны для отправки поляков, но свободных вагонов у нас не было. Помимо того, подать вагоны на трассу Гусино, где было больше всего военнопленных поляков, мы не могли, так как эта дорога уже находилась под обстрелом. Поэтому мы не могли выполнить просьб администрации лагерей. Таким образом, военнопленные поляки остались в Смоленской области".

Нахождение польских военнопленных в лагерях Смоленской обл. подтверждается показаниями многочисленных свидетелей, которые видели этих поляков близ Смоленска в первые месяцы оккупации до сентября м-ца 1941 г. включительно.

Свидетельница САШНЕВА Мария Александровна, учительница начальной школы дер. Зеньково, рассказала Специальной Комиссии

6.

о том, что в августе м-це 1941 г. она приютила у себя в доме в дер. Зеньково бежавшего из лагеря военнопленного поляка.

"...Поляк был в польской военной форме, которую я сразу узнала, так как в течение 1940-41 г.г. видела на шоссе группы военнопленных поляков, которые под конвоем вели какие-то работы на шоссе... Поляк меня заинтересовал тому, что, как выяснилось, он до призыва на военную службу был в Польше учителем начальной школы. Так как я сама окончила Педтехникум и готовилась быть учительницей, то потому и завела с ним разговор. Он рассказал мне, что окончил в Польше учительскую семинарию, а затем учился в какой-то военной школе и был подпоручиком запаса. С начала военных действий Польши с Германией он был призван на действительную службу, находился в Брест-Литовске, где и попал в плен к частям Красной Армии... Больше года он находился в лагере под Смоленском.

Когда пришли немцы, они захватили польский лагерь, установили в нем жесткий режим. Немцы не считали поляков за людей, всячески притесняли и издевались над ними. Были случаи расстрела поляков ни за что. Тогда он решил бежать. Рассказывая о себе, он сказал, что жена его также учительница, что у него есть два брата и две сестры..."

Уходя на другой день, поляк назвал свою фамилию, которую САШНЕВА записала в книге. В представленной САШНЕВОЙ Специальной Комиссии книге "Практические занятия по естествознанию" Ягодовского на последней странице имеется запись:

7.

"ЛОЕК Юзеф и Софья. Город Замостье улица Огородная дом № 25".

В опубликованных немцами списках под № 3796 ЛОЕК Юзеф, лейтенант, значится, как расстрелянный на "Козьих Горах" в Катынском лесу весной 1940 г.

Таким образом, по немецкому сообщению получается, что ЛОЕК Юзеф был расстрелян за год до того, как его видела свидетельница САШНЕВА.

Свидетель ДАНИЛЕНКОВ Н.В., крестьянин колхоза "Красная Заря" Катынского сельсовета, показал:

"В 1941 г. в августе-сентябре м-це, когда пришли немцы, я встречал поляков, работающих на шоссе группами по 15-20 чел.".

Такие же показания дали свидетели: СОЛДАТЕНКОВ - быв.староста дер.Борок, КОЛАЧЕВ А.С. - врач Смоленска, ОГЛОБЛИН А.П. -священник, СЕРГЕЕВ Т.И. - дорожный мастер, СМИРНОВ Н.А. - инженер, МОСКОВСКАЯ А.М. - жительница Смоленска, АЛЕКСЕЕВ А.М. - председатель колхоза дер. Борок, ЖУДЕВ И.В. - водопроводный техник, ГОРОДЕЦКИЙ В.П. - священник, БАЗЕЛИНА А.Т. - бухгалтер, БЕТРОВА Е.Н. - учительница, САББАТЕЕВ И.В. - дежурный по ст. Гнездово и др.

ОБЛАВЫ НА ПОЛЬСКИХ ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫХ

Наличие военнопленных поляков осенью 1941 г. в районах Смоленска подтверждается также фактом проведения немцами многочисленных облав на этих военнопленных, бежавших из лагерей.

8.

Свидетель КАРТОШКИН И.М., плотник, показал:

"Военнопленных поляков осенью 1941 г. немцы искали не только в лесах, но и привлекалась полиция для ночных обысков в деревнях".

Быв. староста дер. Новые Батеки ЗАХАРОВ М.Д. показал, что осенью 1941 г. немцы усиленно "прочесывали" деревни и леса в поисках польских военнопленных.

Свидетель ДАНИЛЕНКОВ Н.В., крестьянин колхоза "Красная Заря", показал:

"У нас производились специальные облавы по розыску бежавших из-под стражи военнопленных поляков. Такие обыски два или три раза были в моем доме. После одного обыска я спросил старосту СЕРГЕЕВА Константина - кого ищут в нашей деревне. СЕРГЕЕВ сказал, что прибыл приказ из немецкой комендатуры, по которому во всех без исключения домах должен быть произведен обыск, так как в нашей деревне скрываются военнопленные поляки, бежавшие из лагеря. Через некоторое время обыски прекратились".

Свидетель ФАТЬКОВ Т.Е., колхозник, показал:

"Облавы по розыску пленных поляков производились несколько раз. Это было в августе-сентябре 1941 года. После сентября 1941 г. такие облавы прекратились и больше никто польских военнопленных не видел".

9.

РАССТРЕЛ ВОЕННОПЛЕННЫХ ПОЛЯКОВ

Упомянутый выше "Штаб 537 строительного батальона", помещавшийся на даче в "Козьих Горах", не производил никаких строительных работ. Деятельность его была тщательно законспирирована.

Чем на самом деле занимался этот "штаб", показали многие свидетели, в том числе свидетельницы: АЛЕКСЕЕВА А.П., ШАЛАШОВА О.А. и КОНАКОВСКАЯ З.П. - жительницы дер. Борок Катынского с/с.

По распоряжению немецкого коменданта поселка Катынь они были направлены старостой деревни Борок - СОЛДАТЕНКОВЫМ Б.А. для работы по обслуживанию личного состава "штаба" на упомянутой даче.

По прибытии в "Козьи Горы" им через переводчика был поставлен ряд ограничений: было запрещено вовсе удаляться от дачи и ходить в лес, заходить без вызова и без сопровождения немецких солдат в комнаты дачи, оставаться в расположении дачи в ночное время. Приходить и уходить на работу разрешалось по строго определенному пути и только в сопровождении солдат.

Это предупреждение было сделано АЛЕКСЕЕВОЙ, ШАЛАШОВОЙ и КОНАКОВСКОЙ через переводчика непосредственно самим начальником немецкого учреждения, оберст-лейтенантом АРНАУСОМ, который для этой цели поодиночке вызывал их к себе.

По вопросу о личном составе "штаба" АЛЕКСЕЕВА А.П. показала:

10.

"На даче в "Козьих Горах" постоянно находилось около 30 немцев, старшим у них был оберст-лейтенант АРНЬС, его ад"ютантом являлся обер-лейтенант Рекст. Там находились также лейтенант Лотт, вахмистр Люмерт, унтер-офицер по хозяйственным делам Розе, его помощник Кзике, обер-фельдфебель Греневский, ведавший электростанцией, фотограф обер-ефрейтор, фамилию которого я не помню, переводчик из немцев-Поволжья, имя его кажется Иоганн, но мы его называли Иваном, повар немец Густав и ряд других, фамилии и имена которых мне неизвестны".

Вскоре после своего поступления на работу АЛЕКСЕЕВА, МИХАЛЛОВА и ЮНАЛОВСКАЯ стали замечать, что на даче совершаются "какие-то темные дела".

АЛЕКСЕЕВА А.Н. показала:

"...Переводчик Иоганн, от имени АРНЬСА, нас несколько раз предупреждал о том, что мы должны "держать язык за зубами" и не болтать о том, что видим и слышим на даче.

Кроме того, я по целому ряду моментов догадывалась, что на этой даче немцы творят какие-то темные дела...

В конце августа и большую часть сентября месяца 1941 года на дачу в "Козьи Горы" почти ежедневно приезжало несколько грузовых машин.

Сначала я не обратила на это внимания, но потом заметила, что всякий раз, когда на территорию дачи заезжали эти машины, они предварительно на полчаса, а то и на целый час, останавливались где-то на проселочной дороге, ведущей от шоссе к даче.

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II.

Я сделала такой вывод потому, что шум машин через некоторое время после заезда их на территорию дачи утихал. Одновременно с прекращением шума машин начиналась одиночная стрельба. Выстрелы следовали один за другим через короткие, но, примерно, одинаковые промежутки времени. Затем стрельба стихала и машины под"езжали к самой даче.

Из машин выходили немецкие солдаты и унтер-офицеры. Шумно разговаривая между собой, они шли мыться в баню, после чего пьянствовали. Баня в эти дни всегда топилась.

В дни приезда машин на дачу прибывали дополнительно солдаты из какой-то немецкой воинской части. Для них специально ставились койки в помещении солдатского казино, организованного в одной из зал дачи. В эти дни на кухне готовилось большое количество обедов, а к столу подавалась удвоенная порция спиртных напитков.

Незадолго до прибытия машин на дачу эти солдаты с оружием уходили в лес, очевидно к месту остановки машин, так как через полчаса или через час возвращались на этих машинах вместе с солдатами, постоянно жившими на даче.

Я, вероятно, не стала бы наблюдать и не заметила бы, как затихает и возобновляется шум прибывавших на дачу машин, если бы каждый раз, когда приезжали машины, нас /меня, КОПАЛОВСКУЮ и МИХАЛОВУ/ не загоняли на кухню, если мы находились в это время на дворе у дачи, или же не выпускали из кухни, если мы находились на кухне.

12.

Это обстоятельство, а также то, что я несколько раз замечала следы свежей крови на одежде двух ефрейторов, заставило меня внимательно присмотреться за тем, что происходило на даче. Тогда я и заметила странные перерывы в движении машин, их остановки в лесу. Я заметила также, что следы крови были на одежде одних и тех же людей - двух ефрейторов. Один из них был высокий, рыжий, другой -среднего роста, блондин.

Из всего этого я заключила, что немцы на машине привозили на дачу людей и их расстреливали. Я даже приблизительно догадывалась, где это происходило, так как, приходя и уходя с дачи, я замечала недалеко от дороги в нескольких местах свеженабросанную землю. Площадь, занятая этой свеженабросанной землей, ежедневно увеличивалась в длинну. С течением времени земля в этих местах приняла свой обычный вид".

На вопрос Специальной Комиссии, что за люди расстреливались в лесу близ дачи АЛЕКСЬЕВА ответила, что расстреливались военнопленные поляки, и в подтверждение своих слов рассказала следующее:

"Были дни, когда машины на дачу не прибывали, а тем не менее солдаты уходили с дачи в лес, оттуда слышалась частая одиночная стрельба. По возвращении солдаты обязательно шли в баню и затем пьянствовали.

И вот был еще такой случай. Я как-то задержалась на даче несколько позже обычного времени. [illegible] и [illegible]-СКАЯ уже ушли. Я еще не успела закончить своей работы, ради

13.

которой осталась, как неожиданно пришел солдат и сказал, что я могу уходить. Он при этом сослался на распоряжение Берии. Он же проводил меня до шоссе.

Когда я отошла по шоссе от поворота на дачу метров 150-200, я увидела, как по шоссе шла группа военнопленных поляков человек 30 под усиленным конвоем немцев.

То, что это были поляки, я знала потому, что еще до начала войны, а также и некоторое время после прихода немцев, я встречала на шоссе военнопленных поляков, одетых в такую же форму, с характерными для них четырехугольными фуражками.

Я остановилась у края дороги, желая посмотреть, куда их ведут, и увидела, как они свернули у поворота к нам на дачу в "Козьи Горы".

Так как к этому времени я уже внимательно наблюдала за всем происходящим на даче, и заинтересовалась этим обстоятельством, вернулась по шоссе несколько назад и, укрывшись в кустах у обочины дороги, стала ждать. Примерно через минут 20 или 30 я услышала характерные, мне уже знакомые, одиночные выстрелы.

Тогда мне стало все ясно, и я быстро пошла домой.

Из этого факта я также заключила, что немцы расстреливали поляков, очевидно не только днем, когда мы работали на даче, но и ночью в наше отсутствие. Мне это тогда стало понятно еще и потому, что я вспомнила случай, когда весь живший на даче состав офицеров и солдат, за исключением часовых, просыпался поздно, часам к 12 дня.

14.

несколько раз о прибытии поляков в "Козьи Горы" мы догадывались по напряженной обстановке, которая царила в это время на даче...

Весь офицерский состав уходил из дачи, в здании оставалось только несколько караульных, а вахмистр беспрерывно проверял посты по телефону..."

ИВАНОВА О.А. показала:

"В сентябре месяце 1941 года в лесу "Козьи Горы" очень часто раздавалась стрельба. Сначала я не обращала внимания на под"езжавшие к нашей даче грузовые автомашины, крытые с боков и сверху, окрашенные в зеленый цвет, всегда сопровождавшиеся унтер-офицерами. Затем я заметила, что эти машины никогда не заходят в наш гараж и в то же время не разгружаются. Эти грузовые автомашины приезжали очень часто, особенно в сентябре 1941 года.

Среди унтер-офицеров, которые всегда ездили в кабинах рядом с шоферами, я стала замечать одного высокого с бледным лицом и рыжими волосами. Когда эти машины под"езжали к даче, то все унтер-офицеры, как по команде, шли в баню и долго в ней мылись, после чего сильно пьянствовали на даче.

Однажды этот высокий, рыжий немец, выйдя из машины, направился в кухню и попросил воды. Когда он пил из стакана воду, я увидела кровь на обшлаге правого рукава его мундира".

15.

МИХАЙЛОВА О.А. и КОНАЛОВСКАЯ З.П. один раз лично видели, как были расстреляны два военнопленных поляка, очевидно бежавшие от немцев и затем пойманные.

МИХАЙЛОВА об этом показала:

"Однажды, как обычно, я и КОНАЛОВСКАЯ работали на кухне и услышали недалеко от дачи шум. Выйдя за дверь, мы увидели двух военнопленных поляков, окруженных немецкими солдатами, что-то раз"яснявшими унтер-офицеру РОЗЕ, затем к ним подошел оберст-лейтенант АРНЬС и что-то сказал РОЗЕ. Мы спрятались в сторону, так как боялись, что за проявленное любопытство РОЗЕ нас изобьет. но нас все-таки заметили, и механик ГЛИНЬСКИЙ, по знаку РОЗЕ, загнал нас на кухню, а поляков повел в сторону от дачи. Через несколько минут мы услышали выстрелы. Вернувшиеся вскоре немецкие солдаты и унтер-офицер РОЗЕ оживленно разговаривали. Я и КОНАЛОВСКАЯ, желая выяснить, как поступили немцы с задержанными поляками, снова вышли на улицу. Одновременно с нами вышедший через главный вход дачи ад"ютант АРНЬСА по-немецки что-то спросил РОЗЕ, на что последний также по-немецки ответил: "Все в порядке". Эти слова я поняла, так как их немцы часто употребляли в разговорах между собой. Из всего происшедшего я заключила, что эти два поляка расстреляны".

Аналогичные показания по этому вопросу дала также КОНАЛОВСКАЯ З.П.

Напуганные тем, что происходило на даче, АЛЬЖЕЛЬЕВА, МИХАЙЛОВА и КОНАЛОВСКАЯ решили под каким-нибудь удобным предлогом

16.

оставить работу на даче. Воспользовавшись снижением им "зарплаты" с 9 марок до 3-х марок в месяц в начале января 1942 г., по предложению МИХАЙЛОВОЙ, они не вышли на работу. За ними в тот же день вечером приехали на машине, привезли на дачу и в наказание посадили в холодную - МИХАЙЛОВУ на 8 суток, а АЛЕКСЕЕВУ и КОНАХОВСКУЮ на 3-е суток.

После того, как они отсидели этот срок, их всех уволили.

За время своей работы на даче АЛЕКСЕЕВА, МИХАЙЛОВА и КОНАХОВСКАЯ боялись делиться друг с другом своими наблюдениями обо всем том, что на даче происходило. Лишь будучи арестованными, сидя в холодной, ночью они поделились об этом.

МИХАЙЛОВА на допросе от 24 декабря 1943 года показала:

"Здесь мы впервые поговорили откровенно о том, что делается на даче. Я рассказала все, что знала, но оказалось, что и КОНАХОВСКАЯ и АЛЕКСЕЕВА также знали все эти факты, но тоже, как и я, боялись говорить мне об этом. Тут же я узнала о том, что немцы в "Козьих Горах" расстреливали именно польских военнопленных, так как АЛЕКСЕЕВА рассказала, что она однажды осенью 1941 года шла с работы и лично видела, как немцы загоняли в лес "Козьи Горы" большую группу военнопленных поляков, а затем слышала в этом месте стрельбу".

Аналогичные показания об этом дали также АЛЕКСЕЕВА и КОНАХОВСКАЯ.

Сопоставив свои наблюдения, АЛЕКСЕЕВА, МИХАЙЛОВА и КОНАХОВСКАЯ пришли к твердому убеждению, что в августе и сентябре меся-

17.

нах 1941 года на даче в "Козьих Горах" немцами производились массовые расстрелы военнопленных поляков.

Показания АЛЕКСЕЕВОЙ подтверждаются показаниями ее отца - АЛЕКСЕЕВА Михаила, которому она еще в период своей работы на даче осенью 1941 года рассказывала о своих наблюдениях по поводу творимых немцами на даче дел.

"Она мне долго ничего не говорила", - показал АЛЕКСЕЕВ Михаил, - "только приходя домой жаловалась, что на даче работать страшно и она не знает, как ей оттуда вырваться. Когда я ее спрашивал, почему ей страшно, она говорила, что в лесу очень часто слышится стрельба. Однажды, придя домой, она сказала мне по секрету, что в лесу "Козьи Горы" немцы расстреливают поляков. Выслушав дочь, я ее очень строго предупредил, чтобы она больше никому об этом не рассказывала, иначе узнают немцы и пострадает вся наша семья".

Показания о приводе на "Козьи Горы" военнопленных поляков небольшими группами в 20-30 человек, под охраной 5-7 немецких солдат, дали и другие свидетели, допрошенные Специальной Комиссией: КИСЕЛЕВ П.Г. - крестьянин хутора "Козьи Горы", ЛЕБЕДЕВ И.Г. - плотник станции Красный Бор в Катынском лесу, ИВАНОВ С.И. - быв.нач. ст.Гнездово в районе Катынского леса, СЛЕСАРЕВ А.В. - дежурный по той же станции, АЛЕКСЕЕВ М.А. - председатель колхоза дер. Борок, ОРЛОВСКИЙ А.П. - священник Дуринской церкви и др.

Эти свидетели слышали и выстрелы, раздававшиеся из леса на "Козьих Горах".

16.

Особо важное значение для выяснения того, что происходило на даче в "Козьих Горах" осенью 1941 г., имеют показания профессора астрономии, директора обсерватории в Смоленске - БАЗЫЛЕВСКОГО Б.В.

Профессор БАЗЫЛЕВСКИЙ в первые дни оккупации немцами Смоленска был насильно назначен ими зам. начальника города /бургомистра/, а начальником города был назначен немцами адвокат МЕНЬШАГИН Б.Г., впоследствии ушедший вместе с ними, предатель, пользовавшийся особым доверием у немецкого командования и в частности у коменданта Смоленска фон-ШЫЦ'А.

В начале сентября 1941 г. БАЗЫЛЕВСКИЙ обратился с просьбой к МЕНЬШАГИНУ - ходатайствовать перед комендантом фон-ШЫЦ об освобождении из лагеря военнопленных № 126 педагога ЖИТЛИНСКОГО. Выполняя эту просьбу, МЕНЬШАГИН обратился к фон-ШЫЦУ и, затем, передал БАЗЫЛЕВСКОМУ, что его просьба не может быть удовлетворена, так как по словам фон-ШЫЦ'А "получена директива из Берлина, предписывающая неукоснительно проводить самый жесткий режим в отношении военнопленных, не допуская никаких послаблений в этом вопросе".

"Я невольно возразил, - показал свидетель БАЗЫЛЕВСКИЙ, - "что же может быть жестче существующего в лагере режима?" МЕНЬШАГИН странно посмотрел на меня и, наклонившись ко мне, тихо ответил: "Может быть! Русские, по крайней мере, сами будут умирать, а вот военнопленных поляков предложено просто уничтожить".

19.

"Как так? Как это понимать?" - воскликнул я.

"Понимать надо в буквальном смысле. Есть такая директива из Берлина", - ответил МЕНЬШАГИН и тут же попросил меня "ради всего святого" никому об этом не говорить..."

"Недели через две после описанного выше разговора с МЕНЬШАГИНЫМ я, будучи снова у него на приеме, не удержался и спросил: "Что слышно о поляках?" МЕНЬШАГИН помедлил, а потом все же ответил: "С ними уже покончено. Фон-Шёнберг сказал мне, что они расстреляны где-то недалеко от Смоленска".

"Видя мою растерянность, МЕНЬШАГИН снова предупредил меня о необходимости держать это дело в строжайшем секрете и затем стал "об"яснять" мне линию поведения немцев в этом вопросе. Он сказал, что расстрел поляков является звеном в общей цепи проводимой Германией антипольской политики, особенно обострившейся в связи с заключением русско-польского договора".

БАЗИЛЕВСКИЙ также рассказал Специальной Комиссии о своей беседе с зондерфюрером 7-го отдела немецкой комендатуры ГИРШГОЛЬДОМ - прибалтийским немцем, хорошо говорящим по-русски:

"Гиршгольд с циничной откровенностью заявил мне, что исторически доказана вредность поляков и их неполноценность, а потому уменьшение населения Польши послужит удобрением почвы и создаст возможность для расширения жизненного пространства Германии". В этой связи ГИРШГОЛЬД с бахвальством рассказал, что в Польше интеллигенции не осталось совершенно, так как она повешена, расстреляна и заключена в лагери".

20.

Показания БАЗИЛЕВСКОГО подтверждены опрошенным Специальной Комиссией свидетелем-профессором физики ЕЖИКОВЫМ И.Е., которому БАЗИЛЕВСКИЙ тогда же осенью 1941 г. рассказал о своем разговоре с МЕНЬШАГИНЫМ.

Документальным подтверждением показаний БАЗИЛЕВСКОГО и ЕЖИКОВА являются собственноручные записи МЕНЬШАГИНА, сделанные им в своем блокноте.

Этот блокнот, содержащий в себе 17 неполных страниц, был обнаружен в делах Городского Управления Смоленска после его освобождения Красной Армией.

Принадлежность указанного блокнота МЕНЬШАГИНУ и его почерк удостоверены как показаниями БАЗИЛЕВСКОГО, хорошо знающего почерк МЕНЬШАГИНА, так и графологической экспертизой.

Судя по имеющимся в блокноте датам, его содержание относится к периоду от первых дней августа 1941 года до ноября того же года.

В числе различных заметок по хозяйственным вопросам /о дровах, об электроэнергии, торговле и проч./ имеется ряд записей, сделанных МЕНЬШАГИНЫМ, очевидно, для памяти, как указания немецкой комендатуры Смоленска.

Из этих записей достаточно четко вырисовывается круг вопросов, которыми занималось Управление города, как орган, выполнявший все указания немецкого командования.

21.

На первых трех страницах блокнота подробно изложены порядок организации еврейского "гетто" и система репрессий, которые должны к евреям применяться.

На странице 10-ой, помеченной 15 августа 1941 года, значится:

"Всех бежавших поляков военнопленных задерживать и доставлять в комендатуру".

На странице 15-ой /без даты/ записано:

"Ходят ли среди населения слухи о расстреле польских военнопленных в Коз. гор. /Умнову/".

Из первой записи явствует, во-первых, что 15 августа 1941 года военнопленные поляки еще находились в районе Смоленска и, во-вторых, что они арестовывались немецкими властями.

Вторая запись свидетельствует о том, что немецкое командование, обеспокоенное возможностью проникновения слухов о совершенном им преступлении в среду гражданского населения, специально давало указания о проверке этого своего предположения.

УМНОВ, который упоминается в записи, был начальником русской полиции Смоленска в первые месяцы его оккупации.

22.

ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЕ КАТЫНСКОЙ ПРОВОКАЦИИ

Зимой 1942-43 г.г. общая военная обстановка резко изменилась не в пользу немцев. Военная мощь Советского Союза все усиливалась, единение СССР с союзниками крепло. Немцы решили пойти на провокацию, использовав для этой цели злодеяния, совершенные ими в Катынском лесу, и приписав их органам Советской власти. Этим они рассчитывали поссорить русских с поляками и замести следы своего преступления.

Священник села Куприно Смоленского р-на А.П.Орлоблин показал:

"...После Сталинградских событий, когда немцы почувствовали неуверенность, они подняли это дело. Среди населения пошли разговоры, что "немцы свои дела поправляют".

Приступив к подготовке катынской провокации, немцы, в первую очередь, занялись поисками "свидетелей", которые могли бы под воздействием уговоров, подкупа или угроз дать нужные немцам показания.

Внимание немцев привлек проживавший на своем хуторе ближе всех к даче в "Козьих Горах" крестьянин Киселев Карпен Гаврилович, 1870 года рождения.

Киселева вызвали в гестапо еще в конце 1942 года, и, угрожая репрессиями, требовали от него дать выгодные показания о том, что ему, якобы, известно, как весной 1940 года большевики на даче Ульф, в "Козьих Горах" расстреляли военнопленных поляков

Об этом Киселев показал:

"Осенью 1942 года ко мне домой пришли два полицейских и предложили явиться в гестапо на станцию Гнездово. В тот же день я пошел в гестапо, которое помещалось в двухэтажном доме рядом с железнодорожной станцией. В комнате, куда я зашел, находились немецкий офицер и переводчик. Немецкий офицер, через переводчика, стал расспрашивать меня - давно ли я проживаю в этом районе, чем занимаюсь и каково мое материальное положение.

Я рассказал ему, что проживаю на хуторе в районе "Козьих Гор" с 1907 года и работаю в своем хозяйстве. О своем материальном положении я сказал, что приходится испытывать трудности, так как сам я в преклонном возрасте, а сыновья на войне.

После непродолжительного разговора на эту тему, офицер заявил, что по имеющимся в гестапо сведениям, сотрудники НКВД в 1940 году в Катынском лесу на участке "Козьих Гор" расстреляли польских офицеров, и спросил меня - какие я могу дать по этому вопросу показания. Я ответил, что вообще никогда не слыхал, чтобы НКВД производило расстрелы в "Козьих Горах", да и вряд ли это возможно, об"яснил я офицеру, так как "Козьи Горы" совершенно открытое многолюдное место и, если бы там расстреливали, то об этом бы знало все население близлежащих деревень.

Офицер ответил мне, что я все же должен дать такие показания, так как это, якобы, имело место. За эти показания мне было обещано большое вознаграждение.

Я снова заявил офицеру, что ничего о расстрелах не знаю и что этого вообще не могло быть до войны в нашей местности. Не-

24.

смотря на это, офицер упорно настаивал, чтобы я дал ложные показания.

После первого разговора, о котором я уже показал, я был вторично вызван в гестапо лишь в феврале 1943 года. К этому времени мне было известно о том, что в гестапо вызывались и другие жители окрестных деревень и что от них также требовали такие показания, как и от меня.

В гестапо тот же офицер и переводчик, у которых я был на первом допросе, опять требовали от меня, чтобы я дал показания о том, что являлся очевидцем расстрела польских офицеров, произведенного, якобы, НКВД в 1940 г. Я снова заявил офицеру гестапо, что это ложь, так как до войны ни о каких расстрелах ничего не слышал и что ложных показаний давать не стану. Но переводчик не стал меня слушать, взял со стола написанный от руки документ и прочитал его. В нем было сказано, что я, Киселев, проживая на хуторе в районе "Козьих Гор", сам видел, как в 1940 году сотрудники НКВД расстреливали польских офицеров. Прочитав этот документ, переводчик предложил мне его подписать. Я отказался это сделать. Тогда переводчик стал понуждать меня к этому бранью и угрозами. Под конец он заявил: "Или вы сейчас же подпишите, или мы вас уничтожим. Выбирайте !"

Испугавшись угроз, я подписал этот документ, решив, что на этом дело кончится".

В дальнейшем, после того как немцы организовали посещение катынских могил различными "делегациями", Киселева заставили выступить перед прибывшей "польской делегацией".

25.

Киселев, забыв содержание подписанного в гестапо протокола, спутался и под конец отказался говорить.

Тогда гестапо арестовало Киселева и, нещадно избивая его в течение полутора месяцев, вновь добилось от него согласия на "публичные выступления".

Об этом Киселев показал:

"В действительности получилось не так.

Весной 1943 года немцы оповестили о том, что они в катынском лесу в районе "Новых Гор" обнаружили могилы польских офицеров, якобы расстрелянных органами НКВД в 1940 году.

Вскоре после этого ко мне в дом пришел переводчик гестапо и повел меня в лес в район "Новых Гор".

Когда мы вышли из дома и остались вдвоем, переводчик предупредил меня, что я должен сейчас рассказать присутствующим в лесу людям все в точности, как было изложено в подписанном мною в гестапо документе.

Придя в лес, я увидел разрытые могилы и группу неизвестных мне лиц. Переводчик сказал мне, что это "польские делегаты", прибывшие для осмотра могил.

Когда мы подошли к могилам, "делегаты" на русском языке стали задавать мне различные вопросы по поводу расстрела поляков. Но так как со времени моего вызова в гестапо прошло более месяца, я забыл все, что было в подписанном мною документе, и стал путаться, а под конец сказал, что ничего о расстреле польских офицеров не знаю.

Немецкий офицер очень разозлился, а переводчик "грубо отта-

шил меня от "делегации" и прогнал.

На следующий день, утром, к моему двору под"ехала машина, в которой был офицер гестапо. Разыскав меня во дворе, он об"явил что я арестован, посадил в машину и увез в Смоленскую тюрьму...

После моего ареста я много раз вызывался на допросы, но меня больше били, чем допрашивали. Первый раз вызвали, сильно избили и обругали, заявляя, что я их подвел, и потом отправили в камеру.

При следующем вызове мне сказали, что я должен публично заявлять о том, что являюсь очевидцем расстрела польских офицеров большевиками и что до тех пор, пока гестапо не убедится, что я это буду добросовестно делать, я не буду освобожден из тюрьмы. Я заявил офицеру, что лучше буду сидеть в тюрьме, чем говорить людям в глаза ложь. После этого меня сильно избили.

Таких допросов, сопровождавшихся побоями, было несколько, в результате я совершенно обессилел, стал плохо слышать и не мог двигать правой рукой.

Примерно через месяц после моего ареста немецкий офицер вызвал меня и сказал: "Вот видите, Кобылев, к чему привело ваше упрямство. Мы решили казнить вас. Утром повезем в Катынский лес и повесим". Я просил офицера не делать этого, стал убеждать его, что я не подхожу для роли "очевидца" расстрела, так как вообще врать не умею и поэтому снова что-нибудь напутаю. Офицер настаивал на своем. Через несколько минут в кабинет вошли солдаты и начали избивать меня резиновыми дубинками.

не выдержав побоев и истязаний, я дал согласие выступать публично с выдуманным рассказом о расстреле поляков большевиками. После этого я был освобожден из тюрьмы с условием - по первому требованию немцев выступать перед "делегациями" в Катынском лесу...

В каждом случае перед тем, как вести меня в лес к раскопкам могил, переводчик приходил ко мне домой вызывал во двор, отводил в сторону, чтобы никто не слышал, и в течение получаса заставлял заучивать наизусть все, что мне нужно будет говорить о якобы имевшем место расстреле [illegible] польских офицеров в 1940г.

Я вспоминаю, что переводчик говорил мне примерно следующее: "Я живу на хуторе в районе "Козьих Гор" недалеко от дачи [illegible]. Весной 1940 г. я видел, как свозили в лес поляков и по ночам их там расстреливали". И обязательно нужно было дословно заявить, что "это дело рук [illegible]".

После того, как я заучивал то, что мне говорил переводчик, он отводил меня в лес к раскопам могилам и заставлял повторять все это в присутствии прибывших "делегаций". Мои рассказы строго контролировались и направлялись переводчиком гестапо.

Однажды я выступал перед какой-то "делегацией" и мне задали вопрос: "видел ли я лично этих поляков до расстрела их большевиками". Я не был подготовлен к такому вопросу и ответил, как было в действительности, т.е. что видел польских военнопленных до начала войны, так как они работали на дорогах. Тогда переводчик грубо оттащил меня в сторону и погнал домой.

Прошу мне верить, что меня все время мучила совесть, так как я знал, что в действительности, расстрел польских офицеров

производился немцами в 1941 году, но у меня другого выхода не было, так как я постоянно находился под страхом повторного ареста и пыток."

Показания КИСЕЛЕВА П.Г. о его вызове в гестапо, последующем аресте и избиениях подтверждаются проживающими вместе с ним его женой КИСЕЛЕВОЙ Аксиньей, 1870 года рождения, его сыном КИСЕЛЕВЫМ Василием, 1911 года рождения, и невесткой КИСЕЛЕВОЙ Марией, 1918 года рождения, а также занимающим у КИСЕЛЕВА на хуторе комнату дорожным мастером Сергеевым Тимофеем Ивановичем, 1901 года рождения.

Увечья, причиненные КИСЕЛЕВУ в гестапо /повреждение плеча, значительная потеря слуха/, подтверждены актом врачебно-медицинского обследования.

В поисках "свидетелей" немцы в дальнейшем заинтересовались работниками железнодорожной станции Гнездово, находящейся в двух с половиной километрах от "Козьих Гор".

На эту станцию весной 1940 года прибывали военнопленные поляки, и немцам, очевидно, хотелось получить соответствующие показания железнодорожников. В этих целях весной 1940 года немцами были вызваны в гестапо бывший начальник станции Гнездово - ИВАНОВ С.В., дежурный по станции САВВАТЕЕВ Я.Б. и другие.

Об обстоятельствах своего вызова в гестапо ИВАНОВ С.В. 1882 года рождения, показал:

"...Это было в июне 1940 года. Меня допрашивал немецкий офицер в присутствии переводчика. Расспросив меня через переводчика о том, кто я такой и какую должность занимал на станции

-3-.

Гнездово до оккупации района немцами, офицер спросил меня, известно ли мне о том, что в сной 1940 года на станцию Гнездово в нескольких поездах, большими партиями, прибыли военнопленные польские офицеры.

Я сказал, что об этом я знаю.

Тогда офицер спросил меня, известно ли мне, что большевики той же весной 1940 года, вскоре после прибытия польских офицеров, всех их расстреляли в Катынском лесу.

Я ответил, что об этом мне ничего неизвестно и что этого не может быть потому, что прибывших весной 1940 года на станцию Гнездово военнопленных польских офицеров я встречал на протяжении 1940-1941 г.г., вплоть до занятия немцами Смоленска, на дорожно-строительных работах.

Офицер тогда заявил мне, что если германский офицер утверждает, что поляки были расстреляны большевиками, то значит так было на самом деле. "Поэтому", продолжал офицер, "вам нечего бояться, и вы можете со спокойной совестью подписать протокол, что военнопленные польские офицеры были расстреляны большевиками и что вы являлись очевидцем этого".

Я ответил ему, что я старик, мне уже 61 год и по старости лет я не хочу брать греха на душу. Я могу только показать, что военнопленные поляки действительно прибыли на станцию Гнездово весной 1940 года.

Тогда германский офицер стал уговаривать меня дать требуемые показания, обещая в положительном случае перевести меня с должности сторожа на переезде и назначить на должность начальника станции Гнездово, которую я занимал при советской власти, и обеспечить меня материально.

30.

Переводчик подчеркнул, что мои показания, как бывшего железнодорожного служащего станции Гнездово, расположенной ближе всего к катынскому лесу, чрезвычайно важны для германского командования и что я жалеть не буду, если дам такие показания.

Я понял, что попал в чрезвычайно тяжелое положение и что меня ожидает печальная участь, но тем не менее я вновь отказался дать германскому офицеру вымышленные показания.

После этого офицер стал на меня кричать, угрожать избиением и расстрелом, заявляя, что я не понимаю собственной выгоды. Однако, я твердо стоял на своем.

Тогда переводчик составил короткий протокол на немецком языке на одной странице и рассказал своими словами его содержание.

В этом протоколе был записан, как мне рассказал переводчик, только факт прибытия польских военнопленных на станцию Гнездово. Когда я стал просить, чтобы мои показания были записаны не только на немецком, но и на русском языке, то офицер окончательно вышел из себя, избил меня резиновой палкой и выгнал из помещения..."

Сазонов А.В., 1880 года рождения, показал:

"...В частности я показал, что действительно весной 1940 года на ст. Гнездово в нескольких поездах прибывали военнопленные поляки и что они на машинах проследовали дальше, а куда - мне неизвестно. Я также добавил, что этих поляков я позднее встречал неоднократно на шоссе Москва-Минск, производивших небольшими партиями ремонтные работы.

31.

Офицер заявил мне, что я путаю, что я не мог встречать поляков на шоссе, так как они расстреляны большевиками, и требовал, чтобы я именно об этом и показал. Я отказался.

После длительных угроз и уговаривания офицер посоветовался о чем-то с переводчиком на немецком языке, и переводчик тогда написал короткий протокол и дал мне его на подпись, об"яснив, что здесь изложено содержание моих показаний. Я попросил переводчика дать мне возможность самому прочесть протокол, но тот оборвал меня бранью и приказал немедленно же подписать его и убираться вон. Я помедлил минуту, переводчик схватил висевшую на стене резиновую дубинку и замахнулся на меня. После этого я подписал подсунутый мне протокол. Переводчик сказал, чтобы я убирался домой и никому не болтал, иначе меня расстреляют..."

Поиски "свидетелей" не ограничились названными лицами. Немцы настойчиво старались разыскать бывших сотрудников НКВД и заставить их дать нужные для них ложные показания.

Случайно арестовав бывшего рабочего гаража УНКВД Смоленской области ИГНАТЮК Б.Л., немцы упорно путем угроз и избиений добивались от него дать показания о том, что он, якобы, являлся, не рабочим гаража, а шофером и лично возил на расстрел военнопленных поляков.

По этому вопросу Игнатюк Б.Л. 1905 года рождения, показал:

"Когда я был в первый раз на допросе у начальника полиции Алферчика, он, обвиняя меня в агитации против немецких властей, спросил, кем я работал в НКВД. Я ему ответил, что я работал в гараже Управления НКВД Смоленской области в качестве рабочего.

32.

Алферчик на этом же допросе стал от меня добиваться, чтобы я ему дал показания о том, что я работал в Управлении НКВД не рабочим гаража, а шофером.

АЛФЕРЧИК, не получив от меня нужных показаний, был сильно раздражен и вместе со своим ад"ютантом, которого он называл Жорж, завязали мне голову и рот какой-то тряпкой, сняли с меня брюки, положили на стол и начали бить резиновыми палками.

После этого меня опять вызвали на допрос, и АЛФЕРЧИК требовал от меня, чтобы я дал ему ложные показания о том, что польских офицеров в Катынском лесу расстреляли органы НКВД в 1940 г. о чем мне, якобы, как шоферу, участвовавшему в перевозке польских офицеров в Катынский лес и присутствовавшему при их расстреле, известно. При моем согласии дать такие показания, Алферчик обещал освободить меня из тюрьмы и устроить на работу в полицию, где мне будут созданы хорошие условия жизни, в противном же случае они меня расстреляют.

Последний раз меня в полиции допрашивал следователь АЛЕКСАНДРОВ, который требовал от меня таких же ложных показаний о расстреле польских офицеров, как и АЛФЕРЧИК, но и у него на допросе я отказался давать вымышленные показания.

После этого допроса меня опять избили и отправили в гестапо

... В гестапо от меня требовали так же, как и в полиции, ложных показаний о расстреле польских офицеров в Катынском лесу в 1940 году советскими властями, о чем мне, как шоферу, якобы, известно".

В изданной германским Министерством иностранных дел книге, в которой были помещены сфабрикованные немцами материалы по

33.

"Катынскому делу", кроме упомянутого выше Алексеева Н.Г., были названы в качестве "свидетелей" Годезов /он же Годзов/, 1877 года рождения, Сильверстов Григорий, 1891 года рождения, Андреев Иван, 1917 года рождения, Андреев Михаил, 1915 года рождения, Андреев Иван, 1915 года рождения и Захаров Матвей, 1896 года рождения.

Проверкой установлено, что первые двое из перечисленных выше /Годезов и Сильверстов/ умерли в 1940 г. до освобождения Смоленской области Красной Армией; следующие трое /Андреев, Андреев, Андреев/ ушли с немцами, а может быть были ими увезены насильно, а последний - Захаров Матвей - бывший сцепщик на станции Смоленск, работавший при немцах старостой в дер. Новые Батеки, был разыскан и допрошен Специальной комиссией.

Захаров рассказал, каким способом немцы получали у него нужные им ложные показания по "Катынскому делу":

"В начале мая 1940 года, - показал Захаров, - ко мне на квартиру пришел сотрудник Гнездовского гестапо, фамилии его я не знаю, и сказал, что меня вызывает офицер.

Когда я пришел в гестапо, немецкий офицер через переводчика заявил мне: "нам известно, что вы работали сцепщиком на ст. Смоленск-центральная и должны показать, что в 1940 году через Смоленск направлялись вагоны с военнопленными поляками на станцию Гнездово, после чего поляки были расстреляны в лесу у "козьих Гор".

В ответ на это я заявил, что вагоны с поляками в 1940 году действительно проходили через Смоленск по направлению на запад, но где была станция назначения - я не знаю...

34.

Офицер сказал мне, что если я по-хорошему не желаю дать показания, то он заставит сделать это по принуждению. После этих слов он взял резиновую дубинку и начал меня избивать. Затем меня положили на скамейку, и офицер вместе с переводчиком били меня. Сколько было нанесено ударов, я не помню, т.к. вскоре потерял сознание.

Когда я пришел в себя, офицер потребовал от меня подписать протокол допроса, и я, смалодушничав, под воздействием побоев и угроз расстрела, дал ложные показания и подписал протокол. После подписания протокола я был из гестапо отпущен...

Через несколько дней после моего вызова в гестапо, примерно в середине марта 1943 года, ко мне на квартиру пришел переводчик и сказал, что я должен пойти к немецкому генералу и подтвердить там свои показания.

Когда мы пришли к генералу, он спросил у меня - подтверждаю ли я свои показания. Я сказал, что подтверждаю, т.к. еще в пути был предупрежден переводчиком, что если я откажусь подтвердить показания, то испытаю еще гораздо худшее, чем испытал в первый раз в гестапо.

Боясь повторения пыток, я ответил, что свои показания подтверждаю. Потом переводчик приказал мне поднять вверх правую руку и сказал мне, что я принял присягу и могу идти домой".

Установлено, что немцы пытались получить нужные им показания, применяя уговоры, угрозы и истязания, и от других лиц, в частности от бывшего помощника начальника Смоленской тюрьмы Кав.Ронцы Н.С., бывшего работника той же тюрьмы [illegible] В.Г. и других.

35.

Так как поиски нужного количества свидетелей не увенчались успехом, немцы расклеили в г.Смоленске и окрестных деревнях следующую листовку, подлинный экземпляр которой имеется в материалах Специальной комиссии:

Обращение к населению

Кто может дать данные про массовое убийство, совершенное большевиками в 1940 году над пленными польскими офицерами и священниками в лесу Козьи горы около шоссе Гнездово - Катынь ?

Кто наблюдал автотранспорты от Ми здова к Козьи горы или

кто видел или слышал расстрелы ?

Кто знает жителей, которые могут рассказать об этом?

Каждое сообщение вознаграждается.

Сообщения направлять в Смоленск в немецкую полицию. Кузнечная улица 6, в Гнездово, в немецкую полицию дом 100, у вокзала.

Фосс

лейтенант полевой полиции

[illegible] мая 1943 г.

Такое же об"явление было помещено в издававшейся немцами в Смоленске газете "Новый путь" /№ 50 /107/ от 6 мая 1943 г./.

О том, что немцы судили и грозили за дачу ложных показаний по"катынскому делу", являли опубликованные Специальной комиссией свидетели - жители гор.Смоленска: [illegible], Ф.Ф., [illegible] А.А., [illegible] А.А., [illegible] Г.Г., [illegible] и многие др.

36.

Обработка катынских могил

Наряду с поисками "свидетелей", немцы приступили к соответствующей подготовке могил в катынском лесу: к изъятию из одежды убитых ими польских военнопленных всех документов, помеченных датами позднее апреля 1940 года, т.е. времени, когда, согласно немецкой провокационной версии, поляки были расстреляны большевиками; к удалению всех вещественных доказательств, могущих опровергнуть ту же провокационную версию.

Расследованием Специальной Комиссии установлено, что для этой цели немцами были использованы русские военнопленные числом до 500 человек, специально отобранные из лагеря военнопленных № 126.

Специальная Комиссия располагает многочисленными свидетельскими показаниями по этому вопросу.

Из них особого внимания заслуживают показания врачебного персонала упомянутого лагеря.

Врач Чибов А.Т., работавший в лагере № 126 в дни оккупации немцами Смоленска, показал:

"... Примерно в начале марта месяца 1943 года из Смоленского лагеря военнопленных № 126, из числа более физически крепких пленных, отобрано было несколько партий, общим количеством до 500 человек, для направления, якобы, на окопные работы. Впоследствии никто из этих пленных в лагерь не вернулся".

Врач Ж...ов В.А., также работавший при немцах в том же лагере, показал:

[illegible]

"Мне так стало, что примерно во второй половине [illegible] месяца или начале марта 1940 г. из нашего лагеря было отправлено в неизвестном мне направлении около [illegible] человек военнопленных красноармейцев. Отправка этих пленных производилась, якобы, на окопные работы, почему и отправлялись физически полноценные люди..."

Тождественные показания дали: медсестра [illegible] О.Г., медсестра [illegible] А.К., свидетельницы [illegible], [illegible] Ю.И. и свидетель [illegible].

Куда же самое [illegible] военнопленных из лагеря в 1940, свидетели не показали [illegible].

Гр-ка [illegible] Александра Михайловна, проживающая на оккупированной территории в период оккупации на службе в одной из немецких воинских частей, под [illegible] 1943 г. заявление в прокуратуру Орловской области о расследовании злодеяний немецких оккупантов с просьбой вызвать ее для дачи [illegible] показания.

Допрошенная, она рассказала следственному органу, что в начале 1940 года перед [illegible], зайдя на дворе в свой сарай, [illegible] на дворе [illegible], она увидела в нем неизвестного человека, которым оказался [illegible] военнопленный.

[illegible] 1940 года [illegible]:

"...Я подошла к нему и увидела следующее:

Его [illegible] [illegible], зовут [illegible], [illegible] в конце 1941 года он все время содержался в немецком лагере для военно-

пленных № 1Zo в городе Смоленске. В начале марта 1941 года он с колонной военнопленных в несколько сот человек был направлен из лагеря в Катынский лес. Там их, в том числе и Шлотова, заставляли раскапывать могилы, в которых были трупы в форме польских офицеров, вытаскивать эти трупы из ям и выбирать из их карманов документы, письма, фотокарточки и все другие вещи. Со стороны немцев был строжайший приказ, чтобы в карманах трупов ничего не оставлять. Два военнопленных были расстреляны за то, что после того, как они обыскали трупы, немецкий офицер у этих трупов обнаружил какие-то бумаги.

Наблюдавшие за одеждой, в которую были одеты трупы, вещи, документы и письма просматривали немецкие офицеры, затем заставляли пленных часть бумаг класть обратно в карманы трупов, остальные бросали в кучу на"ятых таким образом вещей и документов, которые потом сжигались.

Кроме того, в карманах трупов польских офицеров немцы заставляли вкладывать какие-то бумаги, которые они доставали из привезенных с собой ящиков или чемоданов /точно не помню/.

Все военнопленные жили на территории Катынского леса в ужасных условиях, под открытым небом и усиленно охранялись...

В начале апреля текущего года все работы, намеченные немцами, видимо, были закончены, так как с дня никого из военнопленных на заставляли работать...

Вдруг ночью их всех без исключения подняли и куда-то повели. Охрана была усилена. Шлотов заподозрил что-то неладное и стал с особым вниманием следить за всем тем, что происходило. Шли они часов 3-4 в неизвестном направлении. Остановились в лесу

39.

на какой-то полянке у ямы. Он увидел, как группу военнопленных отделили от общей массы, погнали к яме, а затем стали расстреливать.

Военнопленные заволновались, зашумели, задвигались. Недалеко от ЕГОРОВА несколько человек военнопленных набросились на охрану, другие охранники побежали к этому месту. ЕГОРОВ воспользовался этим моментом замешательства и бросился бежать в темноту леса, слыша за собой крики и выстрелы.

После этого страшного рассказа, который врезался в мою память на всю жизнь, мне ЕГОРОВА стало очень жаль и я просила его зайти ко мне в комнату отогреться и скрываться у меня до тех пор, пока он не наберется сил. Но ЕГОРОВ не согласился... Он сказал, что во что бы то ни стало сегодня ночью уйдет и постарается пробраться через линию фронта к частям Красной Армии.

Но в этот вечер ЕГОРОВ не ушел. На утро, когда я пошла проверить, он оказался в сарае. Как выяснилось, ночью он пытался уйти, но после того, как прошел шагов пятьдесят, почувствовал такую слабость, что вынужден был возвратиться. Видимо, сказалось длительное истощение в лагере и голод последних дней. Мы решили, что он еще день-два побудет у меня с тем, чтобы окрепнуть. Накормив ЕГОРОВА, я ушла на работу.

Когда вечером я возвратилась домой, мои соседки - КАРАНОВА Мария Ивановна и Кабановская Екатерина Викторовна сообщили мне, что днем во время облавы немецкими полицейскими в моем сарае был обнаружен пленный красноармеец, которого они увели с собой".

40.

В связи с обнаружением в сарае МОСКОВСКОЙ военнопленного ЕГОРОВА она вызывалась в гестапо, где ее обвиняли в укрывательстве военнопленного.

МОСКОВСКАЯ на допросах в гестапо упорно отрицала какое-либо отношение к этому военнопленному, утверждая, что о нахождении его в сарае, принадлежавшем ей, она ничего не знает. Не добившись признания от Московской, а также и потому, что военнопленный ЕГОРОВ, видимо, МОСКОВСКОЙ не выдал, она была выпущена из гестапо.

Тот же ЕГОРОВ рассказал МОСКОВСКОЙ, что часть военнопленных , работавших в Катынском лесу, помимо выкапывания трупов, занималась привозом в Катынский лес трупов из других мест. Привезенные трупы сваливались в ямы вместе с выкопанными ранее трупами.

Факт доставки в катынские могилы в большом количестве трупов расстрелянных немцами в других местах подтверждается также показаниями инженера-механика СУХАЧЕВА П.Ф.

СУХАЧЕВ П.Ф. 1912 года рождения, инженер-механик системы "Росглавхлеб"., работавший при немцах машинистом на Смоленской городской мельнице, подал 8 октября 1943 года заявление с просьбой о вызове.

Будучи вызван Специальной Комиссией, он показал:

"...Как-то раз на мельнице во второй половине марта месяца 1943 года я заговорил с немецким шофером, немного владевшим русским языком. Выяснив у него, что он везет муку в деревню Савенки для воинской части и на другой день возвращается в Смоленск, я попросил его захватить меня с собой, дабы иметь воз-

-1.

можность купить в дер вне жировые продукты. При этом я учитывал, что проезд на немецкой машине для меня исключал риск быть задержанным на пропускном пункте. Немецкий шофер согласился за плату. В тот же день, в десятом часу вечера, мы выехали на шоссе Смоленск - Витебск. Нас в машине было двое - я и немец-шофер. Ночь была светлая, лунная, однако устилавший дорогу туман несколько снижал видимость. Примерно на 22-23 километре от Смоленска, у разрушенного мостика на шоссе, был устроен об"езд с довольно крутым спуском. Мы стали уже спускаться с шоссе на об"езд, как нам навстречу из тумана внезапно показалась грузовая машина. То ли от того, что тормоза у нашей машины были не в порядке, то ли от неопытности шофера, но мы не сумели затормозить нашу машину и вследствие того, что об"езд был довольно узкий, столкнулись с шедшей навстречу машиной. Столкновение было не сильным, так как шофер встречной машины успел взять в сторону, вследствие чего произошел скользящий удар боковых сторон машин. Однако, встречная машина, попав правым колесом в канаву, свалилась одним боком на косогор. Наша машина осталась на колесах. Я и шофер немедленно выскочили из кабинки и подошли к свалившейся машине. Меня поразил сильный трупный запах, очевидно, шедший от машины. Подойдя ближе, я увидел что машина была заполнена грузом, покрытым сверху брезентом, затянутым веревками. От удара веревки лопнули, и часть груза вывалилась на косогор. Это был страшный груз. Это были трупы людей, одетых в военную форму.

Около машины находилось, насколько я помню, человек 6-7., из них один немец-шофер, два вооруженных автоматами немца, а

остальные были русскими военнопленными, так как говорили по-русски и одеты были соответствующим образом.

Немцы с руганью набросились на моего шофера, затем предприняли попытки поставить машину на колеса. Минуты через две к месту аварии под"ехали еще две грузовых машины и остановились. С этих машин к нам подошла группа немцев и русских военнопленных, всего человек 10. Общими усилиями все стали поднимать машину. Воспользовавшись удобным моментом, я тихо спросил одного из русских военнопленных: "Что это такое ?" Тот также тихо мне ответил: "Которую уж ночь возим трупы в Катынский лес".

Свалившаяся машина еще не была поднята, как ко мне и моему шоферу подошел немецкий унтер-офицер и отдал приказание нам немедленно ехать дальше. Так как на нашей машине никаких серьезных повреждений не было, то шофер, отведя ее немного в сторону, выбрался на шоссе, и мы поехали дальше.

Проезжая мимо подошедших позднее двух машин, крытых брезентом, я также почувствовал страшный трупный запах".

Показания СУХАЧЕВА подтверждаются показаниями ЕГОРОВА Владимира Афанасьевича, состоявшего в период оккупации на службе в полиции в качестве полицейского.

ЕГОРОВ показал, что неся по роду своей службы охрану моста на перекрестке шоссейных дорог Москва-Минск и Смоленск - -Витебск, он несколько раз ночью в конце марта и в первые дни апреля 1943 года наблюдал, как по направлению к Смоленску проезжали большие грузовые машины, крытые брезентом, от которых шел сильный трупный запах. В кабинках машин и сзади поверх

бревента сидело по нескольку человек, из которых некоторые были вооружены и, несомненно, являлись немцами.

О своих наблюдениях Жорж доложил начальнику полицейского участка в деревне Архиповка Головневу Лузьне Демьяновичу, который посоветовал ему "держать язык за зубами" и добавил: "Это нас не касается, нечего нам путаться в немецкие дела".

О том, что немцы перевозили трупы на грузовых машинах в Катынский лес, дал также показания Жоль-Соколов Эдор Максимович, 1896 года рождения, бывш. агент по снабжению столовых Смоленского треста столовых, а при немцах - начальник полиции Катынского участка.

Он показал, что лично видел один раз в начале апреля 1943 года, как с шоссе в Катынский лес прошли четыре крытых брезентом грузовых автомашины, в которых сидело несколько человек, вооруженных автоматами и винтовками. От этих машин шел резкий трупный запах.

Из приведенных свидетельских показаний со всей ясностью можно заключить, что немцы расстреливали поляков и в других местах. Свозя их трупы в Катынский лес, они преследовали тройную цель: во-первых, уничтожить следы своих собственных злодеяний; во-вторых, свалить свои преступления на Советскую власть; в-третьих, увеличить количество "большевистских жертв" в могилах Катынского леса.

44.

"ЭКСКУРСИИ" НА КАТЫНСКИЕ МОГИЛЫ

В апреле месяце 1943 года, закончив все подготовительные работы на могилах в Катынском лесу, немецкие оккуланты приступили к широкой агитации в печати и по радио, пытаясь приписать Советской власти зверства, совершенные ими самими над военнопленными поляками. В качестве одного из методов этой провокационной агитации, немцы организовали посещения катынских могил жителями Смоленска и его окрестностей, а также и "делегациями" из стран, оккупированных немецкими захватчиками, или находящихся в вассальной зависимости от них.

Специальная Комиссия опросила ряд свидетелей, участвовавших в "экскурсиях" на катынские могилы.

Свидетель ЗУБКОВ К.П. врач патолого-анатом, работавший в качестве судебно-медицинского эксперта в Смоленске, показал Специальной Комиссии:

"...Одежда трупов, особенно шинели, сапоги и ремни, была довольно хорошо сохранившаяся. Металлические части одежды - пряжки ремней, пуговицы, крючки, шпы на ботинках и прочее имели не резко выраженную ржавчину и в некоторых случаях местами сохраняли блеск металла. Доступные осмотру ткани тела трупов - лица, шеи, руки имели преимущественно грязный зеленоватый цвет, в отдельных случаях грязнокоричневый, но полного разрушения тканей, гниения не было. В отдельных случаях были видны обнаженные сухожилия белесоватого цвета и часть кости. Во время

45.

нового пребывания на раскопках [illegible] рабочие
дали по разборке и извлечению трупов. Для этого они применяли
лопаты и другие инструменты, а также брали трупы руками, пере-
таскивали их за руки, за ноги и одежду с места на место.
Ни в одном случае не приходилось наблюдать, чтобы трупы распа-
дались, или чтобы отрывались у них отдельные части."

Учитывая все вышеизложенное, я пришел к выводу, что тяжесть пребывания трупов в земле - по крайней мере, как утверждали немцы, а значительно меньше. Знал, что в массовых могилах разложение трупов происходит быстрее, чем в одиночных и тем более без гробов, и прибыв к выводу, что массовый расстрел поляков был произведен около полутора лет тому назад и может относиться к осени 1941 г. или весне 1942 г. В результате посещения раскопок, я твердо убедился, что совершенное чудовищное злодеяние - дело рук немцев".

Показания о том, что одежда трупов, их металлические части, обувь, а также сами трупы хорошо сохранились, дали допрошенные Специальной Комиссией многочисленные свидетели, участвовавшие в "экскурсиях" на катынские могилы, в том числе: заведующий Смоленской телефонной сетью ИЛЬЯ И.З., учительница катынской школы ВЕТРОВА Р.А., телефонистка Смоленского отделения связи ПЕТРОВА Н.Г., житель дер. Богом АЛЕКСЕЕВ М.А., житель дер. Новые Батеки КРИВОСТРАЕВ Н.Г., лесник" по ст. "Гнездово САВВАТЕЕВ И.В., гражданка Смоленска ПУШКИНА Н.А., врач Смоленской больницы СИТОРИК Г.А., врач той же больницы ЖЕЛАТЕВ П.М. и др.

46.

ПОПЫТКИ НЕМЦЕВ ЗАМЕСТИТЬ СЛЕДЫ СВОИХ ЗЛОДЕЯНИЙ

Организованные немцами "экскурсии" не достигали своей цели. Все побывавшие на могилах убеждались в том, что перед ними налицо самая грубая и явная немецко-фашистская провокация. Поэтому со стороны немецких властей принимались меры к тому, чтобы заставить сомневающихся молчать.

Специальная Комиссия располагает показаниями целого ряда свидетелей, которые рассказали о том, как преследовали немецкие власти тех, кто сомневался, или не верил в провокацию. Их увольняли со службы, арестовывали, угрожали расстрелом. Комиссия установила два случая расстрела за неумение "держать язык на привязи": такая расправа была учинена над бывшим немецким полицейским ЗАГАШНОВЫМ и над КРОРОВЫМ А.М., работавшим на раскопках могил в Катынском лесу.

Показания о преследовании немцами людей, выражавших свои сомнения после посещения могил в Катынском лесу, дали: уборщица аптеки № 1 Смоленска ЗИНАРИНА Н.С., помощник санитарного врача Смоленского райздравотдела Смоленска КОЗЛОВА В.Г. и другие.

Быв. нач. полиции катынского участка ЖОВЛЕВ-ОСИПОВ Ф.М. показал:

"Создалась обстановка, вызывавшая серьезную тревогу в немецкой комендатуре, и на места полицейским аппаратам срочно

47.

были даны указания,во что бы то ни стало пресечь все вредные разговоры и арестовать всех лиц,высказывающих неверие в "катынское дело".

Мне лично,как нач.участковой полиции,такие указания дали: в конце мая 1943 г. немецкий комендант с.Катынь обер-лейтенант БРАУНГ и в начале июня - нач.Смоленской районной полиции КАМИНИЦКИЙ.

Я созвал инструктивное совещание полицейских своего участка,на котором предложил задерживать и доставлять в полицию каждого высказывающего неверие и сомневающегося в правдоподобии сообщений немцев о расстреле большевиками польских военнопленных.

Выполняя эти указания немецких властей,я явно кривил душой,так как сам был уверен,что "катынское дело" - немецкая провокация. Полностью я убедился в этом,когда лично побывал на "экскурсии" в Катынском лесу".

Видя,что "экскурсии" местного населения на катынские могилы не достигают цели,немецкие оккупационные власти летом 1943 г. распорядились зарыть эти могилы.

Перед своим отступлением из Смоленска немецкие оккупационные власти стали наспех заметать следы своих злодеяний.Дача, которую занимал "штаб 537 строительного батальона",была сожжена до тла. Трех девушек - АЛЕКСЕЕВУ,МИХАЛКОВУ и КОПАУСЬКУЮ немцы разыскивали в дер.Борок,чтобы увезти с собой,а может быть и уничтожить. Разыскивали немцы и своего главного "свя-

48.

детель" КИСЕЛЕВА П.Г., но тот вместе со своей семьей успел скрыться. Немцы сожгли его дом.

Немцы старались схватить и других "свидетелей"- быв.начальника станции Гнездово ИВАНОВА С.В. и быв.дежурного по этой станции САВВАТЕЕВА И.В., а также быв.сцепщика ст.Смоленск ЗАХАРОВА М.Д.

В самые последние дни перед отступлением из Смоленска немецко-фашистские оккупанты искали профессоров БАЗИЛЕВСКОГО и ЕЛИМОВА. Обоим удалось избегнуть увода или смерти лишь потому,что они заблаговременно скрылись.

Однако,замести следы и скрыть свои преступления немецко-фашистским захватчикам не удалось.

Произведенная судебно-медицинская экспертиза эксгумированных трупов с неопровержимой ясностью доказывает,что расстрел военнопленных поляков был произведен самими немцами.

Ниже приводится акт судебно-медицинской экспертизы.

АКТ СУДЕБНО-МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ

По указанию Специальной Комиссии по установлению и расследованию обстоятельств расстрела немецко-фашистскими захватчиками в Катынском лесу (близ гор.Смоленска), военнопленных польских офицеров,судебно-медицинская экспертная комиссия в составе:

49.

Главного судебно-медицинского эксперта Наркомздрава СССР, директора Государственного Научно-Исследовательского института судебной медицины Наркомздрава СССР - В.М.ПРОСКУРИНОВА;

Профессора судебной медицины 2-го Московского Государственного медицинского института, доктора медицинских наук - В.М.СКОЛЬЛИНИСОВА;

Профессора патологической анатомии, доктора медицинских наук - Л.Н.ЖУРОПАЕВА;

Старшего научного сотрудника Танатологического отделения Государственного Научно-Исследовательского института судебной медицины Наркомздрава СССР, доктора П.С.СМИРНОВСКОГО;

Старшего научного сотрудника Судебно-Химического отделения Государственного Научно-Исследовательского института судебной медицины Наркомздрава СССР, доцента М.Л.ЧЕРНОВОЙ;

при участии:

Главного судебно-медицинского эксперта Западного фронта, военврача медицинской службы ШИКОЛЬСКОГО;

Судебно-медицинского эксперта Н... армии, капитана медицинской службы БУСОРГОВА;

Начальника Патолого-анатомической лаборатории ОС, военврача медицинской службы - СУБРОТИНА;

Военврача медицинской службы ОТЛОВАНА;

Врача-специалиста, старшего лейтенанта медицинской службы САЛЫКОВА;

50.

Старшего лейтенанта медицинской службы ПУЛКАРЕВОЙ; в период с 16-го по 23-е января 1944 г. произвела эксгумацию и судебно-медицинское исследование трупов польских военнопленных, погребенных в могилах на территории "Козьи Горы" в Катынском лесу, в 15-ти километрах от гор. Смоленска. Трупы польских военнопленных были погребены в общей могиле размером около 60x60x3 метра и, кроме того, в отдельной могиле размером около 7x6x3,5 метра. Из могил эксгумировано и исследовано 925 трупов.

Эксгумация и судебно-медицинское исследование трупов произведены для установления:

а) личности покойных;

б) причины смерти;

в) давности погребения.

ОБСТОЯТЕЛЬСТВА ДЕЛА: см. материалы Специальной Комиссии.

ОБ"ЕКТИВНЫЕ ДАННЫЕ: см. протоколы судебно-медицинских исследований трупов.

51.

З А К Л Ю Ч Е Н И Е

Судебно-медицинская экспертная комиссия, основываясь на результатах судебно-медицинских исследований трупов, приходит к следующему заключению:

По раскрытии могил и извлечении трупов из них установлено:

а) среди массы трупов польских военнопленных находятся трупы в гражданской одежде, количество их по отношению к общему числу исследованных трупов незначительно (всего 2 на 925 извлеченных трупов); на трупах были надеты ботинки военного образца;

б) одежда на трупах военнопленных свидетельствует об их принадлежности к офицерскому и частично к рядовому составу польской армии;

в) обнаруженные при осмотре одежды разрезы карманов и сапог, выворочение карманы и разрезы их показывают, что вся одежда на каждом трупе (шинель, брюки и др.), как правило, носит на себе следы обыска, произведенного на трупах;

г) в некоторых случаях при осмотре одежды отмечена целость карманов. В этих карманах, а также в разрезанных и разбранных карманах, под подкладкой мундиров, в поясах брюк, в портянках и носках найдены обрывки газет, брошюр, молитвенники, почтовые марки, открытые и закрытые письма, квитанции, записки

и другие документы,а также ценности(слитки золота,золотые доллары),трубки,перочинные ножи,курительная бумага,носовые платки и др.;

д) на части документов (даже без специальных исследований) при осмотре их констатированы даты,относящиеся к периоду от 12 ноября 1940 г. до 20 июня 1941 г.;

е) ткань одежды,особенно шинелей,мундиров,брюк и верхних рубашек,хорошо сохранилась и с очень большим трудом поддается разрыву руками;

ж) у очень небольшой части трупов (20 из 925) руки оказались связанными позади туловища с помощью белых плетеных шнуров.

Состояние одежды на трупах,именно тот факт,что мундиры, рубашки,полевые рубашки,брюки и кальсоны застегнуты; сапоги или ботинки надеты; шарфы и галстуки повязаны вокруг шеи, помочи пристегнуты,рубашки заправлены в брюки - свидетельствует,что наружного осмотра туловища и конечностей трупов ранее не производилось.

Сохранность кожных покровов на голове и отсутствие на них,а также на покровах груди и живота(кроме трех случаев из 925) каких бы то ни было надрезов,разрезов и других признаков экспертно. деятельности указывает,что судебно-медицинского исследования трупов не производилось,судя по эксгумированным судебно-медицинской экспертной комиссией трупам.

5°.

Наружный и внутренний осмотры трупов дают основание утверждать наличие огнестрельных ранений головы и шеи, в четырех случаях сопровождавшихся с повреждением кости, среди черепа тупым, твердым, тяжелым предметом. Кроме того, в незначительном количестве случаев обнаружено повреждение шейки при отсутствующем ранении головы.

Входные отверстия огнестрельных ранений, как правило, единичные, реже - двойные, расположены в затылочной области головы вблизи от затылочного бугра, большого затылочного отверстия или на его крае. В небольшом числе случаев входные огнестрельные отверстия найдены на задней поверхности шеи, соответственно 1, 2, 3 шейным позвонкам.

Выходные отверстия обнаружены чаще всего в лобной области, реже - в теменных и височных областях, а также на лице и шее. В 27 случаях огнестрельные пули оказались слепыми (без выходных отверстий) и в конце видимых изменений под внутренним покровом черепа, в его костях, в оболочках и веществе мозга найдены деформированные, сплющенные и всякие неизмененные оболочечные пули, применяемые при стрельбе из патронометов пистолетов, преимущественно калибра 7,65 мм.

Размеры входных отверстий на затылочной кости позволяют вывод, что при выстрелах было употреблено огнестрельное оружие двух калибров: в подавляющем большинстве случаев - калибра 7,65 мм и менее; в меньшем числе - калибра 9 мм, 9,0 мм.

51.

Характер трещин костей черепа и обнаруженные в некоторых случаях пороховых остатков у входного отверстия говорит о том, что выстрелы были произведены в упор или почти в упор.

Взаимнорасположение входных и выходных отверстий показывает, что выстрелы производились сзади, при наклоненной вперед голове. При этом пулевой канал проходил через мозжечок выше отделы головного мозга или вблизи от них и разрушение ткани мозга являлось причиной смерти.

Обнаруженные на костях свода черепа повреждения тупым, твердым, тяжелым предметом сопутствовали огнестрельным ранениям головы и сами по себе причиной смерти не служили.

Судебно-медицинские исследования трупов, произведенные в период с 13 по 23 января 1944 г., свидетельствуют о том, что совершенно не имеется трупов в состоянии гнилостного распада или тления и что все 925 трупов находятся в сохранности - в начальной стадии потери трупом жидкости (что наиболее часто в резко было выражено в области лица и живота, шеи и на конечностях; в начальной стадии трупоокоченения; в тяжкой степени трупоокоченения у трупов, извлеченных со дна могил); в сочетании обезвоживания тканей трупа и обнаружения трупоокоченения.

Привлекает особого внимания то обстоятельство, что мышцы туловища и конечностей совершенно полностью имеют трупоокоченную структуру и свой почти обычный цвет; внутренние органы грудной и брюшной полости сохранили свою конституцию, в целом

55.

ряде случаев мышца сердца на разрезах имела ясно различимое строение и присущую ей окраску, а головной мозг представлял характерные структурные особенности с отчетливо выраженной границей серого и белого вещества. Кроме макроскопического исследования тканей и органов трупа, судебно-медицинской экспертизой из"ят соответствующий материал для последующих микроскопических и химических исследований в лабораторных условиях.

В сохранении тканей и органов трупов имели известное значение свойства почвы на месте обнаружения.

По вскрытии могил и из"ятии трупов и пребывания их на воздухе они подвергались действию тепла и влаги в весенне-летнее время 1943 г. Это могло оказать влияние на резкое развитие процесса разложения трупов.

Однако степень обезвоживания трупов и образования в них жировоска, особо хорошая сохранность мышц и внутренних органов, а также и одежды дают основания утверждать, что трупы находились в почве недолгое время.

Сопоставляя же состояние трупов в могилах на территории "Козьи Горы" с состоянием трупов в других местах захоронения в г. Смоленске и его ближайших окрестностях - в Гедеоновке, Катыленшине, Рыдовке, лагере № 126, Красном бору и т.д. (см. акт суд.мед.экспертизы от 22-го октября 1943 г.), надлежит признать, что погребение трупов польских военнопленных на территории "Козьи Горы" произведено около 2-х лет тому назад. Это находит свое полное подтверждение в обнаружении в одежде на трупах документов, имеющих более ранние сроки погребения (см.

56.

пункт "д" ст.36 и опись документов).

Судебно-медицинская экспертная комиссия на основе данных и результатов исследований -

считает установленным акт умерщвления путем расстрела военнопленных офицерского и частично рядового состава польской армии;

утверждает,что этот расстрел относится к периоду около 2-х лет тому назад,т.е. между сентябрем-декабрем 1941 г.;

усматривает в факте обнаружения судебно-медицинской экспертной комиссией в отделе трупов ценностей и документов,имеющих дату 1941 г. - доказательство того,что немецко-фашистские власти,предпринявшие в весенне-летнее время 1943 г. обыск трупов,произвели его не тщательно,а обнаруженные документы свидетельствуют о том,что расстрел произведен после июня 1941 г.;

констатирует,что в 1943 г. немцами произведено крайне ничтожное число вскрытий трупов расстрелянных польских военнопленных;

отмечает полную идентичность метода расстрела польских военнопленных со способом расстрелов мирных советских граждан и советских военнопленных,широко практиковавшихся немецко-фашистскими властями на временно оккупированной территории СССР,в том числе в городах - Смоленске,Орле,Харькове,Краснодаре,Воронеже.

Главный судебно-медицинский эксперт Наркомздрава СССР,директор Государственного Научно-Исследовательского института судебной медицины Наркомздрава СССР -

З.И.ПРОЗОРОВСКИЙ.

57.

Профессор судебной медицины 1-го Московского Государственного медицинского института доктор медицинских наук-

З.М.СИДЕЛЬНИКОВ.

Профессор гистологической анатомии, доктор медицинских наук -

Г.Н.ЗАЛОГАЕВ.

Старший научный сотрудник гистологического отделения Государственного научно-исследовательского института судебной медицины НКЗ СССР, доктор -

П.С.СОКОЛОВСКИЙ.

Старший научный сотрудник судебно-химического отделения Государственного научно-исследовательского института судебной медицины НКЗ СССР, доцент -

М.Г. ПЕТРОВА.

гор.Смоленск. 30 января 1944 года.

ТОЛКОВАНИЕ ДАННЫХ НА ТРУПАХ

Кроме данных, изложенных в акте судебно-медицинского исследования, имеются некоторые данные о времени расстрела немецкими военнопленных польских офицеров (осень 1941 г., а не весна 1940 г., как утверждают немцы) устанавливаемые точно и обнаруженные при вскрытии могил документами, относящимися не только ко второй половине 1940 г., но и к концу 1941 (март-апрель) 1941 г.

59.

На обнаруженных судебно-медицинскими экспертами документах заслуживают особого внимания следующие:

1. На трупе № 93:

Письмо из Варшавы, адресованное Красному Кресту в Центральное Бюро военнопленных - Москва, ул. Кузнецкая, 12. Письмо написано на русском языке. В этом письме Сонья ЗИРОЛЛ просит сообщить местопребывание ее мужа Тонька ЗИРОЛЛ. Письмо датировано 12.IX-40 г. На конверте имеется немецкие почтовые штампы - "Варшава, IX-40" и штамп - "Москва, почтовая 9 экспедиция, 29.IX-40 года" и резолюция красными чернилами на русском языке: "Уч. установить лагерь и направить для вручения. 15.XI-40 г." (подпись неразборчива).

2. На трупе № 1:

Почтовая открытка, заказная № 0112 из Тарнополя с почтовым штемпелем "Тарнополь 12.XI-40 г."

Рукописный текст в этом обесцвечен.

3. На трупе № 101:

Квитанция № 10203 от 10.XII-1939г., выданная Козельским лагерем о приеме от Лозовцовского Эдуарда Адамовича золотых часов. На обороте квитанции имеется запись от 14 марта 1941 года о продаже этих часов Ювелирсоюзу.

4. На трупе № 40:

Квитанция (№ неразборчив), выданная 11.XII-1939г. Старобельским лагерем о приеме от АРАЛЕВИЧА Владимира Эдуардовича золотых часов. На обороте квитанции имеется отметка

ОТ 23 МАРТА 1941 г. о том,что часы проданы Ювелиротогу.

5. На трупе № 71:

Бумажная иконка с изображением Христа,обнаруженная между 144 и 145 страницами католического молитвенника. На обороте иконки имеется надпись,из которой разборчива подпись - "Ядвигин" и дата "4 апреля 1941 г."

6. На трупе № 46:

Квитанция от 6 АПРЕЛЯ 1941 г.,выданная лагерем № 1-ОН о приеме от ДРАГИНЕВИЧА денег в сумме 225 рублей.

7. На том же трупе № 46:

Квитанция от 5 МА. 1941г., выданная лагерем № 1-ОН о приеме от ДРАШЕВИЧА денег в сумме 102 рубля.

8. На трупе № 101:

Квитанция от 18 МА. 1941 г.,выданная лагерем № 1-ОН о приеме от ЛЕВАНТОВСКОГО Э. денег в сумме 175 рублей.

9. На трупе № 53:

Нестандартная почтовая открытка на польском языке в адрес: Вагшина,Вагзала 15 кв.47 Ирене КУЧИНСКОЙ. Датирована 20 ИЮЛЯ 1941 г. Отправитель Станислав КУЧИНСКИЙ.

60.

ОБЩИЕ ВЫВОДЫ

Из всех материалов, находящихся в распоряжении Специальной Комиссии, а именно - показаний свыше 100 опрошенных ею свидетелей, данных судебно-медицинской экспертизы, документов и вещественных доказательств, извлеченных из могил Катынского леса, с неопровержимой ясностью вытекают нижеследующие выводы:

1. Военнопленные поляки, находившиеся в трех лагерях западнее Смоленска и занятые на дорожно-строительных работах до начала войны, оставались там и после вторжения немецких оккупантов в Смоленск до сентября 1941 г. включительно;

2. В Катынском лесу осенью 1941 г. производились немецкими оккупационными властями массовые расстрелы польских военнопленных из вышеуказанных лагерей;

3. Массовые расстрелы польских военнопленных в Катынском лесу производило немецкое военное учреждение, скрывавшееся под условным наименованием "штаб 537 строительного батальона", во главе которого стояли оберст-лейтенант АРНЕС и его сотрудники - обер-лейтенант РЕКСТ, лейтенант АОТТ;

4. В связи с ухудшением для Германии общей военнополитической обстановки к началу 1943 г. немецкие оккупационные власти в провокационных целях предприняли ряд мер к тому, чтобы приписать свои собственные злодеяния органам советской власти в расчете поссорить русских с поляками;

5. В этих целях:

а/ немецко-фашистские захватчики, путем уговоров, попыток подкупа, угроз и варварских истязаний, старались

62.

6. Расстреливая польских военнопленных в Катынском лесу, немецко-фашистские захватчики последовательно осуществляли свою политику физического уничтожения славянских народов.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ Специальной Комиссии, член Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии, академик / Н.Н.БУРДЕНКО /.

ЧЛЕНЫ. Член Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии, академик /Алексей ТОЛСТОЙ /.

Член Чрезвычайной Государственной Комиссии - Митрополит / НИКОЛАЙ /.

Председатель Всеславянского Комитета генерал-лейтенант / А.С.ГУНДОРОВ /.

Председатель Исполкома Союза Обществ "Красного Креста" и "Красного Полумесяца" / С.А.КОЛЕСНИКОВ /.

Народный Комиссар Просвещения РСФСР, академик / В.П.ПОТЕМКИН /.

Начальник Главного Военно-Санитарного Управления Красной Армии, генерал-полковник / Е.И.СМИРНОВ /.

Председатель Смоленского облисполкома / Р.А.КАЛИНИНОВ /.

24 января 1944 года, гор. Смоленск.

найти "свидетелей" из числа советских граждан, от которых добивались ложных показаний о том, что военнопленные поляки якобы были расстреляны органами советской власти весной 1940 г.;

б/ немецкие оккупационные власти весной 1943 г. свозили из других мест трупы расстрелянных ими военнопленных поляков и складывали их в разрытые могилы Катынского леса с расчетом скрыть следы своих собственных злодеяний и увеличить число "жертв большевистских зверств" в Катынском лесу;

в/ готовясь к своей провокации, немецкие оккупационные власти для работ по разрытию могил в Катынском лесу, извлечению оттуда изобличающих их документов и вещественных доказательств использовали до 500 русских военнопленных, которые по выполнении этой работы были немцами расстреляны.

6. Данными судебно-медицинской экспертизы с несомненностью устанавливаются:

а/ время расстрела - осень 1941 г.;

б/ применение немецкими палачами при расстреле польских военнопленных того же способа пистолетного выстрела в затылок, который применялся ими при массовых убийствах советских граждан в других городах, в частности, в Орле, Воронеже, Краснодаре и в том же Смоленске.

7. Выводы из свидетельских показаний и судебно-медицинской экспертизы о расстреле немцами военнопленных поляков осенью 1941 года полностью подтверждаются вещественными доказательствами и документами, извлеченными из катынских могил;

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Since that communication has been read into the record I think it should be made clear that when they speak of an official investigation, what they mean is an all-Russian investigation. I think that should be made clear so there will be no misunderstanding.

Chairman MADDEN. That is right. The remarks of the gentleman from Michigan are part of the record.

The first witness will be Dr. Edward Miloslavich. The doctor will take the chair.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Edward Miloslavich is a witness before your committee this morning. He was a member of the International Commission of Medical Authorities taken to the Katyn mass graves in April 1943 at the time of the German investigation. Will you swear him in.

Chairman MADDEN. Doctor, if you will stand to be sworn. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give in the hearing about to be held will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I do.

TESTIMONY OF DR. EDWARD LUCAS MILOSLAVICH, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, will you state your full name for the purpose of the record, please.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Dr. Edward Lucas Miloslavich, spelled L-u-c-a-s M-i-l-o-s-l-a-v-i-c-h.

Chairman MADDEN. I might state for the record that the Doctor is appearing here under subpena.

Chairman MADDEN. Doctor, would you like to make a general statement, or would you like to start your testimony and then have the counsel or the members interrupt you from time to time? The committee wants you to select whichever way you would like to proceed. If you wish you may make a general statement as to when you first became familiar and knew about the Katyn massacres and then what transpired immediately after and proceed from there without interrruption. Whatever way you would like to proceed is satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that the doctor identify himself and give the committee a statement of his own personal background. Then I would like to ask the doctor to make a statement without interruption and the committee may interrogate later.

Chairman MADDEN. Proceed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, where were you born?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Oakland, Calif.

Mr. MITCHELL. When?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. December 1884.

Mr. MITCHELL. December 1884?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you give the committee a brief history of your own personal background from the date of your birth until the time you returned to Europe?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. My father took me back to Europe to Austria when I was a child of approximately 7 years to give us an Austrian

education. He sent me to the University of Vienna and I studied medicine at the University of Vienna from the year 1903 up until the year 1908.

In December 1908 I graduated as doctor of medicine. Since my student time up to date, which means now approximately 45 years, I am studying mainly the dead human body. During the year of the Second Balkan War in the summertime of 1913, I was there with the European war authorities studying the effects of the gunshot wounds upon the human body. I had opportunity to perform my first exhumation at that time. Then when the First World War started in July 1914 I went to Serbia at that time in January 1915, and I had also opportunity not only to do my pathological studies but also to exhume several bodies for the purpose of establishing criminal actions.

At that time I exhumed two women who had been buried, one, 3 years and 3 months and the other one, 3 years and 7 months, ample opportunities to see how the human body decomposes and decays.

Then afterward, after the end of the First World War, I returned to the land of my birth and assumed a position as professor of pathology and medico-legal pathology at the University of Marquette, Milwaukee, Wis., in which State I was working up to July 1934.

Prior to that time I had great opportunities to work as a criminologist in the State of Wisconsin as medical adviser to different district attorneys and as coroners' physician throughout the State of Wisconsin and was very well familiar not only with the criminal actions performed and establishing how to examine a criminal affair, but at the same time to exhume the bodies after they had been buried a certain period of time, endeavoring to establish the cause of death and to establish the wounds which the interred individual suffered.

In the year 1934 I received a call from the University of Zagreb, Croatia, a province which used to belong to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, and I accepted that position because I was called by the Government to establish an institute of legal medicine and criminology, because that country didn't have methods how to investigate crime scientifically. I had opportunity to organize an efficent, well-equipped institute and to show to my assistants, to the youngsters, how crime should be investigated, always in a firm endeavor to return to America as soon as I finished my work.

Chairman MADDEN. Could I interrupt you. Doctor, if you get tired standing, you may take the chair.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I am very comfortable, thank you. I talk better standing.

In the middle of my work, while I was completely independent from anybody, the Hitler war started.

Mr. MITCHELL. When you say in the middle of your work, where was your work at that particular time?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In Zagreb.

Mr. MITCHELL. In Zagreb.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. MACROWICZ. Zagreb is where?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Croatia, now a part of Yugoslavia.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was your official position there at that time?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I was professor of legal medicine and criminology and director of those institutes at the University of Zagreb.

At the same time I was teaching legal medicine at the theological faculty, the significance of legal medicine to the clergy.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, will you give us your definition of the term "legal medicine" as it pertains to the European meaning of the word and the American meaning of the word?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In our country we have here the expression forensic medicine, which corresponds to the European conception of legal medicine, the application of theoretical and practical legal medicine to law.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you continue your statement?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In the year 1940–41 throughout that territory of Yugoslavia there were many cases of slaughtering. I had again opportunity to exhume those bodies and to prove what kind of atrocities were performed. One day—I don't remember exactly when it was—it was approximately around the 14th or 15th of March 1940—I read in the papers that the Germans discovered big graves where hundreds, maybe thousands of people, Polish soldiers and officers had been buried.

Chairman MADDEN. Did you say that was in 1940?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. 1940, correct.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Are you sure it wasn't later?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Excuse me. I made a mistake. You are right. 1943.

Chairman MADDEN. 1943.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where did you read that, Doctor?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In a local paper.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you at that time?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In Croatia, in Zagreb.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was the approximate date?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I don't know exactly. I have no notes or anything.

Mr. O'KONSKI. At that time Croatia was occupied by the Germans; is that correct?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct. That newspaper notice, I think it was somewhere around the 13th, 14th, 15th, something like that, of April 1943. I think I have that straight.

Mr. FLOOD. You say you read that in a German paper?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; in a Croatian paper. Then I was greatly interested to see those graves, greatly interested to see the decay, the decomposition of human bodies, to study that and to endeavor to establish for how long a time they had been buried. I went to the diplomatic representative of Germany and offered my services. I said I would be very happy if he would help me to go to Smolensk or Katyn so I could examine those graves.

He was very kind, but he said to me, "I have no instructions from Berlin that you can go."

In the meantime, Professor Walz, W-a-l-z, a German, a professor of international law, who was a good friend of mine, arrived at Zagreb the next day, and I was talking to him if he could help me so that I could go to Katyn. The next day I received permission to go. The Germans said, "We have no authorization to pay your expenses."

I replied, "I don't care for that. I will pay my own expenses."

So the next day I left Zagreb and I arrived in Berlin on the 27th—maybe I am again mistaken—the 27th of April 1943. They had telephoned them and they knew I was coming. Then they said to me and informed me that a commission has been put together of internationally known men in Europe, and they will put me as a member of that commission. Since more than half of those men I knew personally I was very glad to be together with them.

The next day we left by airplane for Smolensk.

Chairman MADDEN. This was a voluntary mission on your part?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. For my part, yes; Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, can you recall, or would you prefer to tell us later, the names of the individuals who went with you to Katyn, the doctors or anybody else in your party?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I don't recall, but I can tell you a few of the names.

Chairman MADDEN. He can put that in the record later.

Mr. MITCHELL. Go on with your story and the committee will interrogate later.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I know some of the names.

Chairman MADDEN. All right, if you can recollect them, all right, fine.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Professor Palmieri, from Italy, from the University of Naples. Then Professor Orsos, Franz O-r-s-o-s, from the University of Budapest.

Mr. FLOOD. Is that the professor who may now be at Heidelberg?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right, Congressman.

Mr. FLOOD. An authority on legal medicine.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; all of these men are specialists in legal medicine and criminology. All of them have chairs in the leading universities of Europe.

Mr. FLOOD. Dr. Palmieri is an Italian?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. He is an Italian.

Mr. FLOOD. Where might he be? Naples?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I suppose he is either in Naples or in Rome. Orsos is from Budapest. Then Buerckle, B-u-e-r-c-k-l-e, from Bucharest.

Mr. SHEEHAN. If it might help, I have the official names in the list here.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I would like to name those I remember. Then, Markoff, M-a-r-k-o-f-f, from Sofia, Bulgaria. Then Professor Naville from Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. FLOOD. Is he at the University of Geneva now?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I think so. I left Europe several years ago. I don't know exactly what is going on.

Then Tramsen, if I am not mistaken, from Helsingford, no, Copenhagen, T-r-a-m-s-e-n. Then there was Speleers, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is correct.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Will you speak a little louder? I think there are objections from those attending that they can't hear.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Speleers, S-p-e-l-e-e-r-s, from Belgium. There are several others and I don't remember the names.

Then there was the representative from the French Government.

Mr. MITCHELL. Of the French Government?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Of the French Government.

Mr. MITCHELL. Do you know who that was?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Costedoat, C-o-s-t-e-d-o-a-t.

Mr. FLOOD. Would that be the Vichy French?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, did these other members that went with you at any time tell you how they came to be selected? You have told the committee that you voluntarily asked to go because of your basic interest, that you had been studying this for a long time. Did any of these other doctors whom you have just named tell you personally how they were selected to go to Katyn?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; we didn't talk about that, so far as I remember, but I know that all of them went of their own initiative.

Mr. MITCHELL. Of their own initiative?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. So far as I know. I am not sure of that.

Mr. SHEEHAN. May I ask the witness about these other doctors who were there? Do you remember a doctor by the name of Saxen, S-a-x-e-n?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Surely.

Mr. SHEEHAN. From Finland?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. He was in uniform. I know him very well, a wonderful gentleman.

Mr. SHEEHAN. And a Dr. de Burlett, B-u-r-l-e-t-t, from the Netherlands.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I don't recall that name.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Dr. Subik, S-u-b-i-k, from Slovakia.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No, he was from Czechoslovakia, from Prague.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Then there was a Dr. Buhtz, B-u-h-t-z.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Official of the German Government?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Buhtz was quite prominent criminologist and medico-legal expert. He gave us enormous help at Katyn Forest. He was a very fine gentleman. I am sorry to say he was killed.

Mr. SHEEHAN. That is all, Doctor. Counsel, all the witnesses the doctor remembers plus the ones he didn't remember are all listed in the official German documents as being present there.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Then when I arrived in the Katyn Forest together with those men, 12 of us, we were given a short description of the position of the graves. One big grave, a very large grave, I would estimate larger than this room. It is in the form of an L. The horizontal part of the L was I don't remember now how many meters or feet long. And in the L here—anyway they were in threes like this, in rows up to 12. So in estimating the number of dead, killed, murdered Polish officers it was a little less than 3,000 in that grave.

Mr. FLOOD. Would you describe the size of the grave with reference to the size of this room, for instance?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I would say it was longer than this room. It was narrower. It was just as wide so that you could put three bodies like this.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Three bodies lengthwise.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; transversely.

Mr. O'KONSKI. About 20 feet wide?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You estimate how many, 15 to 20 feet?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The width?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. The width.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I think it would be.

Mr. FLOOD. About 20 feet wide and longer than this room; is that right?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. What about the depth? Have you any idea about the depth with reference to the ceiling here? How deep was it, about?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I would say this depth.

Mr. FLOOD. About as deep as this room and a little longer and about 20 feet wide.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In the shape of an L.

Mr. FLOOD. Can anybody here tell us how high this ceiling is?

FROM THE FLOOR. Twelve feet.

Mr. FLOOD. Never mind. We will get that.

(NOTE.—The custodian of the United States courthouse in Chicago subsequently informed the committee that the room is 18 feet high.)

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. To get a pretty accurate estimate of how many bodies were placed in that grave, I asked at that time, that they should dig deep down, close to the end of the horizontal limb of the L in order to see how many layers of bodies are present. Then we counted 12 layers of dead bodies. I remember that a photograph was taken of that part of it, because the Germans didn't have enough help and time to exhume all the bodies. Just the superficial layers, if I am not mistaken, somewhere around six or seven layers were removed and the rest remained in original position.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Were these layers one solidly on top of another or was there any ground between one or the other?

Mr. SHEEHAN. Counsel, would the Doctor like to identify this picture? This is the German version of Katyn.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Exactly, that is it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Your answer is that there was no ground between them; is that right? Solid, one on top of another?

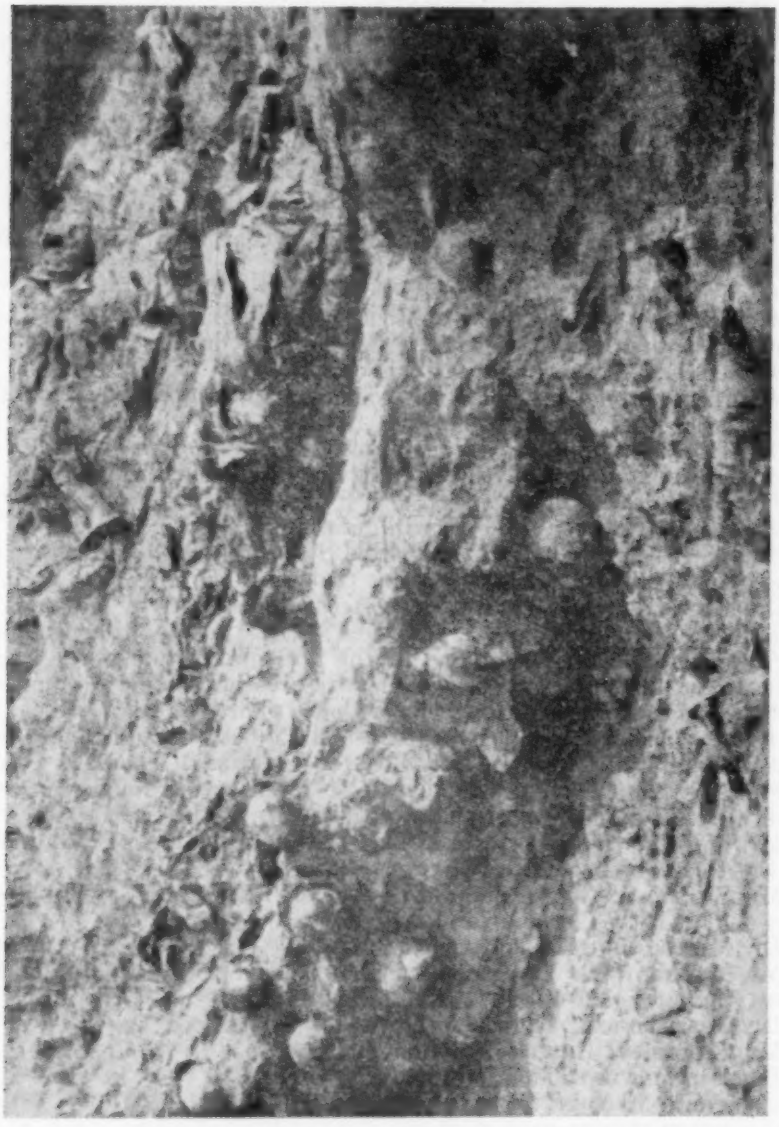
Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Exactly like that picture?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Chairman MADDEN. We will make this Exhibit No. 5.

(The photograph referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 5" and is as follows:)



Official German photo showing corpses of Polish Army officers stacked in uncovered graves in Katyn.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Sheehan, would you mark that "Exhibit 5."

Mr. SHEEHAN. I will turn it over to the committee as soon as we are through. We may refer to it further.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. One body was placed on top of the other one, with their faces down. They were close together, nothing between them. All the bodies were dressed in Polish officers' uniforms, the clothing being winter clothing, underwear and the uniform, and coats on some. The heads were downward. One body like this, the next one like this,

and the next one like this [indicating]. This was the width of the grave. Then 12 layers down, and then multiply by the length. I don't remember how many we found in the length. Anyway, at that time when I was examining and making my own estimations I didn't follow anybody, and no one tried to give me any advice because I knew what to do. I estimated approximately 2,870, something like that, a little less than 3,000 officers. They were packed completely together by decaying fluids of the human body, the decomposing fluids, which started to penetrate, to imbibe, to infiltrate every dead body in there. That was a solid mass in which you just saw skulls you could recognize and that they were human beings.

Then I went into the graves and studied which ones of them would give me the best information, what the dead body could tell us. With the help of two Russian peasants I picked a body, and slowly and gradually—it took them close to an hour—they removed the body and brought it out. I examined it very carefully to find out two main points. First, what was the cause of death. Second, how long a time was this individual buried. Third, who he was?

In examining the body I found a gunshot wound at the boundary between the back of the neck and the head. The Germans gave the expression "nacken schuss." That is the precise description of the shot which was fired. The majority of them had just one shot, because it entered in here [pointing with finger] and came out here at the root of the nose, which means the head was bend downward. It was administered with such precision that the medulla was completely destroyed.

Mr. FLOOD. I tell you what you do: You take Mr. Mitchell here, if your gun isn't loaded, and demonstrated on him for us, will you, just at what point at the base of the skull this missile entered and on what part of the face was the point of exit.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The position of the head was like this [demonstrating].

Mr. FLOOD. In what position would the living man have to be in your judgment, from your experience, at the time the shot was fired, standing, kneeling, lying down, or what, mostly likely.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Most likely kneeling.

Mr. FLOOD. In what position, show us.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Like this.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, you have to tell me what to do.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I will guide you. It was shot in here. You have to figure that the bullet is going always straight. If I take this line and put it this way you see it comes out here [indicating]. The head was not like this and then shot.

Mr. FLOOD. Why?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Because the bullet would come out here.

Mr. FLOOD. Witness demonstrates with finger at the base of the skull of counsel, bullet on a straight line shot up, coming out at the middle of the hairline. If shot down as you indicated in your testimony, where would the bullet exit on the fact of the exhibiter?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The bullet exit would be approximately in the neighborhood of the root of the nose.

Mr. FLOOD. Between the eyes.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right, or a little above or a little below, but in this region here.

Mr. FLOOD. In the area of the forehead or between the eyes.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. That would indicate great precision and skill at the time of the discharge from the base of the skull?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. With the face pointing down toward the ground and the victim in a kneeling or bent forward position?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. One question there: You do not mean they necessarily had to be in a kneeling position?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FLOOD. Most likely, in any case.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes. I wasn't present. I don't know.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, you just demonstrated on me how you thought that bullet traveled. I would like for you to tell the committee why you say that bullet would come out here in the forehead as you demonstrated?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I have shown with this how the bullet travels.

Mr. MITCHELL. Is there any obstruction?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. He has the gun in a little slanting position, like this, and consequently if it goes like this it has to come out here [indicating].

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, Doctor, you didn't examine all of the bodies in the grave and it is possible because of that fact that many of these killings resulted from other kinds of position of the gun. In other words, some of them may have been shot standing up, some of them may have been shot kneeling down, or some not shot at all as far as you know.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Sure.

Mr. FLOOD. But what you saw you describe as you are now presenting it.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. On how many bodies did you make a post mortem?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I made a post mortem on one.

Mr. FLOOD. Yourself.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Now that I have interrupted you, you said the Russian peasants took an hour to get this one body, that you performed the post mortem on, out of the grave.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. How many peasants helped you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Two.

Mr. FLOOD. Why would it take two peasants 1 hour to get one body out of one grave?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Because they were all packed in one big firm mass. All the bodies were packed together.

M. FLOOD. You mean the body fluids, as a result of the decomposition, composed a huge sticky mass of all these bodies; is that it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right, in cold weather.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When was it that you were there? I don't think you set the time. What month was it that you made this post mortem?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. When I was in that grave it was April 29, 1943.

Mr. MITCHELL. Doctor, did you yourself select the body on which you did the post mortem or the autopsy?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Surely.

Mr. MITCHELL. You were given that opportunity freely?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Absolutely.

Mr. MITCHELL. What layer was the body in that you selected? You said that there were a lot of layers. What layer?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I couldn't tell you that exactly. It was about, I would guess——

Mr. MITCHELL. The top, the middle, the bottom?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The middle of the grave, the middle counting from up down, the middle of the grave.

Chairman MADDEN. I believe it would be well now if the doctor would finish about his investigation of the skull and also state in your opinion as a doctor what you think, after the investigation that you made, was the approximate time of the killing?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. At the time when I finished the post mortem examination I dictated my findings right there at the burial place and gave my expert opinion as to the cause of death and about the main cadaveric changes of the body. Then the next day, late in the afternoon, all the experts, 12 of them, together with Dr. Buhtz—and there were two more German specialists there—got together and every one of us expressed opinions as to our findings, and we all agreed that the bodies were buried, approximately, not less than 3 years ago.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you say you all agreed to that?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes. It was pointed out upon which facts that opinion was based. All of us reported that death was caused by the gunshot wounds fired from the immediate proximity, close to the line of the back of the head and back of the neck, so-called nacken schuss. I repeat that name because it is the best name for it. They were fired, of course, from behind in the direction to the front, with a shattering of the entire skull due to explosive action of the near shot. Powder marks were found on the skull itself, and I found it also. In some instances in the skulls we found three gunshot wounds, but in instances if there was a real, well-placed nacken schuss, there was just one shot because—I want to explain what just came to my mind—because the bullet wound which enters in here and comes out here passes through the—I have to give it in technical terms.

Mr. MITCHELL. Please give it in technical language.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Medulla oblongata and pons cerebri. Those are the two vital points in the human brain. If you destroy any one of those two, death is instantaneous. If you miss that, the individual might live a few hours, maybe 1 day or 2 days. That is the reason why in a few cases there are three shots, because the first one was not fired correctly.

Mr. FLOOD. Since you stopped there, it is entirely possible that anybody shooting into the head under those circumstances, if there were many shootings at the same time and everybody was very busy and in a hurry, many of those bodies may have been thrown into that grave before they were dead?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I don't know that.

Mr. FLOOD. That is entirely possible. I am not asking your opinion.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I have no opinion on that.

Mr. FLOOD. You wouldn't say it was not possible?

You have no opinion about that?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Very well.

Chairman MADDEN. Doctor, could you explain very briefly for the record how you could scientifically determine by the wound to the skull the approximate time that that wound was inflicted after several years had passed?

Dr. MILOSAVICH. Sir, that is impossible in instances where the wound was inflicted 2 or 3 years ago, because the age of a wound is judged by the changes one can see. If the body is completely decayed and the brain mass is completely dissolved, you can only state that that is a bullet hole and here is a bullet exit, but how old that is from the wound alone you cannot tell that.

Mr. FLOOD. However, from your experience as a pathologist over many years and from the statement that you have placed on our record now, you could, as an expert pathologist, be able to determine from all the circumstances of the body otherwise, in addition to the wound, how long that body had been dead?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Later on, I will ask you how long, but at this point I will ask you to finish your statement. But that could be done and you can so do.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In order to get these dates straight for the committee, you say all the bodies were buried not less than 3 years, and you place this date at April 28, 1943?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Which would mean that all bodies were put in the grave prior to April 28, 1940?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct, approximately. One month more or less.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I think it would be good to call to the attention of the committee members that at this time the Russians were in control of the Smolensk area and the Germans did not capture the area until August of 1941, approximately a year later.

Chairman MADDEN. Doctor, did you observe the boots and clothing on the soldiers and officers, as to the type, whether they were in good condition or bad condition, if you know?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Senator, I don't remember exactly, but I know the boots were in pretty good condition. The heels of some of them were a little bit worn out, but the uniforms were perfectly fitted. They fitted the dead body completely, very nicely buttoned and everything.

Chairman MADDEN. Were all of the dead soldiers officers?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. So far as I saw, what I saw, all of them were officers. I remember two generals, I remember even the names because I was deeply impressed to see them. One was General Bohaterowicz, and the other one was General Smorawinski.

Chairman MADDEN. Did you observe any bodies there that had clothing on other than army officers?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes, I saw one. That was a chaplain.

Chairman MADDEN. How many bodies did you have a chance to observe as to clothing, just roughly?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. At that time when I was there they removed 980 and some, close to 1,000.

Chairman MADDEN. Close to a thousand. Doctor, is there anything else that you would like to add to your testimony before the members, if they desire, have any questions to ask?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Senator, I don't know. I think I have covered everything that is necessary.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to recess for a minute. I believe the doctor would like to have a short rest.

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will recess for a few minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Chairman, before the witness resumes may I make an observation that after the ruling I think there has been a little misunderstanding among some of the photographers and the press as to the extent of the so-called ban on the pictures. As I understand the ruling to be—and I would like to be corrected if I am wrong, Mr. Chairman—it is that if a witness is testifying and he has no objections to his picture being taken, pictures may be taken of him while he is testifying?

Chairman MADDEN. If the witness does not object, that is permissible. But if the witness objects——

Mr. MACHROWCIZ. I hope the photographers will respect the wishes of the witness.

Chairman MADDEN. I might say if the Doctor cares to he may sit down while he is testifying. We will proceed.

Mr. FLOOD. Doctor, I think I will call you Professor instead of Doctor, is that all right?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is okay. It makes no difference.

Mr. FLOOD. You correct me if I am wrong. I have some biography on you, and you correct me if this is not correct: "Prof. Edward L. Miloslavich, MD. F. A. P. H. A." I suppose that means Fellow of the American Public Health Association.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. "F. A. A. A. S.," fellow of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD (reading):

Diplomate, American Board of Pathology; doctor of medicine, honoris causa, University of Vienna, Austria.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD (reading):

Doctor of medicine, honores causa, University of Breslau, Germany.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD (reading):

Director, department of pathology, DePaul Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Formerly associate professor, pathologic anatomy, University of Vienna, Austria. Professor, pathology and bacteriology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. Professor, legal medicine and criminology, University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Honorary professor, pastoral medicine, theologic faculty, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

By "pastoral medicine," you refer to that part of your teaching which connects legal medicine with theology?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You have had in your experience as pathologist and as an authority on legal medicine in Europe and America many years of experience in the exhumation and the post mortems of the human body; is that correct?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you have such experience in those two categories before your investigation of the bodies at the Katyn Forest massacre?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I did.

Mr. FLOOD. Is it possible for you and is it possible for an experienced pathologist by examining the human body and its condition at the time of exhumation to be able to determine within reason the date of the burial, the time of the burial? Can you tell about how long a body has been in the ground by examining it after it has been exhumed, from the condition of the body at that time, based upon your experience as a pathologist and similar exhumations and examinations in the past?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I can.

Mr. FLOOD. You can.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I can.

Mr. FLOOD. You told us that you did make such post mortems and exhumations of the bodies at Katyn ?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. You made such an examination upon one body yourself?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Will you describe for us, without going into complete detail, but some detail, what examination you performed upon that corpse at Katyn?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I paid particular attention to the process known as adipocere——

Mr. FLOOD. May I interrupt to point out, this answer will of necessity have to be highly technical. Will you make it as technical as you wish, and take time to spell out for the clerk whatever technical terminology you wish to use.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I am sorry I have to use that.

Mr. FLOOD. Do it your way.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Adipocere, a-d-i-p-o-c-e-r-e, in plain English would be saponification. In other words, it will be the formation of soap. When a body decays in an environment, in a soil, in the earth which is humid or contains water, ground water——

Mr. FLOOD. Were any of those elements present at the grave at Katyn?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. You mean adipocere?

Mr. FLOOD. Humidity or water.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Which one or both?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. On the outside water, inside humidity.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. They form adipocere. Adipocere alone is not conclusive as to the exact time when the body was buried, because adipocere under certain circumstances can develop within the first year. But then you have to study the musculature, cut into the muscles and

see if the muscles contained adipocere, because adipocere will appear in the muscle at the end of the complete decay. That is point one.

I examined that, Senator. I examined that.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you find that element to be present?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes, I did, in the muscles of the gluteal region, in the muscles in the depth of the thigh, and in muscles known as ileo psoas.

Mr. FLOOD. That first element was present, and was it present in a sufficient degree to permit you to make a conclusion?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Quite.

Mr. FLOOD. What was your second element?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. If I may continue with the element.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. To be absolutely positive, I removed parts of those adipocere muscles and took them along to my institute, to my laboratory.

Mr. FLOOD. You took part of the body with you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No, no, the muscles.

Mr. FLOOD. Part of the muscle. That is part of the body.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Sure.

Mr. FLOOD. You took it where?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I got it at Katyn and took it down to Zagreb.

Mr. FLOOD. After you left the forest.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. After I left.

Mr. FLOOD. All right, go ahead.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In order to make miscroscopic examinations of the muscle to see if there is any structure of the muscle still present.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you take any other part of the body from the Katyn Forest, that same body, to Zagreb with you, other than the muscle?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes, I did.

Mr. FLOOD. What part?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I took the skull.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In examining microscopically, the muscle, which was changed by adipocere, I noticed that the entire structure of the muscle was completely destroyed by the saponification. I could not see any muscle fibers, no striation of the muscle substance.

Mr. FLOOD. Wait a minute. That examination that you made microscopically you made at your laboratory in Zagreb?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Some time subsequent to your examination at Katyn?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the microscopic examination you made at Zagreb some time subsequent to the examination you made on the scene at Katyn confirm the conclusion you reached at Katyn?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. My microscopic examinations proved that my diagnosis, and the diagnosis of my colleagues, was correct.

Mr. FLOOD. What is the second element present at the exhumation, at your post mortem?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The second element was the presence of a peculiar change found in the cavity of the skull, which was detected by Pro-

fessor Orsos. The body I examined didn't have it, but the body of Orsos did. He was standing close to me when he was making his post mortem examination, and he called me over and I had opportunity to examine also that change, which is more or less, I will say, absolutely conclusive that the body was more than 3 years under the ground.

Mr. FLOOD. Palmeiri, Orsos, yourself, and some of the other experts present were performing post mortems upon different bodies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you all close to each other in the same immediate area?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes, correct.

Mr. FLOOD. A few feet apart, a few yards apart?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Was the body on a table, on the ground? Where was it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. On a table.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you have instruments for the purpose of making the post mortem?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Sure.

Mr. FLOOD. You had them with you.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No. They gave them to me.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you search for any other element besides the two you have indicated?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I examined, of course, the entire organs and found processes of drying and mummification.

Mr. FLOOD. Based upon your experience as a pathologist, based upon the record you have given us of your experience at exhumations and post mortems performed upon exhumed bodies before you went to Katyn, based upon the statement you have just made as to the post mortem you performed upon this particular body, in addition to the examination you made of the skull of the body being posted by Dr. Orsos and brought to your attention and examined by you, what in your expert opinion would be the period of time that the bodies were buried at Katyn, about?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I estimated more than 3 years.

Mr. FLOOD. Doctor, I asked you why it took two Russian peasants so long to remove one body from the grave at the time that these bodies were first observed by you, and you told us that it was because the bodies were packed in as a result of certain body fluids present and decomposition.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Would you say that the fluids which emanated from these decomposed bodies would be such a fluid and of such a nature and of such a degree of fluidity at that time as to confirm your estimate that they were present in the grave about 3 years?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Congressman, I will not pay very much attention to that in the estimation of time.

Mr. FLOOD. The fact remains that they were in a mass because of the fluids from the bodies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. That is not contributory to your conclusion?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. You were in Zagreb at the time the Germans moved into Zagreb?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You are a Croat; your ancestry is Croatian?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. I suppose you are a Roman Catholic if you are a Croatian, aren't you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you continue to teach in the University at Zagreb when the Nazis were in there?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Surely.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you a collaborateur with the Nazis?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; I had nothing to do with them.

Mr. FLOOD. How did you hold the job if you were not?

Mr. MILOSLAVICH. I did nothing but teach at the university.

Mr. FLOOD. Did anybody ever charge you or accuse you or identify you of being a collaborateur with the Nazis?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. It may be people who didn't like me.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you ever screened or examined by the American forces after we took over on that charge?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Oh, yes. I was screened, so far as I can remember, four times.

Mr. FLOOD. By Americans?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. By American authorities.

Mr. FLOOD. Intelligence officers.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right, CIC.

Mr. FLOOD. CIC.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where?

Mr. FLOOD. You were so screened?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Oh, yes, I was screened in Cell Am See. Then I was screened in Salzburg then I was screened in Vienna. Then again I was screened by the Army in Salzburg.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you ever a member of any Nazi societies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FLOOD. Academic, scientific, or political of any kind?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FLOOD. What was the result of the screening? Did they pass you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Every American who was over there during the war had to be screened.

Mr. FLOOD. You are an American citizen.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Surely.

Mr. FLOOD. You were screened.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. What was the result of the screening?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. What was the result?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Nothing was found against me. So I could go home any time I wanted to.

Mr. FLOOD. You were okay, is that it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Surely.

Mr. FLOOD. I asked these questions because it is interesting to me to find out when you got to Berlin you were named on this commission that the Germans were going to send to Katyn.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. How were you approached? Did you approach them or did they approach you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I approached them.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you know there was going to be a commission?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Surely.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ask them to go on it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I told them I would like to be present, that I would like to have an opportunity to examine those bodies and they said——

Mr. FLOOD. What was your interest? What did you care about it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I went there from a purely scientific point of view.

Mr. FLOOD. You want us to believe that as soon as you heard this story in Zagreb as a student of pathology and of legal medicine, you merely wanted to go there to see what this looked like?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is the point.

Mr. FLOOD. That is how you got to Berlin?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. At your own expense?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. I want to find out when you got to Berlin were you briefed by the Germans? Were you taken into a room? Were you give a sales talk? Were you high pressured? Was your arm twisted? Were you briefed or threatened?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No, no.

Mr. FLOOD. They just put you on the commission and away you went.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The German pathologist and experts on legal medicine knew me very well when I was at Marquette and when I returned to Europe because I attended their scientific meetings. I lectured at their meetings. They knew me very well.

Mr. FLOOD. Are you telling us—and you are under oath—that there was no pressure, no duress, no threats, and no intimidation as against you or anybody identified with you by the Nazi Germans at any time during the time you served on the German Katyn Commission or to get you to sign or make a report favorable to the Germans and against the Russians?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Mr. Congressman, I can say that regarding my own person I was not intimidated, and all those words you used. Nothing was done to me. I went there only for the purpose of scientific examination. I didn't care who killed them, what killed them, what happened. I was just interested to establish how those men had been killed and how long a time they had been killed. That is all my interest. My interest was just exhumation and study of the exhumed human body. I did not contribute anything to save the Germans, to give a reputation to the Germans or anything of that kind. I didn't do anything to mention who did it or how it was done.

Mr. FLOOD. The answer is "No"?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The answer is "No."

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Witness, I believe you mentioned that one of the experts who was there with you was Dr. Markoff.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. He is from Bulgaria?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You knew him personally?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I met him there. I knew him by reputation.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You did not know him until you arrived at Katyn?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did he also conduct an autopsy?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; he did.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did he also make a finding?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; he did.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you remember what his findings were?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I don't recall. It was similar to our findings.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. It was not contrary to your findings or you would have remembered it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No. He didn't say anything. He agreed with everyone who was there, all 12 men.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did he sign the report which you signed?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; he did.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Was there any compulsion upon you or anyone else to sign the report?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. There was no compulsion on me.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Or upon Dr. Markoff, if you know?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I don't know.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did he indicate to you or to anyone else in your presence at any time that there was any compulsion upon him to sign the report?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. He didn't say anything to me.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Have you at any time had the opportunity to read the proceedings of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg with reference to this particular matter?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I saw it just yesterday. I didn't have time to read it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I would like to call to your attention and to the attention of the committee that Dr. Markoff, who subsequently became a witness of the Soviet authorities at the Nuremberg trial, did testify as follows, on page 334 of volume XVII of the proceedings of July 1, 1946. In speaking of the committee which examined these bodies he states as follows:

> They were the following, besides myself: Dr. Birkle, chief doctor of the Ministry of Justice, first assistant of the Institute of Forensic Medicine and Criminology at Bucharest; Dr. Miloslavich, professor of forensic medicine and criminology at Zagreb University, who was representative for Croatia—

And then follow other names which have already been previously mentioned which I don't think it necessary to repeat at this time.

Dr. Markoff did confirm the fact which you testified to today, that you were actually there.

I would like to call the committee's attention, referring to page 340 of the testimony of Dr. Markoff on July 2, 1946, the following is quoted in his testimony. This, I want to say, is a witness produced

by the Soviet authorities to disprove the German version. This is the testimony he gave.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Machrowicz, would you identify for the record who was doing the cross-examining?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Cross-examining at that time was Counselor Smirnov, who was the representative of the Soviet authorities. In answer to Counselor Smirnov's questions at Nuremberg, Professor Markoff testified as follows:

> The only one who gave a different statement in regard to the time the corpses had been buried was Professor Miloslavich from Zagreb, and he said it was 3 years.

Here again I want to confirm the fact that the testimony given by this witness is evidently truthful because it corresponds exactly with the testimony produced even by the Soviet authorities. I want to say further that he followed that with the following sentence:

> However, when the German book regarding Katyn was published, I read the result of his impartial statement regarding the corpse on which he had performed the autopsy.

I would like to call to the committee's attention that even Markoff, the witness for the Soviet authorities, confirmed the fact that the report of Dr. Miloslavich was an "impartial statement" and did confirm the fact that the deaths occurred at least 3 years before the time of the examination.

Is it correct that you were the only one who confirmed the fact that it was 3 years?

Dr. MILOSLAVITCH. I know that Professor Orsos also pointed it out very emphatically.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Were there others besides him?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I remember when we had that conference and discussed the findings at the graves, Orsos had the skull of that Polish officer and pointed to those characteristic changes in the skull cavity, and several doctors mentioned in that report were present. All of us were there. So far as I know, none of them objected to the interpretation or the findings.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Of course you know, do you not, Dr. Miloslavich, that Professor Markoff is now behind the iron curtain?

Mr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I know that.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And he was in 1946 at the time he testified at the Nuremberg trials?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Dr. MACHROWICZ. Coming back to the reasons given by you which you claim resulted in your determining that the death occurred about 3 years before the examination, I will ask you were there any insects or insect remains on the corpses?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I didn't see any.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did that have any significance to you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes. I would say that the bodies were buried during the wintertime.

Dr. MACHROWICZ. I am reading now from the report of the German Medical Commission, which reads as follows:

> There were absolutely no insects or insect remains on the corpses that could have stemmed from the time of the burial. From this it can be concluded that the executions and burial took place in a cold and insect-free time of the year.

Is that correct?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do I understand, then, from your testimony now that this lack of insect or insect remains led you to the conclusion that the deaths took place at a season of the year when it is cold?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Was that the conclusion of the other doctors there also?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I could not tell you that. They signed the statement to that effect.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Of course you know that the Russian version of the charge was that the deaths occurred some time around August 1941. That would be in the middle of the summer, would it not?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I think August is in the summer.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. So the lack of these insects or insect remains was at least to you an indication that that charge was not correct.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is all.

Chairman MADDEN. I might announce that Congressman Furcolo of Massachusetts is now present.

Are there any other questions from any other members of the committee?

Congressman Sheehan.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Professor, I have several inquiries I would like to put to you. No. 1, you talked about four different screenings by our American officers, the C. I. C., and the Army. Approximately when did they take place?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. It was between the end of May 1945 and March 1946.

Mr. SHEEHAN. At any time during the screenings did they ask you about your participation in the Katyn investigation?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No. They knew that.

Mr. SHEEHAN. They knew that.

Another thought, which was brought out in the previous testimony by Mr. Henry Cassidy, who is now head of the NBC News Service. He was one of a number of about 14 correspondents who were taken by the Russians to Katyn in January 1944. When he came back he testified that the correspondents were all agreed that the Russian affair was a staged affair. The correspondents felt that the bodies were selected and everything was done on the basis of a staged affair. Your testimony has already proved that yours was not a staged affair in any sense of the word, is that right?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; it was not.

Mr. SHEEHAN. You signed the German protocol, I understand, this particular instrument here, is that right?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. SHEEHAN. When and where did you sign the German protocol?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I have forgotten the name of the town where it was signed; east of Warsaw.

Mr. SHEEHAN. That is your signature, is it not, on the German protocol?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; that is right.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Who drew up this protocol, do you know offhand?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The commission.

Mr. SHEEHAN. The members of the commission. The German Army or the Nazis didn't draw it up.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. SHEEHAN. You drew it up yourself?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes. Of course they collaborated in that. Professor Buhtz.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In previous testimony it was brought out by one of our witnesses, who was an eyewitness, that he saw the soldiers before they were killed, and their hands had been tied with barbed wire. Do you remember any bodies with wire instead of rope?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. All that I saw were with rope, cords.

Mr. SHEEHAN. You are an American citizen. You have come back from Zagreb. Have you ever attempted or did you ever want to go back there for any of your belongings or anything?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; I cannot go back.

Mr. SHEEHAN. You cannot go back?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Since you came back to this country has any official of the State Department asked you to verify your version of the Katyn affair?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Anybody in the Army?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In other words, no Government official at any time has asked you for your opinion of it?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No, no.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I think that is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. FURCOLO. I have some if I may. Doctor, as I understand it at the time you were doing your scientific work on the bodies you were using what was then the most up-to-date medical knowledge and medical science?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FURCOLO. You have had long experience in that field.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I have.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would it be your opinion that you were up-to-date on the latest medical knowledge at that time?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Oh, yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Since that time I assume you have continued on in your medical studies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. As in every other branch of medicine, I suppose there also has been additional knowledge in that field. I will ask you this: Is your present opinion today, in the light of any new medical knowledge that you may have obtained in the past 8 or 10 years, the same as your opinion was back at the time you saw these bodies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. My opinion today is just the same as it was at that time. There is nothing new so far as I know, so far as I follow the scientific literature in my field. Nothing new was put out.

Mr. FURCOLO. So your opinion today is the same as it was at that time?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. FURCOLO. When you were examining the bodies did you at any time see any papers or documents or diaries or anything of that nature that were found on some of the bodies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Oh, yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you remember either any newspapers or any diaries with notations that would be of any help to us as far as dates are concerned?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I saw newspapers with the dates of March 1940. Then a card that I found in the pocket of the young officer that I examined. I don't recall his name. I cannot recall the names. I am not sure about the name. I have no notes. I cannot keep it in my mind now for 9 years. That card was also around March 1940.

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me ask you this question, if I may: Did any of the papers that you saw or any of the documents that you saw have, to the best of your recollection, any date that would be after April or May 1940?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. So far as I remember, not, as long as I was there, because exhumations have been performed after that time.

Mr. FURCOLO. I am referring now only to papers or documents that you yourself saw.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. All that I saw, the latest were somewhere in April 1940.

Mr. FURCOLO. At any time when you were examining these bodies did you detect the presence of sawdust in the mouths of any of the bodies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; I didn't see that. I didn't notice any sawdust.

Mr. FURCOLO. You only saw two bodies?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I saw maybe several hundreds there, but I personally autopsied, performed a post mortem examination in detail on one.

Mr. FURCOLO. You testified that as far as you yourself were concerned, there was no force or compulsion or intimidation of any kind. I want to ask you if you saw anything in any way to indicate any force or intimidation of any of the other men who signed the documents for that commission.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I didn't notice anything.

Mr. FURCOLO. As far as you know, you didn't see any?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FURCOLO. At the present time do you have any feeling or bias or prejudice toward either Germany or Russia or toward the German or Russian people?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FURCOLO. As you testify here today you don't have any feeling of any kind toward either group?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No. I have testified as a scientist, from my scientific examinations and the results of my research, and nothing else.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you speak German?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I do.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you speak German then?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I did.

Mr. FLOOD. You never saw me until this morning, did you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. What is that?

Mr. FLOOD. You never saw me until this morning, right?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. You are under subpena here.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. How did you get here, anyhow? Who found you? Where did you come from? How did you come to the attention of this committee? Who brought you to our attention?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Mr. Pucinski.

Mr. FLOOD. Have you been offered any favors or any pay or any emoluments or any inducements of any kind by anybody to be here this morning?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FLOOD. By the Government or any individual?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No.

Mr. FLOOD. All right, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MADDEN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. One question: I believe you testified, Doctor, that this L-shaped grave had about 2,800 bodies.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Something like that.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You do not mean to say that that was the only grave there, do you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. There were seven of them.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Seven graves?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Seven graves, including this big one

Mr. MACHROWICZ. This was the largest of all?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. That was the largest one; yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you arrive at any estimate of your own as to how many bodies were in the other graves?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No; I didn't examine them. I didn't have that much time.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I just wanted to make clear it isn't your testimony that there were only 2,800 bodies altogether.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Oh no, my estimate included all the graves. It is, of course, an approximate estimate. In that respect, I disagree with the Germans. They said 11,000. Buhtz was talking to me about it later that night.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You mean Dr. Buhtz?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes; I said to him, "I think according to my estimate I would judge somewhere between 13,500 and 14,000."

Mr. MACHROWICZ. But of course that was only a rough guess based on the size of the graves?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct. Of course, assuming that in the other graves they had been buried in the same way as in this grave, because it was a burial, if I may compare it so you can understand it, like in a sardine box. They were like this, one close to the other, one on top of the other, 12 layers from up down, in three's to the side, and the length I don't remember. I have forgotten the number. Anyway in that big L-shaped grave were more than 2,800 officers.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. One other question, Doctor: At the Nuremberg trial Counselor Smirnov asked Markoff this question and received this answer:

Therefore, you were shown already opened graves near which the corpses were already laid out; is that right?

And Markoff answered:

Quite right. Near these open graves were exhumed corpses already laid out there.

I understood your testimony to be that you actually had a corpse withdrawn from the grave which had not been touched.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. If I may explain that?

Dr. MACHROWICZ. Will you explain it, please.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. When I arrived there I found approximately 980, if I am not mistaken, bodies which had been already exhumed from the L grave, if I may speak of it that way, and placed in that vicinity. They were lying there, enormous masses of dead bodies. Then when I looked in the grave, I asked permission, if I am permitted to go in the grave myself and select a body I want to examine, and not the bodies which have been taken out. I wanted to be absolutely critical in every detail. They said, "Yes, go ahead, Professor. Do anything you want."

So I went down in the grave, going around, looking, studying which body I should select. I selected one just in the middle of the grave where the bodies were firmly packed together. It was difficult to remove. I helped those two old farmers to remove that body to be sure that I had it as it was in the original position, so I helped to remove it from the depth of the grave.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I wanted that made clear in the record when Markoff testified about those corpses which were already laid out, there were about 900 and some already laid out, but the bodies that you inspected were not from among those 980 bodies.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No, no. I selected my own.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Right from the grave.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I examined those, too, I walked around them and examined them.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Doctor, when did you get back to the United States?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. The first week of August 1946.

Mr. O'KONSKI. With your scientific knowledge as a professional man—and that is your only interest in this matter—when you got back to the United States what was your reaction when you learned that the people of America had the impression that the Germans committed the crime rather than the Russians? What was your reaction to that general opinion that the American people had?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Congressman O'Konski, I tell you honestly I never spoke to anybody about this. Nobody knew it. Once in a while I asked somebody if they were familiar with the name Katyn, and the answer was "What is that?" I saw that the people didn't know it, so I didn't want to discuss it. This is the first time now, in the last 10 years about, that I am talking about this. I am sorry that I don't have any documents or notes and nothing. Maybe I could elaborate a little more about it. I am relying completely upon my memory.

Mr. O'KONSKI. The reason I am asking that question is that all of the testimony that you have given here this morning is based on your scientific knowledge as a professional man, as a scientist.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. O'KONSKI. And a scientist only.

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Correct.

Mr. SHEEHAN. May I ask one further question?

Professor, as long as we are looking into the scientific aspect of this, in your experience have you ever gone into any other graves or seen any other bodies of military or civilians in any other place behind the iron curtain which might lead to conclusions about the method of killing?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Yes.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Where was that?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. In the Katyn Forest on the left side of the main road there were several—it would be better to say many—small graves. I asked Professor Buhtz to examine one of those graves. Then we found that those men were Russians who had been killed maybe 10 or 15 years prior to the Katyn affair and buried in that place. The technique of the gunshot wound, the so-called as I continue to mention the name, "nacken schuss," was exactly the same. The hands had been bound at their backs just exactly the same and the winter coat put upon their head just exactly the same in the graves on the left side of the main road in the Katyn Forest.

Mr. SHEEHAN. They were not Polish officers, though. They were civilians?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Civilians.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In other words, the similarity to the way these old graves were, the killing, the "nacken schuss" and the hands tied behind the back, was similar to the way the Polish officers were killed?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. I wouldn't say similar. I would say identical.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Identical. In other words, the Russians have always held this particular territory, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. FLOOD. Professor, did you ever see any pictures in American newspapers and American newsreels or any place within the past 2 years of the bodies of American soldiers killed in Korea with their hands tied behind their backs? Did you observe or any place see such pictures?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. Mr. Congressman——

Mr. FLOOD. You didn't? Did you or didn't you?

Dr. MILOSLAVICH. No, I didn't.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Doctor, on behalf of the committee I want to pay this compliment to you by reason of your actions back in 1943, when you devoted your own time and expense and services in going to the Katyn graves to try to ascertain through scientific study for the benefit of the future the facts regarding the execution of these Polish officers. You also have made a great sacrifice in coming up here today from your home. Your actions on both occasions have been highly patriotic. In behalf of the committee and the Congress we want to thank you for coming here and testifying. As long as there are no further questions, you are excused.

Let me make this announcement: This afternoon we will hear three witnesses and the committee will now adjourn until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p. m., the hearing was recessed until 1:30 p. m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

The first witness this afternoon will be Mrs. Irena Hajduk Metelica. Irene Hajduk is the maiden name and the present name is Mrs. Irena H. Metelica.

The witness will be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give at the hearings now being held will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mrs. METELICA. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. IRENA HAJDUK METELICA, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chairman MADDEN. Proceed, Mr. Counsel.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, for the record I would like to advise the committee that our witness came to us voluntarily this morning. The committee staff did not interrogate her. This is her own statement. She would prefer to tell the story as she knows it. I will proceed by asking her a few questions as to where she was born, if I may, sir.

Chairman MADDEN. Proceed.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is your present address?

Mrs. METELICA. 2647 South Kedzie Avenue.

Mr. MITCHELL. You said your present address is 2647 Kedzie Avenue, Chicago?

Mrs. METELICA. Chicago.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you born?

Mrs. METELICA. I was born in Poland in the town of——

Mr. MITCHELL. Swear the interpreter in, please.

Chairman MADDEN. Do you solemnly swear you will interpret the testimony the witness gives to be the truth, so help you, God?

Mr. ROMAN PUCINSKI. I do.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let's conduct it this way. She will tell her story in Polish and the interpreter will repeat it for the benefit of the committee.

(The remainder of Mrs. Metelica's testimony was given through the interpreter, Mr. Roman Pucinski.)

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you born?

Mrs. METELICA. Hel, Lubeiski.

Mr. MITCHELL. When? What date?

Mrs. METELICA. 15th of January 1926.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you living in September 1939?

Mrs. METELICA. In Lomza. That is near Bialystok. The town is L-o-m-z-a, the province is B-i-a-l-y-s-t-o-k.

Mr. MITCHELL. Were you living with your parents at that time?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you tell us the full name of your father and mother?

Mrs. METELICA. My father's name was Pawel Hajduk, H-a-j-d-u-k, and my mother's name was Janina, J-a-n-i-n-a.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you have any brothers and sisters?

Mrs. METELICA. I had one brother.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where is he now?

Mrs. METELICA. He is in England.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where is your mother?

Mrs. METELICA. My mother is in England also.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where is your father?

Mrs. METELICA. He was killed in Katyn. He had been at Starobielsk.

Chairman MADDEN. Starobeilsk prison camp?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was your father's occupation before the war?

Mrs. METELICA. He was a professional soldier. He had always been in the Army.

Mr. MITCHELL. Which army?

Mrs. METELICA. The Polish Army.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where was he in September 1939?

Mrs. METELICA. He was in Lwow, L-w-o-w.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did you last see your father?

Mrs. METELICA. The 13th of September 1939.

Mr. MITCHELL. That was the last day you saw your father?

Mrs. METELICA. That is correct.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where?

Mrs. METELICA. The last time I saw my father was in a little village near Rowne, R-o-w-n-e.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. At that time where were you living?

Mrs. METELICA. We were evacuated from Lomaz.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Where were you evacuated to?

Mrs. METELICA. Lubielski.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. To the Lubielski Province; is that it?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. By Lubielski Province you mean the Province of Lublin, the province surrounding the city of Lublin?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

And then we retreated eastward as the German armies advanced.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you recollect when the Russians invaded Poland? Do you remember the date?

Mrs. METELICA. 16th of September.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Of 1939?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes. That is correct.

Mr. MITCHELL. How old were you at that time?

Mrs. METELICA. I was 13 years old at the time.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Where was your father then?

Mrs. METELICA. In Lwow.

Mr. MITCHELL. With the Polish Army?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. How long were you in the Province of Lublin?

Mrs. METELICA. We were there about 10 days.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And then from there where were you taken?

Mrs. MELELICA. We then were evacuated to Rowne. But we didn't get to Rowne, because the Russians intercepted our flight.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to you then?

Mrs. METELICA. We remained in the same village, and then the Russians ordered us to return back to our original homes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you do that?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Then what happened to you?

Mrs. METELICA. We returned to Lomza 2 months later.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to you in Lomza?

Mrs. METELICA. I resumed attending school, and my brother was engaged in some construction work.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to your father after the Russians invaded Poland?

Mrs. METELICA. We had no knowledge of my father until the end of October.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Of 1939?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Then did you see him or did you get a letter from him?

Mrs. METELICA. A friend of my father had written a letter to his wife.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Where from?

Mrs. METELICA. From Starobielsk.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And Starobielsk was one of the three major prison camps in which the Polish officers were held by Russians, is that correct?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did this friend of yours say that your father was there also?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you hear from your father after that?

Mrs. METELICA. No. My mother wrote first.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When did she write?

Mrs. METELICA. It was either in October or in November that she wrote her first letter.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is still 1939?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you get an answer? Did your mother get an answer from your father?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes; we received an answer before Christmas.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. At that time where was he?

Mrs. METELICA. At that time my father was at Starobielsk and he had inquired through the Red Cross as to our whereabouts.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did your mother hear from him after that?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes; we received two subsequent letters from him.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. On what dates and from where?

Mrs. METELICA. The dates I do not recall exactly, but the letters were from Starobielsk.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Can you tell what month and what year?

Mrs. METELICA. The two following letters were received in January and March of 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. After March 1940 when your mother heard from your father at Starobielsk did you ever hear from him again?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes. We had one more letter from him.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When?

Mrs. METELICA. That was in June from Russia. We received a letter when we were in Siberia in June of 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What was the date of that last letter?

Mr. METELICA. His letter was dated the 4th of April 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. At that time you and your mother were in Siberia?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. How did you happen to be in Siberia?

Mrs. METELICA. We were deported to Siberia as members of a Polish officer's family.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did the Russians deport the families of the Polish officers to Siberia?

Mrs. METELICA. That is correct; yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What was the rank of your father, by the way?

Mrs. METELICA. My father was a major.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. He was an officer until the last time you heard from him?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was your father's first name?

Mrs. METELICA. Pawel.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. After the letter dated April 1940, did you ever get another letter from him?

Mrs. METELICA. No, we did not.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you or your mother write to him again?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes, my mother wrote another letter.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you remember approximately what date?

Mrs. METELICA. No, I do not recall.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you recall what time of the year? Was it 1940?

Mrs. METELICA. It was in June of 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to that letter?

Mrs. METELICA. The letter was returned with a postscript, a notation, that "You will not find him again."

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know who made that notation?

Mrs. METELICA. No, I do not. The notation was written in the Russian language.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to that letter?

Mrs. METELICA. The NKVD took the letter away from us when we were leaving Russia.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Was that the last time you ever had any further information regarding your father's whereabouts?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Then, as I understand, you say that the last time your mother ever heard from your father was a letter dated some time in April 1940?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you write any letters yourself?

Mrs. METELICA. I had written letters to my father from Poland.

Mr. MITCHELL. What happened to those letters?

Mrs. METELICA. My father did not receive those letters. He received only two from my family.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you write to anybody else?

Mrs. METELICA. My mother had written several letters to friends, my father's friends, from the same regiment that he was in.

Mr. MITCHELL. What information did your mother receive as a result of those letters?

Mrs. METELICA. All of the letters were returned with the same Russian inscription, "You will not find him."

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you make any attempts through any authorities, Polish or Russian, to locate your father?

Mrs. METELICA. I had written a letter to Stalin.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When?

Mrs. METELICA. Around Christmas of 1941.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What result did you get from that letter?

Mrs. METELICA. We received a copy of an order addressed to the general headquarters of the NKVD at Minsk, which requested the address of my father.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you get any further response after that?

Mrs. METELICA. Two months later we received a letter from Minsk advising us that they cannot supply us with my father's address because they cannot locate him.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. How long have you been in this country?

Mrs. METELICA. One year. March 5 has been 1 year.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did you and your mother first hear about your father after 1940?

Mrs. METELICA. We learned of my father in Teheran in 1942.

Mr. MITCHELL. How did you learn that?

Mrs. METELICA. General Anders had been making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Polish soldiers, and he was told that they were taken to the Island of Franz Joseph.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Other than the fact that no further information was received from your father after April 1940, is there anything else that you have to add to this committee which would shed some light on the Katyn incident?

Mrs. METELICA. No; I cannot.

Mr. MITCHELL. Were you or your mother ever informed officially by any government about your father?

Mrs. METELICA. My mother had written letters to Major Czapski and to General Anders, and she received replies informing her that my father had been murdered at Katyn.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where is your mother today?

Mrs. METELICA. In England.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You have never seen the official list of the prisoners of the Soviet forces in Kozielsk, Starobielsk and Ostashkov?

Mrs. METELICA. No, I did not.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. For the record I would like to state that I have this official list of the former Polish prisoners at the three prison camps that I mentioned, and there appears at the bottom of page 256 the name of Pawel Hajduk, major of infantry.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like at this time to introduce the book Mr. Machrowicz is referring to as exhibit 5–A and have it placed in the appendix of this record. It is the most authoritative list of Polish prisoners in these three camps that we have found to date.

Mr. MADDEN. The book will be admitted as exhibit 5–A.

(The book Katyn List was marked "Exhibit 5–A" and appears in the appendix of these hearings.)

Chairman MADDEN. Will you take a look at this and see if that is at the bottom of the page as underlined with that pencil mark?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes. My father was a major.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Is that the first time you have seen his name on this official list of prisoners interned at these three camps?

Mrs. METELICA. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. You said one envelope was returned marked "You will not find him again." What happened to the other letters? Were they also taken from you when you left Siberia?

Mrs. METELICA. All of the letters, including the letter from Stalin and including my father's photographs, were taken away from us at the time that we were leaving Russia.

Chairman MADDEN. The committee wishes to thank you for coming here. Your testimony is very valuable, and we appreciate your sincere effort to help the committee.

Mr. Bronislaw Mlynarski, do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give in the hearing now on trial will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I do.

TESTIMONY OF BRONISLAW MLYNARSKI, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, Mr. Mlynarski has volunteered to testify before this committee. He was one of the officers assigned by General Anders to investigate the missing Polish Army officers during 1941 and 1942 after amnesty had been granted, which was on August 1, 1941. An associate in conducting this search was Joseph Czapski. The witness has requested that he be permitted to make his statement and then be interrogated after he has concluded.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Before he tells the story, will you question the witness as to his present address, and what he is doing, and then we will let him tell the story. Identify the witness.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you state your full name for the record?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Bronislaw Mlynarski.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is your present address?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. 7203 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. MITCHELL. When were you born?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Twenty-first of October 1899.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you born?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Warsaw, Poland.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was your occupation before September 1939?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I was vice director of the Polish Gdynia American Lines.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you have any experience in the army before September 1939?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. In what capacity?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I will have to go back to the Russo-Polish War of 1919–20.

Mr. MITCHELL. Were you an officer at that time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I started as a private and I ended as a second lieutenant.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you on September 1, 1939?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In Warsaw.

Mr. MITCHELL. In Warsaw.

Chairman MADDEN. Will you speak a little louder? The audience cannot hear.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did you come to the United States?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. On January 5, 1946.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is your citizenship today?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. United States of America.

Mr. MITCHELL. You are a citizen of the United States?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. You stated that your present address is Los Angeles?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Correct.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is your occupation?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I am a broker in commercial affairs. I am running my own little enterprise.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you start with the date September 1, 1939, and tell Mr. Madden and the members of the committee your experiences, please?

Mr. FLOOD. Were you a reserve officer or regular army officer?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I was a reserve officer.

Mr. FLOOD. When were you called to active duty?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I joined the army on the third of September 1939.

Mr. FLOOD. In what capacity did you serve, what branch of the service.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In the engineers, the sappers.

Mr. FLOOD. Where were you called up to duty?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I started in Warsaw. That was the original nucleus of my battalion.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you a line officer or a staff officer?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Well, I was then a line officer, but because of my age—I was then 39, almost 40—I became a staff officer.

Mr. FLOOD. Will you go ahead in your own way, then?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I will ask you, if you please, to tell me or rather to indicate to me, how far shall I go into the details of my first period and my second period, and so on, because I am afraid that my story may be too lengthy if I go into great detail.

Chairman MADDEN. I will say, we are glad to have you here and we would like to have all testimony that will aid this committee in presenting evidence to the Congress regarding the Katyn massacre, and if your testimony takes 30 minutes or 10 hours, we will listen. We would like to hear all the facts. So our time is your time.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Thank you.

I will try to be concise and to the point and omit those facts which are not too pertinent. I will try to go ahead with the most important facts.

The beginning has been repeated many times in books and is known to the world. With my unit I drifted and fought the Germans considerably. We drifted eastward. On the crucial day—and I would like in this manner to correct my predecessor, the young lady. The 17th of September is a historical date. It wasn't the 16th. I was at that time stationed in a town called Dubno, D-u-b-n-o, about 60 kilometers in a straight line from the Soviet border. The first flash of the news crossed the border just in no time because we saw airplanes flying in a most strange direction. We were used to the German planes flying and maneuvering in the early hours of the morning in a certain very precise routine. This morning at about 7 o'clock we saw a formation of about 30 airplanes strong that were heading straight from the east, westward. We thought that perhaps that a new maneuver, so we didn't pay much attention to it, but we heard ack ack and silence after a few rounds, our own in the vicinity. We rushed to those boys who were specialists in reading the skies, which we were not, and in

a matter of minutes we discovered that those 30 airplanes were Soviet planes.

That same instant was a moment which I will never forget, a moment of great enthusiasm and happiness. We thought that despite our misunderstandings, throughout not only the last decades but centuries, that the two Slavic nations would come together to fight the Teutonic foe. That was a mirage that lasted for exactly only a few hours because we heard news coming from the front line that on the same day at 5 o'clock in the morning on that whole enormous line starting from the Lithuanian border, about 550 miles long, the Soviet Red Army crossed the Polish border in great strength on that same morning, and crossed the border with force and with no aspect of friendship.

From there on we started changing our plans. Of course I was a subaltern of my experience, and we did what we were ordered. In other words, we went approximately southward in order to be in a belt between the squeezing Germans, who were rushing from the west, and the new forces that were heading westward. So we had a narrow belt that by the hours was getting narrower and narrower.

Unfortunately, my lot and the lot of those who were with me, like in a river with many tributaries, became a mass of about 25,000 men. Ultimately on the 19th, that is 2 days later, we could not reach either the Hungarian border through mountain passes down there or the Rumanian border which was still further away.

Mr. FLOOD. At that point do you know whether or not—because of your low rank you may not have known at that time—but do you know or have you heard since that the Polish high command had given instructions that all Polish troops, if possible, should escape into Hungary? Are you aware of any such order?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I will try to reply to that question.

On the 17th, on that crucial day, a little later in the afternoon, about 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, our then superior, a general by the name of Bohaterowicz, B-o-h-a-t-e-r-o-w-i-c-z——

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Incidentally, Mr. Witness, that is the same gentleman who was testified to by Dr. Miloslavich this morning.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I didn't hear that. That is the same man who is among the four generals that were inmates of the Kozielsk camp.

That general told us in a very wonderful speech, short, that despite the fact that we hear now with our ears that the Russians have entered our lands not as friends, but foes, yet we have to obey orders that come from high headquarters which he conveys to us that we have no right to oppose the Russian forces if we meet them on our road on which we are headed. We did not hear any other orders, sir—at least I did not—with regard to reaching this or that or other outlets of Poland.

Mr. FLOOD. But because of the pressure you were being channeled into that direction.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is right. We never were told, like a sinking ship, you know, do what you can, the best. We did not get that kind of order. However, many did, naturally. Anyway, on the 19th of September in a little hamlet in the southeast of Poland at about 7 o'clock in the evening the head of that enormous chain, that enormous serpent, was furiously attacked by cannon fire and machine guns, and

so on. We staged a small defense. I was very near the head. We scrambled out of the car as best we could. We had no arms, except I had a pistol. So did my colleagues. Very few even had actual carbines. We staged a defense, a hopeless defense that lasted 45 minutes. We had a river in front of us, a small river, and a bridge. A little later we had a lot of wounded, and also we had bad explosions of gasoline, because they were throwing us incendiary bullets from the machine guns.

Mr. FLOOD. Who was firing on you? What troops?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. May I tell you in a minute? I did not know, although we guessed, I think. A few minutes later we sent our delegation across the bridge, parliamentaries, that we give in because we can't defend ourselves. That is the first time I saw the Soviet men, fully armed, who took us from there on.

Mr. FLOOD. At that point, and on that date in September 1939 there had been no declaration of war; there had been no declaration of hostilities, as far as the Soviet and Poland were concerned?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Correct, sir.

Now I will shorten my story, because that is rather grim, but also dull.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to ask one question there. You said members of your organization went over to talk with the group of Soviets?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes; two officers.

Mr. MITCHELL. Do you know who they were?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I recollect them very well, but I wouldn't remember their names. It lasted a few minutes. We saw them in the darkening day on the other side of the river.

Mr. MITCHELL. What happened to you from there on?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. From there on I may only add as a matter of record that I and all the thousands with me were treated most brutally in the first days. We were stripped of everything which we had on us, which as a matter of fact made things lighter for me because I had to march afterwards 175 kilometers. Otherwise I would have thrown away even my little bag, if I had one. From there on we crossed by foot——

Mr. FLOOD. May I interupt again. I am very sorry that we have to do this this way, but you are obviously a very intelligent witness and I don't want to upset you any.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Not at all.

Mr. FLOOD. When you say we were forced to march 175 kilometers and we were stripped of our accoutrements, and we were treated very brutally, do you mean officer personnel and enlisted personnel or was there a separation of officer personnel from noncommissioned officer personnel?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In the very first heat of being taken prisoners of war there was no distinction between officers and men at all.

Mr. FLOOD. Was one made subsequently?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, very soon afterwards.

Mr. FLOOD. How soon afterwards?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Twenty-four hours exactly, on the road while we were marching, after the first night we spent in the open. They segregated the officers and men quite separately to such an extent that we lost sight of those men afterwards.

Mr. FLOOD. They separated them. Who separated them?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Pardon me. That means the Soviets.

Mr. FLOOD. Were they military officers or NKVD?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. At the first moment and from there on until we crossed the Russian border, which is about, to be right in days, about 3 to 4 days, we were only under the guard of the Russian Soviet Army, which is a mighty difference. From there on we were in the care of the armed police forces.

After crossing the Russian border we camped for 2 days——

Mr. FLOOD. I want to make this clear. Twenty-four hours after you were taken prisoner the Russian military escort separated the officers from the enlisted personnel?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, as best they could do.

Mr. FLOOD. As best they could. Then your crowd were marched 175 kilometers over the Russian border as officer personnel?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. You mean the Russian military compelled officers of the Polish Army to walk 170-some kilometers?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes. The 175 is the total length of my journey by foot, you see.

Mr. FLOOD. From Poland into Russia.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, from the spot, that hamlet where I was taken prisoner.

Mr. FLOOD. Right. But the important thing I want to bring out is that as officers, identified as officers of the Polish Army, with which the Russians at that time had no controversy legally, you were marched as captives 175 kilometers.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Quite correct, and we were distinctly separated, as I say, about 24 hours after we were taken.

Mr. SHEEHAN. What date was that?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That was on the 20th of September.

Mr. MITCHELL. 1939.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. 1939. We were always in that time now. When we arrived at an intermediate spot where we stayed about 2 days we had already met batches of other men. I am speaking now only of officers because meanwhile on that march I lost the enormous queue of the privates.

How long that was I never saw, because I would say without exaggeration on the rolling land of the border on the other side of the Bug River you could see sometimes three or four kilometers distance easily and you saw the line never ending. From that spot we were loaded into trains——

Mr. MITCHELL. You are now inside Russia.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I am now inside of Russia, about 70 or 80 kilometers inside Russia on a railroad junction. I have it in my notes but I don't remember the name. It is not pertinent. We were loaded into trains on a dark night. Those things are done only at night. At that time—I am underlining, gentlemen, from now on I am talking about officers alone—the strength of that tiny little intermediate camp was well over 2,000 men. We counted ourselves very easily because there was a roll call and we knew the number pretty close. That night—it would be aproximately the 26th of September—we were loaded into one big train consisting of cars, box cars, very well known in Russia,

without any partitions; in other words for the men who travel in those cars this way, boards in two layers, making things easier. They were just straight cars without any boards at all. I am underlining that fact, and I am stressing that subject a little bit for a certain purpose. It was pretty rough and tough.

In the car in which I was loaded there were 88 men. You can visualize the conveniences. From there we were traveling as far as we could understand, according to the beams of sun and so forth, we were heading very distinctly eastward. Because of the holes in that particular form of conveyance we saw of course quite a lot of land, and it was easy to keep our bearings correct. We passed Kiev; we passed a number of smaller places. In fact, in two spots we were fed. I think that was one of the most decent dinners I ever had in Russia, which was not especially out of any courtesy paid to us. It was simply that they existed. Those are enormous organizations that Russia has at certain railroad junctions where they feed those who travel en masse.

As you gentlemen are probably well aware, there is a lot of mass movement in Russia since the early twenties. Nations have been moved from place to place, and those in responsibility had to feed them. So we were enjoying that hospitality in those places twice at night.

Finally, on the 30th of September at about 7 o'clock, on a rather coolish though pretty sunny morning—there was frost then already there—the train stopped at a station called Starobielsk. That name didn't mean much to us. Neither did we know whether that was the end of our journey or not. But soon we were ordered to leave the cars with an order which afterwards became immensely familiar to our ears. I will just make a little disgression here.

There are two orders which sound this way. I will say it in Russian and translate it into English. One is Sobiraysia, just one word, and the other is Sobiraysia S Vieshchami. Those two expressions differ immensely in their final course of events. The first, Sobiraysia, means "Be ready." That means "Be ready without your things." That had applied probably to millions of Soviets for the last 30 years, in their homes, and so forth, where they are called for interrogation by different bodies of the period. The other word is much more grim. "Sobiraysia S. Vieshchami" means that you will be moved somewhere else, that it is not for interrogation purposes alone, but that you will be moved with your little personal possessions, whatever you have, somewhere else.

In that particular case at Starobielsk we all heard the order "Get out of the cars with your things." Which meant that we were going to stay at that station.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you understand Russian?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you at that time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I did.

From there on we were in pretty good order. We were pretty tired, but that was all right. We marched through the little city in daylight. That was quite an amazing sight, because for the first time we saw the local population of that remote village; not a village, it is a town, in the eastern confines of the Ukraine Republic. We marched through

the town with a lot of onlookers, mostly women and children, with no hostility expressed in their faces at all. Curiosity was the most significant thing we saw in their eyes.

From there on, not far away at all, on the street called Kirov, a very popular street in all towns in Russia, we were led into a compound surrounded by a very tall wall about 3 meters high.

Mr. FLOOD. About how many men were in that contingent, if you know or can guess. At that moment how many marched through the town that day?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Quite a few now. I would say three or four thousand at least, although it was a working day.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you still in uniform?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. We were in full uniform.

Mr. FLOOD. What kind of uniform?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Polish Army uniforms.

Mr. FLOOD. What did it consist of?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Most of us still had our greatcoats.

Mr. FLOOD. What do you mean by "greatcoats"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Overcoats. Many of us had these.

Mr. FLOOD. Polish Army winter uniform?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No; I wouldn't call them winter at all. Those overcoats were winter. Otherwise our tunics and our breeches were not at all. Mine was very, very thin, tropical.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you wear boots?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes; I had high boots. That is the type.

Mr. FLOOD. What color?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The boots were black.

Mr. FLOOD. Did most of the other officers dress about the same way you did?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. About the same, but they varied, naturally. Boots are something which have to be very good for a long march, and we had to walk on those roads with their sharp stones, which wore out the boots pretty soon, you know.

Mr. FLOOD. One more question before you go on. Now that you have reached the prison camp of Starobielsk, if you know, if you had an opportunity at that early moment to discover, what percentage of these officers that walked through the town with you that first day were reservists as contrasted to regular army?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes; I can tell you that precisely, although it is a very sharp cut. I would say generally, because it is based on our further knowledge of our inmates, there were more than 50 percent reservists, and out of that 50 percent there was a very high percent of quite young men, well under 30.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That first trainload consisted of over 2,000 men. We were the very first on that day, the 30th of September 1939, to enter the Starobielsk camp.

If you will allow me to show you a little piece of paper, it is my strictly private affair——

Chairman MADDEN. Let me say this: I think the witness is making a very good presentation, and unless there is something really important, I will ask the members not to interrupt until you get through with your presentation, and then we will ask you questions.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. If you please, sir. I am speaking now about the Starobielsk monastery, because that is what it actually was. Unfortunately I haven't the legend down here in English. Perhaps you may ask your colleague if he wishes to see this. I did this myself from memory, but I can assure you gentlemen that the precision of it is very right.

Mr. MITCHELL. Congressman Machrowicz, will you interpret what that is, please?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. This is a sketch of the camp at Starobielsk; is it not?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is correct.

Mr. FURCOLO. What is the date?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Thirtieth of September 1939. That was early morning, gentlemen. A few hours later, I think about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a new batch arrived, about 2,500 strong, all officers, and they were spilled into the same camp.

On the following day, which was the 1st of October, the camp was almost bursting. I am saying that emphatically. The camp was then filled with at least 4,500 officers, and at least 6,000 privates. So the camp was well over 10,000 men. If you look at my little map there and use your imagination, there was hardly a spot in that confine that was not filled with human bodies somehow or other. Certainly there was no room under roof.

In those days, in those first days the camp was hardly built at all. There were only a few remnants of buildings, half destructed, with the exception of the middle center church and a kind of additional religious building—I don't know the name of it—which we later called the circus because our boys lived there in the number of 600 and lived exactly like apes can live, in layers 8 stories high.

I am underlining, gentlemen, this which is to my modest understanding of events, a fact which is important. Just a while ago I explained the question of Mr. Flood whether we were separated or not. That means officers and men. We were. Now all of a sudden we are again mixed all together. This did not last long. The privates which were then about 6,000 were deported, and the deportation started in the very first days of November. In other words, we were together about a month.

To give tribute to those boys whom I never saw afterward, I can assure you gentlemen that not only myself but many other of my colleagues, officers, who were treated much worse than they were—by "they" I mean our soldiers—they had plenty of all sorts of little comforts which they gave us most generously. I don't want to become pathetic, but if I saved my hands and legs from frost and so forth, it was due to the fact that those boys gave me all the necessary things to wear.

They left the camp in several batches starting in the very first of November. The lot of those men is a very interesting story in itself. I am told that some of them were returned, brought back to Poland. I have never personally had any confirmation of that fact. But let's suppose that that was true, that a certain number may have been returned to Poland. However, later—I have to jump now 2 years ahead—when I was working in the so-called front line in one of the rallying points of the Polish Army then being reinstated in

Soviet Russia, I and quite a number of my friends—we called ourselves working in the front lines. The front line consisted of simply standing in a certain place and waiting, and receiving those hundreds and thousands of Polish soldiers who were streaming from all the hundreds upon hundreds of penal servitude camps all over Soviet Russia to join the Polish Army. The very first question which we always asked of our boys in the receiving front line was, "Were you among the first batch of 5,000 or 6,000 that left Starobielsk No. 1?"

I will come to an enumeration, gentlemen, which I am afraid you will have to learn. There was a Starobielsk No. 2. Never did I have a word of knowledge about those boys that left that camp in early November 1939. But, gentlemen, as your wonderful task is to concentrate and confine your work on the one specific tragedy of the Polish Nation, I think we should disregard those others which were lost in this way or that way, who amount to innumerable thousands of men, both in army men and in the civilian population, of whom this young lady was one of the examples.

Life then was applied in that particular camp only to officers. When the privates left we were much more comfortable, and not only that, due to the amazing energy of—I listed his name on the very first page—Major Zaleski, a sapper also, who became the Polish camp commandant, only in the capacity of easing our affairs and being in touch with the Russians daily and nightly, to get the food, to distribute the food, to build kitchens, et cetera, and to build additional barracks because we virtually had nowhere to live. We got the material, slowly, but we did. Amazingly, we got some nice lumber, and we got some nails which are weighed in Russia, I think almost as gold, and other things so that we could erect a few buildings.

I made a note of that in my book.

Chairman MADDEN. Let me interrupt. Let me say you have been now testifying for some time. If you want a couple of minutes recess indicate your desire at any time.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is all right. I can go on. Why I am mentioning that the life had changed since the boys left is this, and I would like you gentlemen to use a litte bit of your imagination. You see, the officers in Poland in those days still belonged—by no means misunderstand me—not to a class, but they were formed by virtue of the fact that they became officers and they were members of the Polish so-called intelligentsia. The other boys were wonderful boys, but they lacked just that moment of education. In other words, whatever happened at the camp to us from the point of view of the endeavors to indoctrinate us could not be applied to those boys because there are other ways of teaching those boys and other ways of teaching us. So from there on we were in a kind of cauldron and were continuously under the pressure of somehow teaching us what life should be and what a wrong life we led in our previous days.

That thing, gentlemen—I am shortening this—ran into all forms you can imagine. We were flooded with a vile Polish press, which I never knew existed. One paper was edited in Kharkow and the other was edited in Kiev, all in the Polish language, a most awful distorted language; anything that was written in those papers published on the Soviet soil for the many, many Poles, persons of Polish extraction that lived in those parts of the Ukraine. So we had those

papers which made our blood boil. We had quite a few newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia and the Red Stars, the military organ, that were distributed to us from the Russians.

I am underlining the press, gentlemen. In those days the Russian press had but bad things to tell us about ourselves, and that is very painful. Those moral flailings are sometimes more painful than physical ill-treatment. This went on for many months.

Besides, there were other means, too. There was the radio. The radio was installed, as it is probably now, in any place, almost, that had four walls. The only difference from the radio in the world in which we are living here is that the radio in the Soviet Union is not removable and not detachable in many cases. We called it the black plate because it was just a kind of a black plate, a loud-speaker attached to the wall, and that was that. It started its noise from 7 o'clock in the morning and ended at midnight, without stopping. There were some very nice hours which we all enjoyed like the transmissions, the broadcasts of excellent music. Otherwise it was mostly propaganda which that enormous poor country is fed continuously day and night. That propaganda was very painful; I underline and emphasize, gentlemen, because anything that was said about our allies, then Great Britain and France, was fine. Anything that concerned Poland was just the worst you could imagine. Our men, our statesmen, the statesmen of our allies, were slandered in every form of speech or print. The sinking, just to give you an example, of a ship of our line well known in the United States because it spanned the Atlantic since 1935, the motorship *Pilsudski*, sunk in middle November 1939, was quite a nice little sensation in the Russian press, where they said that the ship found the right place at the bottom of the sea.

We had also moving pictures. That was really, gentlemen, a selection that is hard to relate and to give you an idea of. It only showed the completely low level of those onlookers who comprised the untold millions of the Soviet Union. Of those I have nothing to say. They were fed on those awful pictures that from the beginning to the end were always some completely fantastic, out-of-this-world propaganda stuff. We were showed those pictures. Even so, we were shown quite a few little beauties concerning our war in 1920, which they had a right to do, but still looking at those pictures was not too agreeable to us.

There was then the person to person, every day and into the night contact and indoctrination by the always kind of growing strength of the police forces in uniform, the so-called politruks, which is an abbreviation. Those are the boys who are especially taught and instructed how to expose around them in their environment, wherever those environments may be, the gospel and the ideology of the Soviet school of thought. Those men are supposed to talk. They are not supposed to be silent. They watched us and they had to talk, completely different from the members of the Red Army which we were first surrounded with, who didn't talk at all because they had nothing to talk about. If we first asked them a few questions, they always refrained, saying that they knew nothing about anything. Some of those politruks were very clever, some of them were just smart, and a few of them I would call not to the level. However, they dragged

us into conversations. Then those conversations went on at considerable length. If you can imagine the camp at that time, over 40,000 strong, of intelligent men, many of them prone to talk too much, too, the conversation sometimes lagged to the complete defeat of us. "Of us" means the Polish officers. As far as challenging and attempting to criticize the Soviet order you have to be very well-versed in the matters to counteract. If you don't, you lose.

In many cases we lost. But that of course I am putting a little bit in a joking manner because, after all, we did not change our views, and on the contrary, I think we remained pretty faithful to our old way of thinking.

Finally, gentlemen, there was the interrogation individually by the members of the NKVD in their special buildings. One building was located in the heart of the camp itself. I made a note of it. The actual number of the building was No. 10. It was a little bit of a house always surrounded by barbed wire and a few watchmen. So we only learned about the inside of it when we were invited at night to have a talk. The other buildings, quite a few of them as a matter of fact, were over the road, in the buildings where the administration of that camp held its quarters.

Gentlemen, you probably have heard much about interrogation in the Soviet Union. It is quite an experience. My first interrogation I had the pleasure of writing in the form of memoirs, and it forms one of the chapters of my memoirs. It lasted from midnight until I think 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. There was no physical ill-treatment, not at all. Those things are done in different ways in different quarters of the Soviet Union. In an open place like this camp or the Kozielsk camp those things are not done. They are done in different places where ill-treatment can be performed with complete ease. However, a gun was of course on the table. All sorts of lamps were shining straight in your eyes. They were smoking cigarettes right in your eyes and not allowing you to smoke, et cetera. I was interrogated personally I think about 5 times in Starobielsk, and probably about 15 times in my later days in other camps.

Chairman MADDEN. Were all those interrogations at night?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Always. Not once was I interrogated in the daytime.

Chairman MADDEN. In the early morning?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In other words, you were dragged very rudely out of your bunk in your sleeping quarters.

Mr. FLOOD. How long were you at Starobielsk, how many weeks or months?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I was the first to arrive and the last to leave.

Mr. FLOOD. How many months?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. From the 30th of September 1939 until the 12th of May, noon, 1940.

Mr. FLOOD. During the time you were there what was the highest number of Polish officers at Starobieslsk at any particular time you were there?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The very beginning. I told you gentlemen a while ago that there were about 2,000 in the first batch and 2,500 in the second officers' batch.

Mr. FLOOD. You were under pressure to be converted to Communism during all that time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the Russians succeed in converting many Polish officers to communism?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Factually I wouldn't know one single case because I never had the opportunity to know who was 100 percent converted, but judging and knowing a little bit how people behave and what they do, there were maybe a few who were, let's call them, Reds, and then different shades of red that slides into light pink. That is all I can say. The percentage was immensely low. Again it is a guess, gentlemen, but I may say that if ever it was higher than 5 percent, that was the maximum tops.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May I ask a question with reference to the number of officers there? I would like to refer to your history of that camp. On page 5 it states that the highest number was 3,920.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And they consisted as follows, and correct me if I am wrong: Eight generals, 150 colonels, about 230 majors, about 1,000 captains, about 2,450 lieutenants, about 30 noncommissioned officers, and about 52 civilians, judges, prosecutors, and various civil officers.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Correct, Sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Total, 3,920. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is very correct. However, later perhaps I have slightly changed on my continuous work to arrive at the most precise figure. However, gentlemen, I may tell you the figure you mentioned, I am a little bit proud to say, humbly, the 3,920 concerning the Starobielsk camp is my figure from the very start of any revelations concerning that camp in this world.

Mr. FLOOD. Were there any Polish priests there?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. There were 25 who were deported when the boys were still there. They were all deported at about the end of October.

Mr. FLOOD. Any women there?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Incidentally there was one, the wife of a man, but she disappeared very soon afterwards.

Mr. FLOOD. Rabbis?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Oh, yes. They were all deported. There was the head rabbi of the Polish Armed Forces, Doctor—I don't remember. I have his name somewhere. There was quite a number of Jews. There was not one rabbi, there were a few. There was also the orthodox chaplain. May I say about the figure that to my understanding it is immensely important.

Chairman MADDEN. We might have a couple of minutes recess.

(Brief recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Mlynarski, you reviewed your experience on being interrogated at Starobielsk.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I understand you left with the last group on May 12; is that correct?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is very correct.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. How many were there at that time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Eighteen men, plus 10; that is 28.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Prior to that they were taken away in groups of about 200 each; is that correct?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes. May I have permission to elaborate a little bit on that matter?

Chairman MADDEN. Yes; proceed.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. To make the correct answer to you, sir, arriving at that figure 3,920, I had to start from a certain date. You cannot just improvise figures. Figures remain. That pertains to the date which I chose to be the right date for the Starobielsk camp, which was the 5th of April 1940. Later when I met similar survivors as myself I also checked possibly the strength of their two camps, which would be Kozielsk and Ostashkov, to find and determine the strength of the camps. The strength of the camps originally during those long 7 months varied and was certainly much higher than the number which has been established in the reports that exist today, the 5th of April 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What number are you referring to that has been established?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Established by us, those through all ways and means tried to be correct to establish the strength.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Give us the number. What is that number that you are referring to?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I am speaking with complete knowledge about the Starobielsk camp, and I will try to explain why I have the right to do so. I do not speak so precisely about the other camps because I was not an inmate of those camps. The total figure of the camps on that particular day, the 5th of April 1940, was Starobielsk, 3,920; Kobielsk about 5,000; and Ostashkov about 6,780.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What is the total?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The total is 15,700 men. The total approximately, if you wish to know——

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You are approximating the figures in the other two camps. Will you tell us how you arrived at those approximate figures in the other two camps?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. My meeting the men who were in those camps as I was in Starobielsk. I was interested in that problem from the very start.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let me ask you, to make it short, were you assigned by General Anders to any particular task?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That was much later, sir, 2 years later. When I was with the Army staff.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Two years later, what were you assigned to do?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. First of all, that assignment was initiated by myself. It wasn't a command. I was the first man, the first officer to report to General Anders in writing on the 1st of November 1941. I have a copy of that report here right in my file.

Mr. FLOOD. Just a moment. You were at Starobielsk. You left Starobielsk with the last group of men to leave?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. Where did you go when you left Starobielsk? First of all, what was the date when you left Starobielsk?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The 12th of May 1940.

Mr. FLOOD. Where did you go from Starobielsk?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Gentlemen, if you don't desire to listen to my elaboration, it will make it a little bit cloudy.

Mr. FLOOD. I would like to know where you went from Starobielsk in May of 1940.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I went to a camp that was called Pavlishev Bor.

Mr. FLOOD. You went to Pavlishev Bor from Starobielsk?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. How long were you there?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Twenty-eight days.

Mr. FLOOD. Where did you go from Pavlishev Bor?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Gryazovets.

Mr. FLOOD. Gryazovets. How long were you at Gryazovets? What was the date when you arrived at Gryazovets?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I have it all here, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. You arrived at Gryazovets about when?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I arrived at the camp Gryazovets on the 18th of June 1940.

Mr. FLOOD. And you left when?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. We left Gryazovets all together. When the barbed wires were cut from in front of us, we left as free men on the 2d of September 1941.

Mr. FLOOD. On the 2d of September 1941 you left as free men?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. And you went from Gryazovets to where?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. To the rallying point of the Polish Army under the command of General Anders.

Mr. FLOOD. Where was that?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. There were several.

Mr. FLOOD. You went to join General Anders where?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. There were several points. I went for the first 7 days or so to a little place called Totzkoye, T-o-t-z-k-o-y-e.

Mr. FLOOD. This was after Russia had entered into the war and she was forming an army of former Polish officers?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. After all that was done, did you ever join General Anders? Did you ever join General Anders' command yourself?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. From the very first time, the first day the initiation, or rather let's call it a little bit pathetically, the resurrection of the Polish forces was announced by General Anders personally, who flew from Moscow to Gryazovets on the 25th of August 1941.

Mr. FLOOD. And you responded to this call from General Anders?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. And the purpose was to form a Polish Army under the command of General Anders, is that correct?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. For an army you must have soldiers and you must also have officers.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is correct.

Mr. FLOOD. You had the soldiers, and you couldn't find officers.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. At that time we had no soldiers at all.

Mr. FLOOD. They were going together.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. We believed that they were alive, which was true to a certain extent.

Mr. FLOOD. You told my colleague that you had volunteered for duty with General Anders. To do what? What specific thing did you offer yourself to do?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Gentlemen, I am a little bit troubled with answering that question, not because I don't want to but because I don't know how to answer it. First of all, being an officer, I was straight under his command. There were some intermediates between him and myself.

Mr. FLOOD. I understand that, but it has been indicated that you performed a certain mission and that mission was in conjunction with another officer——

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. To look for missing Polish officers; is that correct?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Not quite, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. What is correct?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. What is correct is this, that by the mere fact that people around me, my colleagues—here is one sitting right here in front of me—came to the conclusion that I am one of those—I don't want to brag or anything, but I was just one of those who was studying by the methods of deduction the whole affair.

Mr. FLOOD. I understand that very clearly, but did you go looking for Polish officers?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Actually I did not go looking.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you know of anybody who did?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Maj. Joseph Czapski did, personally.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you know Major Czapski?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He is a very old friend of mine.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you talk to him at that time about this problem?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Many times before and after.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever get to Tehran?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No, I didn't go to Tehran.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever hear of Colonel Syzmanski of the United States Army?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I had the pleasure of meeting him in Cairo.

Mr. FLOOD. Where did you meet him?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In Cairo.

Mr. FLOOD. What did you talk about?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Different affairs, and then he asked me to write a certain report, which I gladly did.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you at any time talk with Colonel Syzmanski, of the United States Army, in Cairo about any of the problems related to the Katyn affair?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Oh, yes.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all.

Mr. MITCHELL. To your knowledge while you were at Gryazovets and General Anders, as you said, announced that the Polish Army would be formed in Russia, how many officers were there at that time at Gryazovets, to your own personal knowledge?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. There were approximately 200 officers, including a batch of let's say 25 to 30—those figures, gentlemen, exist very precisely. I do not have them in my memory. Let's say approximately 200 men of the 400 original survivors, plus approximately 900 officers plus, about 350 NCO's and a few privates, which enlarged the existing Gryazovets camp, which was to become the only camp in the Soviet Union called a prisoner-of-war camp at that time. Those 900 officers plus those 350 NCO's arrived in the Gryazovets camp. Please make it a strong note. I request that.

Mr. MITCHELL. How many?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. On the 2d of July 1941, that means 11 days after the war was declared between the Soviet Union and Germany, those men which originated from the so-called internment in Latvia and Estonia and were in prison in the Kozielsk camp—I have the dates right here—from June 1940 until the date of their arrival in the camp of Gryazovets on the 2d of July 1941, that batch which was much higher than the figure I have just disclosed, namely 1,250 men, that batch was well over 2,500 men in the beginning of their deportation or their change in place of imprisonment from Latvia and Estonia to the Kozielsk camp No. 2. That has nothing to do with Kozielsk No. 1.

Kozielsk No. 1 at that time on the 12th of May 1940 was completely empty, and it was filled, not to the brim but approximately 2,500 men from those two Republics just told about.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Now let me ask you a question which bears on the very issue which we must determine here. Of those officers with whom you were in the prison camp did you ever hear from any of them after May 1940?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Never, not a word.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. As a result of that, have you come to the conclusion that they had been liquidated no later than May 1940?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Decidedly so.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Because at that time the Russians were the ones in possession of that territory, it is your conclusion that they were liquidated by the Russians?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Decidedly so, only I never knew the place.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you meet Colonel Grobicki?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I met Colonel Grobicki in the intermediate little camp called Pavlischev Bor and from then on we spent 15 months together in the Gryazovets camp.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. He was with you at Pavlischev Bor?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, because he was in Kozielsk originally. Pavlischev Bor was the spot where we met. That means the remnants of the three big camps.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. One other question, Witness: Also referring to your memoirs, I want to ask you whether or not you know of any officers who escaped from the prison camp in which you were.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I refer to page 5. You refer to the fact that in the early days of the camp there were about 10 or 20 who did escape.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I think I referred to officers?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Starobielsk.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I meant officers?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Yes.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. If they ever escaped, they escaped in disguise with the boys, putting on the clothes, the uniforms of the privates.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In the early days there was a very small number that did escape.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, but I don't think I can elaborate very much about that word "escape," because that means really that they left the gates of the camp. What happened to them later I don't know. I tell you frankly I think I met once a fellow somewhere in London long years after, who did escape actually and was found alive afterward. I met him afterward.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I understand those are very exceptional cases.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. So exceptional cases.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What I want to bring out is that there were at least a few exceptional cases that escaped.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. There were. I don't deny the fact that there were. There were another two cases which I would not call an escape in the way of running away from the camp.

No; there were two cases which originated in an entirely different fashion. There were two high aristocrats. One was Prince Radziwill, and the other was Prince Jan Lubomirski, in the camp of Gryazovets. Ultimately they both were sent home, and we were glad to hear that, that was all, through the very, very highest authority, through the King of Italy himself and all the rest.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is all.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. FURCOLO. You were at Kozielsk for some time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Never.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did you ever know of a man named W. Jan Firtek?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes; he was a young boy; an ensign.

Mr. FURCOLO. An officer cadet?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Officer cadet.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did you know him by any chance yourself?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes; I knew him at Gryazovets; yes. He wrote some memoirs, I remember.

Mr. FURCOLO. We had a witness whose first name was M-a-r-i-o-n, and his last name was Gawiak, G-a-w-i-a-k. He went by the name of Mike. I don't know how you would pronounce the last name. He also was at Gryazovets. Does that name by any chance mean anything to you at all?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I don't recollect him personally. I know the officers much better because we lived in the same quarters. I don't know the boys. They lived in different quarters. Although those 400 knew each other.

Mr. MITCHELL. Of the total number of officers that were with you at Starobielsk, how many survived to your knowledge after the war?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Today of course there is only a very few alive. They were decimated afterward by all sorts of fevers, and so forth, during our stay in Russia, and they were decimated by war casualities in the campaigns. So today there are very few. In the United States I know of only three. Here is one [indicating]. I am one, and there is one in New York. That is about all. The numbers were these at the time. There were 63 men that left the Starobielsk camp in one of those many batches. But that was a specific case. They left on the 25th of April 1940. The little batch which I was a member of consisted originally of 18 men. There arrived at the intermediate camp at the station of Babinino only 63. Two men were taken out of those awful little cabins we were imprisoned in. Sixteen and 63 is 79, plus—Congressman Machrowicz has my notes there—I mentioned I think 6 or 7 men who originally were in the Starobielsk camp and were individually deported during those first 7 months, and they afterward through a great deal of luck somehow or other survived and joined our forces, which makes I think the total, if now I could

read my notes I would know better, something a little bit over 79 plus 6. It would be something around 85.

Mr. MITCHELL. You have seen the lists of the individuals who have been identified as having been exhumed at Katyn. Do you recognize any names there of any officers or individuals who were with you at Starobielsk?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Not to my knowledge, no. I didn't find a single one. Of course I could only cover the limited number which my limited brain could embrace, you know. If you want to see a little bit of a very private and very personal and very intimate work of mine, here it is. Here on this page are the names of my closest friends with whom I was sharing the lot in the Starobielsk camp. Those men were all put down in different periods of time on little scraps of paper which I lost, so afterward I reworked that many, many times to arrive at a certain precision. Down the line up to about here [indicating], which includes about 100 men, I would dare to say I could tell the story to their wives, mothers, or daughters pretty well. This list includes further, of course, many more which I derived from different sources afterward. I am speaking now, gentlemen, of men who are dead. That is how my work started.

Mr. MITCHELL. How do you know they are dead?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is my own way.

Mr. MITCHELL. Your assumption?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. My assumption. I am not condemning anyone. I have no right to do so. The only thing is that in this limited way of life which we are all leading in this world, I think we have the right to call someone at least missing forever, or, if you please, dead or murdered or not alive if that person or, in this case, a strength of 15,300 men have had their mouths silenced by some unknown way. According to the laws of large figures, it is unbelievable that a batch of 15,300 men, out of which 50 percent were young men, did not try to escape in the course of events, not to try to escape, really to escape. If, according to the Soviet Union's statement of January 1944, those 15,300 men were confined in completely unknown 3 localities different from the many statements which you have received, gentlemen, from me and from others alive, with names and dates and geographical positions, with precision if the Soviet Union can only tell us that there were 3 camps from 35 to 45 kilometers west of Smolensk, numbered 1 ON, 2 ON, and 3 ON, and that those men worked on repairing roads or doing something of that nature. I would like to draw your attention, gentlemen, to the fact which I make a statement of. Although our lives in the congested camps at Starobielsk, Ostashkov, and Kozielsk were not too easy, and later in the little camp Gryazovets in the north on the railroad to Archangel, however, we were never—this is my own personal interpretation—confined, we were never ordered to do penal-servitude work according to the methods which are very well known and written in volumes here in these United States and applied to the millions that worked elsewhere in camps specifically and especially organized for that purpose. Yes, true, we had to work and we did some very filthy work and under unpleasant conditions, in the rain and snow and mud, et cetera, but all that was almost 99 percent in some way or other connected with the improvement or enlightenment of our own lives in those confinements.

In Gryazovets, in the small camp, where we were living together almost 15 months, life became much more easy to study for us, for those who lived to study, that kind of life. There was an order, and that order was adhered to with all precision, that all officers from major upward—there were not many, who occupied just one little building—were completely free of any work whatsoever. Excuse me, ladies, if I may say so, there were some ugly little things which we had to do, cleaning spots which someone should do always himself. Even those officers, majors and higher up to the colonels, were forbidden even to do that work. So let's compare this fact. They had a maid who swept their rooms in that little building of theirs. There was one general, a few colonels, and Colonel Grobicki was among them.

Let's compare the official statement of the Soviet Government telling us that 15,300 men were laboring, working in different seasons of the year because that went on since April 1940 until probably August 1941, when those lands were occupied by the German forces. They were off working for a full summer, through the full winter, through a full spring, and again almost through a half of a summer, working and digging trenches. That means it comprised eight generals, et cetera, down the line to the NCO's.

Chairman MADDEN. Are there any other questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. No further questions.

Chairman MADDEN. From all that you have related here to us, from the information you have received, and with the acquaintances that you had in these camps, would you be in a position to say who was responsible for the murders at Katyn? Would you, yes, or no.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Chairman MADDEN. Who would you say was responsible for the killing of the people at Katyn?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The highest authorities of the Soviet Union.

Chairman MADDEN. If there are no further questions, the committee thanks you for your testimony. Your testimony has been highly valuable. On behalf of not only the committee but of the Congress, I want to thank you for coming here and presenting your testimony. You have contributed a great deal toward officially establishing the responsibility for the Katyn Massacre.

Thank you very much.

Dr. Srokowski, will you be sworn? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give in the hearings now on trial will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I do.

TESTIMONY OF MIECZYSLAW SROKOWSKI, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chairman MADDEN. Just give the reporter your full name and address, please.

Mr. SROKOWSKI. My name is Mieczyslaw Srokowski, M-i-e-c-z-y-s-l-a-w, S-r-o-k-o-w-s-k-i; 5225 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago.

Chairman MADDEN. Counsel, you may proceed with the witness.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the witness has requested that we refrain from asking him too many questions about his life in Poland before the war. Consequently, I will

proceed by asking the doctor if he was at Starobielsk with the previous witness.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No. I was in Kozielsk.

Mr. MITCHELL. Who was the previous witness, for the record?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Mr. Mlynarski.

Chairman MADDEN. Speak a little louder, please.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I met him only in Pavlischev Bor.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is the first time you saw him?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No; I knew him before.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you know Grobicki?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Grobicki; yes; I knew him.

Mr. MITCHELL. At Kobielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you know Colonel Grobicki before Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No; I met him only in Kozielsk.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you know Mr. Gawiak?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I remember his name. Maybe if I saw him I would know him.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did you first get to Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. The first of November 1939.

Mr. FLOOD. Before you get that far, were you with the Polish Army?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was.

Mr. FLOOD. In what capacity?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was a surgeon. I was mobilized. Before the war I was chief surgeon of Polish Red Cross hospital in Warsaw.

Mr. FLOOD. When you were sworn they called you "Doctor." Doctor of what?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Of medicine, medical doctor.

Mr. FLOOD. You were a Polish doctor?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. You were a medical officer in the Polish Army?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No. I was only mobilized.

Mr. FLOOD. What was your rank when you entered service?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. When I entered service I was a lieutenant, and I finished as major.

Mr. FLOOD. You went in as lieutenant and finished as major?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you a reservist or a regular army officer?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was a reservist.

Mr. FLOOD. At the time the Germans crossed the Polish border were you then in the army?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you in the line opposite the Germans in that part of Poland when the Germans came in?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was in Warsaw.

Mr. FLOOD. You were in Warsaw.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes. I was a surgeon in a hospital.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you ever captured by the Germans?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you later captured by the Russians?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. By the Russians.

Mr. FLOOD. Where?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Seventeenth of September 1939 at Grembowla, G-r-e-m-b-o-w-l-a.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you on active duty at the time you were captured?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Were you in a hospital?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was.

Mr. FLOOD. You were working as a surgeon?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. In a military hospital; yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Attending wounded Polish troops?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes. Polish wounded, because we only became mobilized the morning of the 17th of September.

Mr. FLOOD. On the morning of the 17th of September 1939?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes. I was in the hands of the Bolsheviks in the afternoon of the same day.

Mr. FLOOD. On the 17th of September 1939 you were on active duty as a Polish medical officer in a Polish military hospital?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You were then captured by the Russians?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Right.

Mr. FLOOD. Subsequently you got to Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. FLOOD. Where did you go?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Subsequently, because before I was taken to the south of Russia it was a small camp.

Mr. FLOOD. But you did get to Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. After a few weeks we stayed there we were transported to Kozielsk the 1st of November 1939.

Mr. FLOOD. November 1, 1939, you arrived at Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Right.

Mr. MITCHELL. While you were at Kozielsk, were you permitted to practice medicine? In other words, were you attending the wounded there?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No, not wounded too much. There were only sick people there. It was a small hospital directed by a Russian lady. There was some Polish doctor to take care of his friends, of course, under the supervision of this Russian doctor.

Mr. MITCHELL. Officially you were not permitted to tend your Polish officers?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. MITCHELL. How many doctors did they have at Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I cannot say exactly, but I think about 500.

Mr. MITCHELL. Five hundred Polish doctors at Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is right.

Chairman MADDEN. Were they in the army as officers?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Reservists, mobilized. Of course, there were even some civilians.

Mr. MITCHELL. How long were you at Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. To the second part of April 1940.

Mr. MITCHELL. The latter part of April 1940. Where did you go from Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. From Kozielsk I was taken to Pavlischev Bor.

Mr. MITCHELL. How were you transported?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. By walking to the station and afterward by the train.

Mr. MITCHELL. How many went with you?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I cannot say exactly, but about 100.

Mr. MITCHELL. One hundred Polish officers?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is right.

Mr. MITCHELL. Were they all officers?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. You walked from the camp to the train?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is right.

Mr. MITCHELL. What kind of train was it?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. It was specially built for prisoners. I have seen the cars in Europe, with coupes with a small corridor. It had only a small window in the coupe with grates. We could not go out even from the coupe.

Mr. MITCHELL. Grates. You mean bars?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Iron bars.

Mr. MITCHELL. Were they individual cells?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Coupe, passenger cars in Europe, where you have a corridor.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Compartment?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Compartment.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you see anything in those cars, these trains?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. We looked for some writing, and we saw some place where it was washed out. Finally in the corridor we saw some notes probably by one of the officers who had left before.

Mr. MITCHELL. Left where?

Chairman MADDEN. This notice was written in these prison cars?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes, on the wall of the car.

The CHAIRMAN. On the wall of the car.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Written by a prisoner who could write. It was very high in the corridor so it was not noticed by the Bolshevik guards. We saw some place where it was washed out.

Mr. FLOOD. You were in Kozielsk with a lot of other Polish officers?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You probably knew that other brother officers of yours were being removed from Kozielsk from time to time?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Right.

Mr. FLOOD. I suppose you were wondering what was happening to them. You talked among each other, "Where are they going?"

Dr. SROKOWSKI. The Bolsheviks made suggestions that we were going to be given up to the Germans.

Mr. FLOOD. Yes, but you were discussing among each other, "Where are these fellows being taken to? Where are they going?"

Dr. SROKOWSKI. A lot of people believed that they were going back to Poland.

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly. So when you got on the cars in which other officers from Kozielsk had been taken away.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Naturally you thought that other officers from the same camp, and friends, may have put something on the wall to tell you something or give you some message, is that right?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. You were looking for those writings?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Prisoners of war always make notes. I remember we made some notes on the walls of the camp.

Mr. FLOOD. That is like the American expression "Kilroy was here." You were looking for that. Did you find it?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. What did it say?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. It said that one of the transports which left, I don't remember exactly the day, but I would say about the 7th of April——

Mr. FLOOD. 1940.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. 1940. Was one station after Smolensk. The man who wrote this couldn't write the name of the station, but he wrote only that it was the first stop after Smolensk.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Which is Katyn, is it not?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. The first station past Smolensk is Gniezdovo, is is not?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I cannot say.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. However, Katyn is near the first stop.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I don't know, only the train stopped at the first station, he wrote. He wrote in the letter the first stop after the big station.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. There is no railroad station at Katyn, but the nearest is Gniezdovo, which is the first station past Smolensk.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. He did not mention the name of the station.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. It just said the first stop.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. It is very difficult, you know, because before they were taken off the cars maybe he couldn't see the name.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Did he sign his name?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. O'KONSKI. All you saw was the writing but no name?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. How long were you on this train?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. We traveled about a half day. We stopped in a station and we didn't know what station it was. We were kept in the station about 20 hours. At the end of it we saw the station, from which it was about 35 kilometers to the camp, Pavlischev Bor.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did you get to Pavlischev Bor?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. The second part of April 1940.

Mr. MITCHELL. The latter part of April 1940?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. How many Polish doctors were at Pavlischev Bor when you got there?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I would say a few; not too many. I cannot exactly say. I remember one dentist and there was one who before the war was one of my friends. He was a colonel in the Polish Army. Before the war he was professor of surgery in Kharkov University. He spoke Russian very well and the Bolsheviks gave him some information. I was very friendly with him because he was at the hospital where I was chief surgeon before the war. He had some friends among the Bolshevik officers who explained to him this group of officers will go to another camp which will be much more comfortable and with fewer officers we will have a much better condition of living.

Mr. FLOOD. What reason can you give for escaping? Do you have any idea why you escaped? If it is true that the other brother officers of yours at Kozielsk were killed at Katyn—and the evidence so far indicates that is what happened—if they were all killed at Katyn, how is it that you were not? Do you have any idea?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. It is difficult to explain. I was married to French, and my wife left Poland one day before war broke out. She wrote me a letter. I wrote to her from Kozielsk, and I have the letter.

Mr. MITCHELL. He wrote this letter from Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is the letter I wrote to my wife.

Mr. FLOOD. To your wife from Kozielsk.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Where was she, in France?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. In France. Af course they knew that someone might later be asking about me.

Mr. FLOOD. Have you ever met any of your brother officers who were in the prison camp at Kozielsk with you during all the time you were there? Have you ever met any of them alive since, except the ones that went with you to Pavlischev Bor?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I do not get your question.

Mr. FLOOD. Since the war have you ever heard anything, or have you ever seen alive any of the brother officers of yours who were in the Russian prison camp with you at Kozielsk other than the ones who were at Pavlischev Bor?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. FLOOD. You have never seen any of the others?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Never.

Mr. FLOOD. Have you ever heard of them?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. O'KONSKI. In connection with and following his question through, you saw a list of the exhumed bodies that were found at Katyn grave; haven't you?

Dr SROKOWSKI. I didn't see exactly a list.

Mr. O'KONSKI. You heard the names and those names you recognized as being at that camp at that time?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes. There was one lieutenant who was in civilian clothes because he had not time to make his uniform. I lived in the same room with him and he told me that he had all his military papers hidden in his jacket. Afterward, finally I found his name exactly. I saw his name in this German report, identified by his first name and second name, and even his grade in the Polish Army.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Doctor, the previous witness and practically every witness before the committee so far who was captured by the Russians all stated that at many times they were questioned or interrogated with a view toward seeing if they could convert them to communism. Were you ever interrogated that way?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I was interrogated several times.

Mr. SHEEHAN. What was their main purpose?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. First of all, to know everything about you, because some Polish officers were in the soldiers' camps. It was not permitted, of course, and they did everything in order to find who were officers and who were not. Therefore, several times they asked me several questions, where I was born, who was my father, and so on.

In the beginning we thought it was a stupid investigation, but finally we found it was very intelligent because after 50 or 60 times they would put one question different. It was really difficult to memorize, if you wanted to give the truth. A lot of officers were hidden, and they finally were discovered.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Will you tell us why you think they wanted to separate the officers? What was their end purpose?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I think, my personal opinion, that they didn't want the Polish officers to have influence among the Polish soldiers. The first day in the prison camp they started propaganda, sometimes very low. I remember I listened to the propaganda. I was interested how they would try to change the minds of our soldiers. It was something very poor. I remember one of the Bolshevik officers talked to the soldiers, peasants, countrymen, and told them that here is really the best country in the world, where the miners can work sitting down in there and the machine works for them. The people were offended by so low propaganda.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you have any idea how many of the officers were reservists who were prisoners with you, and how many were regular army, not the number, but the percentage? I am very anxious to find out about what the percentage of reservists was of those that were at Kozielsk.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I couldn't answer that question. Among doctors there were more reservists.

Mr. FLOOD. Most of the prisoners were reservists?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Reserves.

Mr. FLOOD. Among the doctors, you knew the doctors, and the chances are the percentage was just as high among the others, but you don't know that?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. We are trying to discover that because in nations where there is universal military conscription and where nearly everybody of any stature is a reserve officer, the destruction of the reserve officer corps is not only the destruction of military officers but it is also the destruction of the intelligentsia. The economic, the professional, the banking, the commercial, the entire leadership of a nation in central Europe is in the reserve officer corps. If you destroy the reserve officer corps you have killed two birds with one stone, not only the military officers but the entire intelligent leadership of a nation. That is the reason we are trying to find out what happened.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Among the doctors there were a lot of professors from universities. One was a professor in this Krakow University. It is very hard to remember. From the point of view of education I remember also a professor of politics, Professor Morowski.

Mr. FURCOLO. While you are on that point, there were a Professor Pienkowski who was a neurologist; Dr. Stefanowski who was personal physician to Marshal Pilsudski, and an eminent neurologist; Professor Zielenski, and Professor Nelken; and there was Dr. Wroczynski, former Vice Minister of Public Health. Do you remember them?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes. I used to know them before the war.

Mr. FURCOLO. They were at Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. They were; yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. I want to ask you something else, if I may. I want to ask you if by any chance you knew a man named Jan Firtek, F-i-r-t-e-k?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I remember the name.

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me try to refresh your recollection by mentioning this. He apparently published something in London in the Polish Daily in which he gave some of his experiences at Kozielsk. Let me read briefly one thing and see if it refreshes your recollection in any way at all.

Did you know anybody there named Lieutenant Prokop? Was he at Kozielsk? Was there a Colonel Kuyba, K-u-y-b-a at Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I don't remember.

Mr. FURCOLO. The reason I ask is because I want to quote from something which was written by Jan Firtek. He refers to some of the prisoners leaving. One quotation, and they are on the train, is:

> From here on we traveled northeast. Lying on one of the top bunks you saw scribbled on the wall with a match or a pencil, "the second stop after Smolensk we get out and climb into trucks." There was a date, but it was hard to make out the second figure. It might have been April 12 or perhaps April 17. Their inscription aroused a great deal of interest among us, and we tried to guess what it meant. Lieutenant Colonel Prokop, who was with me thought it might have been written by Colonel Kuyba, who had promised to leave clues if he could.

What I want to ask you is this: As some of these prisoners were being taken out of Kozielsk was there any sort of talk among them indicating that they would try to leave some clues for those who might follow them? Do you remember anything like that?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did you by any chance know a man named Marion Gawiak, called Mike?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I remember the name. He must have lived in the other barracks. Most of the time I was in Kozielsk I was in the barracks for the doctors, all the doctors. Afterward in Gryazovets there was a barracks for officers and the soldiers.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did you know a Colonel Grobicki?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Not before the war. I met him for the first time in Kozielsk. After I was released from Gryazovets together with him, we went together to fight with the Fifth Division of Polish Army.

Mr. FURCOLO. He was in Kozielsk?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all.

Chairman MADDEN. Further questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. How many doctors did you say there were at Gryazovets when you got there? You said you were in the quarters with doctors.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Not only one. There were, I think, 200 people in this small house. Possibly there were 500 doctors.

Mr. MITCHELL. At Gryazovets?

Dr. SROSKOWSKI. No; Kozielsk.

Mr. MITCHELL. I am talking about Gryazovets. How many were there?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I don't know. Maybe 10, no more.

Mr. MITCHELL. When General Anders was forming his Polish Army, how many Polish doctors reported to him, reserve officers or regular, medical officers of the Polish Army?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I couldn't say in the Polish Army. After the visit of General Anders I was known as chief medical officer of the Fifth Division. I went with him to Moscow and afterward I went to the south of Russia, Kharkov. There I was for a certain time chief medical doctor of the division. I think about this time there were 30 doctors from the other camps.

Mr. MITCHELL. How many doctors did you say you had under you then?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I think about seven in the beginning.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where did those doctor officers come from?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. From the other camps with the soldiers.

Mr. MITCHELL. Do you know the names of those camps?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. There were several. I can remember there was one east of Moscow. I cannot remember now the names, though. These camps were only for the soldiers. In the Polish Army the doctors sometimes have the rank of soldier. Very often there were soldiers who were doctors.

Mr. MITCHELL. How many Polish doctors in all? Can you give this committee an idea how many there were with General Anders at the time the Polish Army was leaving Russia?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I couldn't. I was with the Fifth Division, which was a different place. The Sixth Division was in another place. Therefore, I cannot exactly tell you.

Mr. FURCOLO. From the time you were at Kozielsk from November 1939 to the latter part of April 1940 were you and the other prisoners there allowed to write to your families?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. First I was permitted to write and I wrote a letter November 25, 1939. We had some trouble. We didn't have paper, no money for stamps. Finally some Polish officers sold their watches, a thing which is always looked for in Russia, and from this transaction it was possible to buy some paper and stamps.

Mr. FURCOLO. You were permitted to write to your families?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes; only one time a month it was permitted to write.

Mr. FURCOLO. Once a month; but they would write to their families once a month.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Doctor, you just mentioned you went to Moscow with General Anders.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Not exactly that, because he came to Gryazovets and there was a very big ceremony. He gathered us together and told us we were free. Of course he flew, and I went by train. But the next day I met him in Moscow at an assembly or meeting of officers to make plans.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Did you see Russian officials in Moscow?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Mr. SHEEHAN. What did you talk about?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. I didn't talk with them. I think General Anders and some delegate from the Russian Army.

Mr. SHEEHAN. What was your purpose in going to Moscow?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Mine? We went afterward to Pavlischev Bor, nearby Kharkov, where we started to reorganize the Polish Army. We flew from Moscow to Kharkov.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In other words, you never questioned any Russian officials about the lost prisoners or anything?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. No. I met some afterward when, as I told you, I was chief of the medical service in the division in this camp in the south. They gave me officers to help me organize the hospital. I didn't speak about this question at all because we always had some lack of confidence in these men because we had had a very hard time when we were prisoners of war.

Mr. FURCOLO. Doctor, I want to call your attention to something that was in the Polish White Book at page 101. It refers to the fact that when the graves at Katyn were discovered, diaries were found on some of the bodies. This was in 1943. It quotes from the last sentence of two such diaries. I want to read you from one diary and then I want to ask you a question about it. This diary begins:

April 8, 1940, 3:30 a. m. Departure from Kozielsk station moving west. 9:30 a. m. at Yelmia station. April 8, since 12 noon we have been standing in a railway siding at Smolensk. April 9, in the morning some minutes before 5, reveille, in the prison trucks and preparations to leave. We are to go somewhere by car and what next. April 9. It has been a strange day so far. Departure in prison coach is terrible. Taken somewhere into a wood, something like a country house. Here a special search. I was relieved of my watch pointing to 8:30 a. m. Asked about a wedding ring. Rubbles, belts, and pocketknife taken away.

That is the end of the quotation from the book and there the diary breaks off.

That diary is one of Maj. Adam Solski. Did you know such a man?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Personally I didn't know him, but he was a very stout man. I met him during my walks.

Mr. FURCOLO. Was his name Adam Solski?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. As I remember; yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Was he a prisoner in Kozielsk in 1940 at the time you were there?

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Yes.

Chairman MADDEN. If there are no further questions, Doctor, I want to note for the record that you have made a great sacrifice in appearing here today. The Doctor originally suggested and thought it would be best that he be what you might term "a secret witness" or give his testimony not in executive session because of the personal risk involved, not to himself but to others. He has made a special sacrifice in coming here today.

Doctor, the committee and the Congress want to thank you.

Dr. SROKOWSKI. Thank you, sir. I have done so because it was my friends who were killed.

Chairman MADDEN. Not only have you made a special sacrifice during the war period, but I think that sacrifice and appearance here today has been a great exemplification of your patriotism not only to your motherland but to the free liberty-loving nations everywhere.

The committee will recess for a few minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

I might say that the witness we are about to hear has consented to offer his testimony but refuses to testify in public. He makes this refusal for the reason that he has relatives behind the iron curtain and he feels in his own mind there would be reprisals against his relatives. He is a very important witness. He is a Catholic priest, a DP, a former chaplain in the Polish Army.

It has been the policy of this committee since its organization that we not hold hearings in executive session. Other committees of Congress occasionally hold hearings in executive session. Because this has been the only committee taking testimony concerning an international crime, the committee feels that it cannot be accused by some of the countries beyond the water of holding star chamber sessions or of having testimony taken behind closed doors, and we have decided to maintain our policy of not holding meetings in executive session.

All members of the committee present here have interviewed this witness and have talked to him. We know his identity and his name and address. For that reason the witness will testify behind the board which you see there.

The witness has been sworn. I will swear the interpreter when the witness is brought out.

Will you raise your right hand. Do you swear that the testimony you will give from the witness now to be heard will be a true translation of his testimony, so help you God?

Mr. ROMAN PUCINSKI. I do.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN DOE

Mr. MITCHELL. Father, where were you born?

Mr. DOE. I was born in Poland.

Chairman MADDEN. Speak loud so the committee can hear.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you ordained?

Mr. DOE. In Poland in 1934.

Mr. MITCHELL. Were you in the armed services of Poland during the war?

Mr. DOE. Yes, I was, and I was a prisoner of war, a German prisoner of war.

Mr. MITCHELL. Father, what information do you have about Katyn that would be of interest to this committee of Congress?

Mr. DOE. Yes; I do have information that is pertinent to the Katyn investigation, although I was not an eye witness to the massacre. I am a material witness, and I possess information on Katyn.

In the beginning of June 1945 I was a pastor, a chaplain, in a German DP camp for Poles named Verdan Am Allen, V-e-r-d-a-n, A-m, A-l-l-e-n.

Mr. MITCHELL. Proceed.

Mr. DOE. At that time a Russian appeared at this camp and reported to Major Gruber, G-r-u-b-e-r, and asked him for protection.

Major Gruber was a Polish Army officer serving as liaison officer with the British forces.

When Major Gruber heard this man's name and when he had heard this man tell him that he is a key witness to the Katyn massacre, Major Gruber's immediate reaction was one of doubt. However, he decided to interrogate the man at length.

When he completed his lengthy interrogation of this Russian, he came to the conclusion that the Russian was an authentic witness to the Katyn murders.

Major Gruber then came to me as the pastor of the camp for advice as to how to proceed.

We decided that Major Gruber should send a telegram to the Foreign Ministry of the Polish Government-in-exile in London advising them of this man. Major Gruber did this, but we received no reply from London.

Major Gruber then notified General Rudnicki, R-u-d-n-i-c-k-i, who was the commanding general of the First Polish Panzer Division. General Rudnicki appreciated the value of this Russian's information, but he said that he could take no part in it or take any action on it because it is purely a political matter. General Rudnicki advised us to wait a little longer for a reply from the Polish Government-in-exile in London.

In the meantime I secured the services of a competent Russian translator and interrogated the Russian personally. The interview lasted approximately 2 hours. The Russian was a man, a middle-aged person, between 40 and 45 years of age, medium build, blond, had the appearance of a typical Russian peasant, and he had a characteristic Russian name. I do not recall exactly at this time what that name was, but I do know that it was a typical, characteristic Russian name.

The Russian told us that he had his home in the area immediately adjoining the Katyn Forest. He told that in the location where later were found the graves of the Polish officers he grazed his cattle. I do not know whether at that time he was the sole owner of his own property or whether he was the member or partner of a collective farm.

One day, according to his information, the Russian authorities banned anyone from entering this particular area of the forest and surrounded it with a heavy guard. It was published throughout the area that entrance into this area or trespassing in this area would subject a person to immediate death.

Some secret work and construction began in that area. The entire population in the area, including this Russian, believed that it was some project that had some connection with the war effort. Consequently, at first they did not pay too much attention to this construction work or project.

Whether this work, this unusual activity in the forest, began toward the end of 1939 or the very beginning of 1940 I am not certain. However, as I recall, this Russian's observations centered primarily around the very early spring of 1940.

This Russian said that the populace, the neighbors around there, had begun talking about the fact that trucks were starting to arrive in this forest during the late night hours and that during the very early morning hours these same trucks left the area. The Russian peasant became very much interested in this movement. That is why one evening he hid himself in the bushes near the road leading into the Katyn Forest. He observed that at night—I don't recall exactly what time at night, but it was late at night—he had observed a large column of trucks driving into this roadway. The trucks were covered, but the Russian was close enough to the road to have heard the conversations and discussions emanating from these trucks. But he could not distinguish at the time what language the people in the trucks were speaking.

He remained in his secluded spot for several hours until the trucks made their return trip out of the forest. Then on the return trip he no longer heard any voices, and the back gates of the trucks were

open so that he could determine and establish that the trucks were empty. There was no doubt in his mind that the Russians had left these people somewhere in the forest.

He became extremely interested in what the Russians did with these people. As a result, on several occasions he crawled into the forest on his hands and knees to the location where these trucks had stopped. He said that he had to be extremely careful in this observation because the area was closely guarded and that his life was in danger. He was close enough to the actual scene to be able to see with the help of large reflectors and searchlights in the forest, that the Russians were removing these people from the trucks. These people were formed into columns and then in these columns they were marched a considerable distance from the trucks. They were guarded by Russian soldiers. I do not recall whether he said whether these Russians were NKVD soldiers or whether they were regular Russian soldiers. As these columns of people were marched away from the trucks he could hear shouts and screams for mercy, and also swearing by the Russians. He could see that the people who had been removed from the trucks were not dressed in civilian clothing but rather in army uniforms. The whole action lasted several hours. When the action was completed and the shouts subsided the Russians returned back to their trucks and went away.

For this Russian it was a great experience, for he had convinced himself and established that in that forest were committed great murders or crimes. The second thing that he had convinced himself of was that these were not civilians but rather people in uniforms, in army uniforms.

During the day he tried to get as close as he could to the area without being suspected, to observe what was happening during the day, and he had seen activity there in the form of certain people planting trees, young saplings in the forest.

The population in the area knew that in several tens of kilometers away from Katyn Forest are large concentration camps in which they had Poles, and as a result this Russian then began to suspect that these men being brought into the forest actually were the Polish soldiers.

He was further convinced of this fact when he realized that the shouts and screams and beggings for mercy that he had heard had been in a language which he could understand very briefly and some words could have sounded like Russian, some words in a language similar to Russian.

But he could not be certain that they were soldiers from these particular camps, because in Russia it was customary to transfer prisoners from one jail to another. They could have been soldiers from some other camps.

Toward the very late part of spring all this activity ceased, but the terrain, the immediate area of the forest continued to be under heavy guard and trespassing was prohibited.

This situation existed until the Germans invaded the territory. As soon as the Germans invaded the area the local population began telling them of the murders in the forest. This Russian told me that he went to the German Commission and told them of his observations as to the activity in the forest. The Germans investigated the forest

area and made copious notes and sketches of the area but took no further action at that time. It wasn't until 1943 when the Germans began uncovering or digging up the mass graves. At that time he told me that he was one of the key witnesses in the investigation conducted by the Germans.

Because he feared recriminations from the Russians for his testimony, he had asked the Germans to give him protection. The Germans first took him to Berlin and then took him to the city of Verdun, where he had worked for a German master, this Russian told me during my interview with him.

Since we received no reply from the Polish Government-in-exile in London, Major Gruber sent another cable to the Government. However, the second cable also went unanswered. We could not conceal this Russian too long in our camp, because he was tremendously fearful that the Russians would find him. He feared that if the Russians ever found him he would be murdered. He realized the value of his information to the Poles, so, consequently, he came to the Poles for assistance and sanctuary. The Russian remained in this camp for about 1 month. After this time Major Gruber and I began debating very seriously what to do with him. So we decided to notify the British Intelligence of the man that we were concealing. Major Gruber went to the British Intelligence and told them of this man and of the information that he had given the major and myself.

Within less than an hour an attractive, luxurious limousine came to our barracks and removed this Russian and his friend.

The British Intelligence thanked Major Gruber and told them how grateful they were for his services.

I am convinced that this Russian must be alive today somewhere in England, and it is my belief that the British authorities will bring this man forward when they consider the time is appropriate.

Major Gruber, after completing his work in the camp, returned to England. I believe that he can be found in London through the Polish Government-in-exile. I am certain that he must have complete details on this Russian, including his name, because at the time of our interrogation he made extensive and copious notes.

That is all that I know in this matter.

Chairman MADDEN. Are there any questions?

Mr. FLOOD. I have one or two; but, first of all, I would like to have some dates established, if it is possible. Secondly, will you ask him whether or not the Russian peasant who heard the screams and shouts and swearing heard any gunfire. Just those two items, to begin with. Any dates that can be fixed, and did the Russian peasant say anything about any gunfire when he was in the forest.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I have told the witness that Congressman Flood wants additional information as to dates. So the first question we will put to him is when exactly did this Russian peasant come to this priest.

Mr. DOE. He first came to the camp and then reported to Major Gruber, who in turn brought him to me, and this was in the beginning of 1945.

Mr. FLOOD. When was he turned over to British Intelligence?

Mr. DOE. It was either the very end of June or the very beginning of July 1945.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the Russian peasant use any dates or indicate by year, month, season, or in any other way to Gruber or to the witness dates or time element as to what he saw?

Mr. DOE. As near as I can recall, he made these observations in the Katyn Forest during the very early part of the spring of 1940. The populace in the area of course thought at that time that this was some project that was connected or associated with the war effort.

Mr. FLOOD. I know that. What about gunfire?

Mr. DOE. Yes; he had heard revolver shots. Revolver shots differ considerably from rifle shots. However, I don't recall that he described in detail the exact method used in executing these people.

Mr. FLOOD. The witness says that he was a chaplain in a DP camp for Poles in June of 1945. Where was that? I don't want to know camp he was in, but what country he was in.

Mr. DOE. It was in Germany.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the witness ever report to the superintendent or commandant of the DP camp or to the DP commission any of the facts revealed to the British Intelligence or revealed here?

Mr. DOE. This is the first time that I am making these statements. I had not given this information to anyone else, including the Polish Government-in-exile in London, because I felt that in view of the fact that they did not reply to our two telegrams then apparently they were not interested.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did the Russian peasant tell you that he actually saw any of the murders committed?

Mr. DOE. The exact details of the technique used in murdering these Polish officers the Russian did not describe, but he did describe the screams and the pleas for help, and he did describe the hearing of the shots and he did describe seeing these trucks arrive in the forest with people in them and then leaving the forest with their tail gates down and empty.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did he say whether or not he had seen any of the executions?

Mr. DOE. He saw the way these people were removed from the trucks, the way they were organized and lined up into columns, and the way they were led away, and he could see this because of the search lights and the reflectors that were used to illuminate the area.

Mr. FURCOLO. I understand that part, but did the Russian peasant say whether or not he saw the actual killing of any of the prisoners.

Mr. DOE. He heard the shots, he heard the screams, he heard the pleas for help, but the actual technique, the actual act of executing these people, the actual fact of observing the actual execution of these people, I do not recall that he described to me.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did you last see Major Gruber?

Mr. DOE. The last time I saw him was in the fall of 1945. We had corresponded frequently.

Mr. FLOOD. This Russian peasant was in this DP camp for a month or more, and he was a very important witness to this crime. How many times during the month that the Russian peasant was in the DP camp did the witness talk to him about this matter.

Mr. DOE. I talked to him once for 2 hours. On the other hand, Major Gruber talked to him very frequently because this Russian was secluded in a private room and he did not go outside the room; he did not walk the streets or participate in any of the camp activities.

Mr. FLOOD. If the witness knows, does Major Gruber speak Russian?

Mr. DOE. No, Major Gruber talked to this witness through an interpreter.

Mr. FLOOD. Does the witness talk Russian?

Mr. DOE. I understand Russian because I attended Russian schools prior to 1914.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the witness attempt during the 2-hour interview with the Russian peasant to interrogate him and cross-examine him in such a way as to search out the veracity of the story?

Mr. DOE. Yes. I used various methods and techniques and efforts to ascertain the veracity of his statements and to establish whether or not he was some false witness.

Mr. FLOOD. Since the witness is a Roman Catholic priest and is also under oath and should be experienced in talking to peasants, is it his considered judgment, under all those circumstances, that the peasant was telling the truth?

Mr. DOE. I am convinced that he was to have been believed. Then of course there is the other consideration that this Russian realized the value of his testimony to the Poles, and consequently he came to the Poles for help when he needed it.

Mr. FLOOD. Is there anything in the record of that Russian peasant while he was in that camp that would indicate any psychiatric or emotional instability or anything which would affect the credibility of his statement?

Mr. DOE. This man apeared to me to be of a very sound mind and a sound outlook on life, and it did not appear to me that he could have fabricated the statements that he gave me.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. When did the witnes last hear from Major Gruber?

Mr. DOE. I saw Major Gruber in the fall of 1945.

Mr. MITCHELL. Has he heard from him since?

Mr. PUCINSKI. The witness answered that on the basis of the frequent conversations between Major Gruber and myself during the ensuing months regarding this particular Russian, Major Gruber also was convinced that this man's testimony is reliable.

Mr. DOE. I have never seen nor heard of Major Gruber since the fall of 1945.

Mr. MITCHELL. What nationality was the interpreter that both you and Major Gruber used to speak to this Russian?

Mr. DOE. He was a Pole, a former prisoner of war.

Mr. MITCHELL. Prisoner of war of whom?

Mr. DOE. Of Germany. He was a former German prisoner of war.

Mr. MITCHELL. Does he know his name?

Mr. DOE. Unfortunately I do not.

Mr. MITCHELL. Does he have any idea or could he advise the committee where to contact such a person today? Would he be in Germany or where?

Mr. DOE. I do not know. He conceivably might have returned to Poland. I do not know where he could be found. But I am quite certain that Major Gruber can be located in England.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. No further questions.

Chairman MADDEN. Will you tell the witness we are very thankful for his testimony here this afternoon.

Mr. DOE. May I say a few words?

Chairman MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. DOE. The murders at Katyn Forest of the Poles were a very important and very serious incident because in the Katyn Forest there were murdered so many thousands of the Polish intelligentsia. The investigation of this committee of the United States Congress is being observed very carefully and with great interest by all Poles, not only here but also in Poland, if the information is getting through. The work of this committee is giving hope and confidence not only to Poles but to all of the oppressed people that the objectives of the United States are not only for peace in the whole world but for a just peace for all nations. I am certain that the names of the committee, including the chairman, Mr. Madden, shall remain gratefully inscribed in the minds of all Poles.

Chairman MADDEN. Tell him that we wish to thank him and we do hope that the work of this committee will serve a great deal to bring about a situation so that a thing like this can never occur again.

Mr. DOE. Thank you very much.

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30.

(Whereupon, at 5:40 p. m., the hearing was recessed until 9:30 a. m., Friday, March 14, 1952.)

THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1952

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE,
Chicago, Ill..

The select committee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to recess, in room 247, United States Courthouse, Hon. Ray J. Madden, chairman, presiding.

Present: Representatives Madden, Flood, Machrowicz, Furcolo, O'Konski, and Sheehan.

Representatives Kluczynski and Sabath.

Also present: John J. Mitchell, chief counsel; and Roman Pucinski, investigator.

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

The first witness this morning will be Mr. Ershov. The interpreter will be Mr. Mlynarski. The witness does not want to be photographed. I will swear the interpreter first.

Do you solemnly swear that you truthfully will interpret the testimony given by the witness in the cause now on trial correctly, so help you God?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. I do.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Mlynarski, now repeat the oath for the witness as the chairman states it.

Chairman MADDEN. Raise your hand. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give in the hearing now on trial will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. ERSHOV (through interpreter). I do.

Chairman MADDEN. Let me say to the photographers that the committee at these hearings respects the right of a witness as to whether he wishes to submit to photography or otherwise. This procedure is very important because in this type of an investigation a witness may have very important reasons for not wanting to be photographed. If he insists on not being photographed, a witness is entitled to that protection. His relatives living behind the iron curtain are also entitled to that protection. I hope that the photographers will cooperate with the committee and the witness.

Counsel, will you proceed.

TESTIMONY OF VASILI ERSHOV (THROUGH THE INTERPRETER, BRONISLAW MLYNARSKI)

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you ask the witness, please, to state his full name.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Vasili Ershov, V-a-s-i-l-i E-r-s-h-o-v.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where was he born?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Ukraine.

Mr. MITCHELL. When?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. 1906.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was his occupation before the war?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Before the war he was executive director or manager of a plant and of a sovhoz, an abbreviation for a land state owned and conducted by the Soviet Government.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Sovhoz is a farm operated by the state.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, sir.

The witness wants to give additional information.

Chairman MADDEN. All right.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The plant was a kind of a meat plant.

Mr. MITCHELL. Slaughterhouse?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Not quite a slaughterhouse. They made some food out of meat, sausages.

Mr. MITCHELL. A production plant?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. A processing plant; yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where was he during the war?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In the face of Leningrad until Berlin he was continuously on the offensive line.

Chairman MADDEN. Offensive?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Offensive.

Mr. MITCHELL. Was he in the Russian Army during the war?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In both times during the war and after the war until 1949.

Mr. MITCHELL. When did he enter the Russian Army?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He was called on the 22d of June 1941.

Mr. MITCHELL. Was he a commissioned officer or an enlisted man or what was his rank or rating?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He was the deputy commanding officer in the rank of colonel of the division commander on the general supplies. That means ordnance, I think.

Mr. MITCHELL. Of the Russian Army?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No; of that particular division.

Mr. MITCHELL. What place in Russia was he mobilized?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In the city of Leningrad.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you ask him to repeat that date again and what rank he had at that time.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The beginning of his military service was on the 22d of June 1941 in the rank of captain of an intendant, which is a supply officer of technical intendant of first class.

Mr. MITCHELL. Quartermaster. Will you ask the witness when he left the Russian service and where?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In the eastern part of Germany, at the beginning of the year 1949.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was going on in Germany at that time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. What happened particularly to him or to——

Mr. MITCHELL. To him, and was there any important event at that time?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Surrounding him, he asks?

Mr. MITCHELL. Ask him about himself.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He, like many thousands, tens of thousands of others like himself, was awaiting after the war was over for freedom, but we didn't be able to find freedom. We were victorious but we didn't get freedom. And why? We did not betray our nation, but we have betrayed Stalinism.

Mr. MITCHELL. How did he come to leave Germany and the Russian Army?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. On an airplane with the aid of the British occupation forces.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did he go from Germany to the British zone?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes. He arrived in the British zone and settled his matters in the headquarters of the British forces.

Mr. MITCHELL. Who was with him on this airplane?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. His wife and his child.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is his status in the United States today?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He has not yet quite settled himself, but he feels himself completely free like an American citizen.

Mr. MITCHELL. Was he ever any time during his days in Russia associated with the NKVD?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you ask the witness now to tell the committee when he first heard about Katyn?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The first time he heard about Katyn, rather, read about Katyn was in the Russian papers dated January 1944.

Mr. MITCHELL. Which Russian paper was it?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Pravda.

Mr. MITCHELL. Is that a copy of it?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The same as this one.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is not the same paper, though?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. But is is the identical paper today of the date past.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you ask him to narrate anything he knows about Katyn for the benefit of the committee, how he heard about it, what he may have heard later on, who he knew who was in any way connected with Katyn?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. When he was the deputy of the commanding officer of the division on behalf of the supply, excuse me, of being a quartermaster, in the capacity of a quartermaster——

Mr. MITCHELL. Shorter sentences, tell him.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He supplied the division and the army with food, clothing, footwear, ordnance, gasoline, the technical equipment. In my division, as in any other division, there were penal units. In the Polish Army there is a gendarme system, MP, military police. In the Soviet Army there is the NKVD. NKVD is a civilian name. In the army it exists under the name of Smersh.

Mr. MITCHELL. Can you spell Smersh?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. It is an abbreviation or linking of two words, which means the death of spies, and it is spelled, S-m-e-r-s-h.

Within the headquarters of a division the unit of Smersh is included which is not subservient, not under the orders of the CO or the commissar.

Mr. MITCHELL. Generally how many people are in that unit?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. About 25 or 30 men. It was not strong.

Mr. MITCHELL. Continue, please.

Mr MLYNARSKI. They take orders only from Beria.

Mr. MITCHELL. Who is Beria?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. A member of the Politburo, Minister of the National Security, state security. Within that body, that unit consisting of 25 or 30 men, is incorporated the commander [witness writing on paper].

Mr. MLYNARSKI. May I explain to you, sir? Here is that body called Smersh. Here is the chief, the head of that Smersh. Below there is a man who is also an executive, but he undergoes the orders of the chief who is here. The line topward, upward is Beria.

Mr. MITCHELL. In other words, they take orders direct from Beria.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, through the man who is heading the Smersh, down the line to another chief.

Mr. MITCHELL. Continue.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Out of the number of 25 or 30 men the commandant which is down below has under him about 12 or 15 men. The duties of that commandant is the execution of all directives of Smersh. They execute the directives of Smersh. We may call those men and their superiors—their commandants—executioners or henchmen—the head of the henchmen. The commandant of Smersh in my division was Captain Borisov, B-o-r-i-s-o-v. He didn't make the impression of a normal person because during his lifetime he has executed—translating correctly, shot—more men than he had years in his life. When Borisov used to sleep he used to wake up every half hour, and behind his bed—the leg of the bed—he used to get a vodka bottle, drain it, and then go to sleep again. Without the liquor he could not sleep. He had a vision during the night hours of the executions which he had perpetrated. But taking into consideration the fact that I was the deputy on supplies, and on the strength of a secret order from Moscow, before every execution the henchmen received an established amount of vodka, before and after. The vodka was supplied or delivered from the stocks which the colonel was in charge of.

As Borisov could not wait for the moment to get the vodka in time before the execution, he used to come every day to the colonel begging him to give him the vodka in order to make him still alive. Before the execution or the shooting of four men in approximately November 1944 on the territory of Poland in the district of Malkinia-Gorna, M-a-l-k-i-n-i-a—G-o-r-n-a, Borisov came to the colonel asking him to issue or release him some vodka before the execution, and he wants to tell the story.

He says the Natchalnik, which means commander—superior, in other words—drank vodochka. What does that mean? A liter of vodka. We have drunk vodochka. I imagine, for myself, vodochka means vodka in the diminutive, a Swedish word. We have drunk plenty of vodka in the days Katyn. He was, of course, drunk and he bragged.

Mr. FLOOD. At that point will you ask the witness if anybody else was present at the time of the conversation between Borisov and the colonel?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Such matters are never discussed in the presence of a third party.

Mr. FLOOD. The answer is "No"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The answer is "No."

In April 1940 Borisov and his unit—he and his men or unit—have destroyed or shot over 400 Polish officers in Katyn. I tried not to listen to him too much because Borisov could have on a following occasion tried to testify whether the colonel is not getting too much interested in that matter, but nothing happened of that kind. He simply was drunk and told the story.

Apparently Borisov did not personally do any shooting, as the stories are told that the victims were led to the edge of the hole and shot.

They have built or made a fox hole. They used to bring, to fetch the Polish officers into the fox hole where they did the shooting in order to avoid any resonance—any noise.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Does he mean soundproof? Is that what he has in mind?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Less than it would be in the open. That is what he knows about Katyn from the mouth of a man who has executed—performed the executions of Polish officers in Katyn.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Will you ask him whether Borisov placed a date on these shootings?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. In the month of April 1940. He cannot recite the date in the month of April. He would like to say something else.

Chairman MADDEN. Go ahead.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. How those atrocities—I am translating literally—have been received by the Russian people.

Mr. MITCHELL. What atrocities?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. The Bolshevik atrocities concerning Katyn. The Soviet Union nations are fully convinced that the killings, the shootings of 13, maybe 14—the figure is unknown——

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Thirteen or fourteen thousand?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Thousand—is at the hand of the NKVD.

Why do we think that way? Why do we talk that way? Let us make that matter clear, why we had to destroy thirteen or fourteen thousand Polish officers. We have to understand that thirteen or fourteen thousand officers represent the strength of 250,000 men, that men of the strength of 150,000 to 250,000 are denied officer leadership. That is No. 1.

Second, that they had to destroy the bulk of the Polish intelligensia. That was something to think about. In other words, to destroy potential enemies that may be active someday in the future.

Furthermore, the Russian nations were fully aware of the atrocities in Winnitza.

Mr. FLOOD. By the "Russian nations" does he mean the various component states of the U. S. S. R.?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Using their expression "Russian nations" he understands that that expresses actually, as you said, sir, the nations which comprise the Soviet Union.

Mr. FLOOD. The answer was "Yes"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, sir; but may I add what he explained to me.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That when he uses the expression "Soviets" let's say briefly, then he means the henchmen of the regime, and he mentioned the name of Stalin himself.

During the Second World War against Hitler in all the areas where the Red army was on the defensive the Red army was burning and

destroying completely, flattening all these towns and villages. For that purpose there were special units that were walking with torches. The communities which were to be burned by the Bolsheviks——

Mr. FLOOD. I beg your pardon. Did he say in all areas where the Russians at that time were on the defensive or the offensive?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Defensive; in the retreat.

Mr. FLOOD. Ask him is he not describing what has been referred to as the Russian "scorched earth" defensive policy. Is that it?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He takes the Lenin formula, which says that the victory of the proletariat in the whole world is inevitable.

Mr. FLOOD. Now just a minute. He was describing the burning of certain areas along a defensive front. Was that in execution of or carrying out the Russian scorched-earth policy of defense at that time? Is that answer "Yes"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He is going to reply.

The Soviet Government had in mind that all the populace, the people that lived in those areas who haven't yet succeeded to retreat are the traitors of the nation and the accomplices of Hitler, and therefore they had to be destroyed.

Mr. FLOOD. What relationship does that have to Katyn Massacre of the Polish officers at this point?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He wants to explain that the Bolshevik system is based on blood, and without blood cannot live.

Mr. FLOOD. That may very well be. He does not have to convince us very much of that. We have reasonable cause to believe that is probably so under certain circumstances. He gave us one reason why it was necessary from the Russian point of view to destroy the Polish officers. He was about to give us a second reason. What is the second reason?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He repeats that he has said that before, that one is to deny the leadership of the Polish Army by officers.

Mr. FLOOD. He gave one reason in two parts. Part 1 of the first reason was military necessity or advisability, and part 2 of the first reason was the destruction of the intelligentsia leadership of a nation.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. With regard to the second point he explains that this would be the destruction of the highest grade, if we may say so, of the Polish intelligentsia, and then by doing so only the lower grade would remain.

Mr. FLOOD. In other words, the answer was again "Yes." We understand that?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Does he have any other reason besides the ones just given that at this time he can suggest to the committee would be the motive for the Russian killing of those Polish officers? What other motive could they possibly have, in his opinion?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. It was a coordinated plan to annihilate the living substance of the Polish Nation in perfect accord with Hitler.

Mr. FLOOD. We seem now to understand his opinion of what the motives were. I would like to ask one or two questions about his conversations with the commandant of the execution squad or the Smersh unit, Captain Borisov. Will you ask the witness if he ever talked to Borisov after the first conversation that he described with Borisov?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He had been seeing him until 1945, and, in short, now and then they both touched that subject.

Mr. FLOOD. So between 1944, the date of the first conversation, and 1945, he held different or several conversations with Borisov and talked about the Katyn shootings?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes; and not only with him.

Mr. FLOOD. What does he mean by "not only with him"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He had also a conversation with one of the prominent workers, as he says it, or rather members, of Smersh.

Mr. FLOOD. Of Smersh or of Captain Borisov's commandant squad?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No; he says it was with Smersh, nothing to do with Borisov.

Mr. FLOOD. Then he had a conversation with some member of the Smersh unit.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Who was that member, if he recalls?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He remembers very well.

Mr. FLOOD. What was his name and rank?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Please put it down. Lieutenant Ilyasov, I-l-y-a-s-o-v. He was the head of Smersh, the Fifteenth Motorized Division.

Mr. FLOOD. Then this was not the Smersh unit of the colonel's own division?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No; it wasn't his division.

Mr. FLOOD. What was the nature of that conversation with Ilyasov?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He will tell you. The officers used to talk among themselves about it, saying that Poland is not a member of the Allies because the Poles have suffered a great from the Soviets, and because of that it may become, ensue, that in a future war the Polish nation will stand not with but against the Soviet Union. And Ilyasov replied, "Before that we will give them notice that the way we have done it, executed as in Katyn."

That is the second example for the committee.

Mr. FLOOD. In other words, Colonel Ilyasov was going to use the massacre at Katyn as a warning to the Poles to stay in line with the Russians; is that it?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He says that the Bolsheviks don't say that, they don't speak that way, but they think that way.

Mr. FLOOD. Was it common talk about Katyn among the Russian officers in his command, in his division or in his area? Was it common talk about Katyn in their private conversations?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No; it was not a common subject because our nation is aware of atrocities of much higher and greater scope. Katyn is just peanuts.

Chairman MADDEN. What does he mean by saying Katyn is just peanuts?

Mr. MITCHELL. Did he actually say "peanuts"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No; that is my expression. I want to correct that. He says trifle.

The Polish people who live here and elsewhere, Americans of Polish extraction who live here, about 35,000,000 strong, in freedom, that we don't realize here that the Bolsheviks if not directly with a bullet, they destroy or have destroyed 25,000,000 people with other methods.

Mr. FLOOD. Will you ask him if Captain Borisov ever denied to him the story that he first told him, drunk or sober, in any conversations he had with him after the first time? Did Borisov ever say, "Forget about it. Forget I said it"?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. No, sir. He would like to reply to your first question about using the word "trifle." He wants to explain further the word "trifle," referring to Katyn.

Let's take Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Albania, East Germany, East Austria, China, the people of the Soviet Union, and the Korean affair. The Korean affair is a problem of the strength of the American nerves, whether they will stand it or not. If the American nerve fails to stand that pressure, then it will spread both eastward and westward. I would like only to warn the people and the distinguished committee that it is not the Russian nation that does that. The Russian nation is a nation that is friendly; the Russian nation is a member of the friendly nations to whom we all belong. The 13 members of the Bloody Kremlin—I know that I will not live long, but I am not afraid. I have to try to save the whole free nations. I have to say the truth what bolshevism is represented by. Otherwise, I would be an unworthy man if I would not have said that. That is my resolution.

I think that all the free nations of the world are bound to, have the duty to, to join hands around the the free world and around the free United States, the country which first now steps out for the fight, the struggle against the bad man.

Mr. O'KONSKI. May I ask a question. Ask him in connection with that word "trifle" if it isn't an established policy of the Kremlin criminals to liquidate opposition wherever they go, that Katyn is only a small sample of what they have done wherever they have gone. Ask him if it isn't their firm and established policy wherever they go to kill off the opposition and the leadership.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Ask him also if all the people were added up, the murders and the various purges in the various countries they have taken over, if the figure would not reach over 25 million people that they have already murdered.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. For the period?

Mr. O'KONSKI. Ever since they took over in 1917.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He means to say that what he implied was that since 1939 and through the march over through Poland throughout the period of the war. Then he added that free Poland does not exist, that Marshall Pokossovski governs.

Chairman MADDEN. Any more questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. No more questions.

Mr. FURCOLO. Several books and documents refer to a conversation that is supposed to have taken place between Beria and I think another man something like M-e-r-k-u-l-o-v, and someone else—I don't have the book with me at the present time—in which a prominent and high Russian official was supposed to have said with reference to the Polish prisoners at Katyn, "We made a great mistake about them." Do you know anything about such a conversation?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He only expresses and tells what he knows. He may think differently about matters, but he will not expose them as

long as he doesn't know thoroughly what he has to say. In other words, I understand that he doesn't know enough to say "Yes" or "No" to that.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is certainly the attitude we want him to take as a witness. My question is, have you at any time heard anything about such a conversation.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He starts by saying the psychology of the Kremlin——

Mr. FURCOLO. I don't mean to interrupt you, but I think you could probably answer this question very briefly.

Chairman MADDEN. I think he said he didn't know.

Mr. FURCOLO. I am merely asking. I understand that you yourself were not present at such a conversation. My question is, At any time have you heard about such a conversation from anyone? Have you heard any reference to that? You can answer it either "yes" or "no," and then I can go ahead from there.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He says that he is trying to reply to your question for the first time and you don't let him tell it.

Mr. FURCOLO. Go ahead and answer.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He is not a gramophone and he can't repeat himself identically each time.

Mr. FURCOLO. Tell him he is doing all right. Tell him to go ahead in his own way.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He said before, the psychology of the Kremlin, those who know everything, the henchmen who know everything, geniuses, is that what the Kremlin is doing is always correct and never to admit any faults.

Chairman MADDEN. If you will pardon me, I think the first question, the question of Congressman Furcolo was answered when he asked whether or not he knew anything about Stalin or Molotov making the statement, "We don't want to make the same mistake that we made at Katyn." I think he said he didn't know anything about that, did he not?

Mr. MLYNARSKI. Yes, he did.

Chairman MADDEN. I think he answered that.

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me ask you this question: Various books and documents have referred to a conversation that is supposed to have taken place between Stalin and someone else in which Stalin, with reference to the prisoners at Katyn, is supposed to have written out the word "liquidate." I realize that you were not present at such a conversation. I merely asked, have you at any time heard anything about such an occurrence.

Mr. MITCHELL. Either from Russians or from any other nationality.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. There is no such thing as a virtue, but there is an order set by the Bolsheviks that every one has to be liquidated who is against Bolshevism, and that the Polish Army represented by the Polish officers was the potential enemy of the Soviet Union. Therefore, it had to be liquidated.

Chairman MADDEN. Any more questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. No further questions.

Chairman MADDEN. We want to thank you, tell him.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to have a few minutes with the committee and the witness.

Chairman MADDEN. Mr. Interpreter, we would like to tell the witness we thank him for coming here and testifying today. His testimony is very valuable to the committee.

Mr. MLYNARSKI. He wishes to thank you and he appreciates the opportunity, and he says it was his duty to do it.

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will recess for 10 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. CASIMER SKARZYNSKI. Will you be sworn. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give in the hearing now being held will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I do so swear.

TESTIMONY OF CASIMER SKARZYNSKI, CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

Chairman MADDEN. State your name to the reporter.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Casimer Skarzynski, C-a-s-i-m-e-r S-k-a-r-z-y-n-s-k-i.

Chairman MADDEN. And your address?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. My address is Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Chairman MADDEN. Let me ask the witness, do you have any objection to being photographed?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Not during the hearing, if possible.

Chairman MADDEN. Let me say to the photographers that this witness does not object to being photographed before he testifies. Naturally it is against the rules of the committee to take photographs of a witness when he is testifying, but he hasn't proceeded with his testimony and there is no objection to photographs as long as the witness does not object.

I will say to the photographers there is no bar against their remaining in the courtroom as long as the witness doesn't object.

Counsel may proceed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Skarzynski, will you state to the committee where you were born and when?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I was born in Poland.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where in Poland?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. In Warsaw, in a small village near Warsaw, in 1887. I am 65 years old.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where did you go to school?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. In Austria near Vienna. I finished my high school and college in Kalksburg, near Vienna, Austria. Then I was 1 year in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, in the School of Political Sciences in Paris, France; and then 2 years in the Institute Superieur de Commerce in Antwerp in Belgium.

Mr. MITCHELL. What was your occupation immediately before the war?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. In the last 15 years before the war I was the vice president of the Polish Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you on September 1, 1939; in what city and town?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. In Warsaw.

Mr. MITCHELL. What happened? Will you kindly tell the committee what happened to you as an individual from that time on?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. From that time on I stayed in Warsaw for a few days and then there was an order to evacuate the male population from Warsaw. I went east to the place of my wife's family and then the Germans advanced. Then I came back to Warsaw and went back to my office and stayed there until December 1939, at which time I was fired by the Germans. The whole board of directors of this company was fired by the Germans because the plants were taken over as private property of the German Reich. I was then without employment. I volunteered to the Polish Red Cross in the first days of January 1940.

Mr. MITCHELL. You volunteered?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I volunteered; I offered my services to the Polish Red Cross, with which I had nothing to do up to then. Then the Polish Red Cross told me that I am nominated general secretary because the board of directors was being completed. The general secretary and the chairman were in London or in Geneva. I couldn't tell you that. Anyhow they were abroad at the beginning of the war and could not come back. So the corporation nominated me general secretary. That is how I started my war work. Shall I continue?

Mr. MITCHELL. Continue, please.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. During the first days of my presence in the office of the Polish Red Cross I had especially to organize the financial life of the Red Cross because it was a new situation, and in the meantime, of course, I held the meetings of the board of directors. I heard then that at the end of January 1940 we had been told by the Germans to prepare camps to receive Polish officers who were supposed to come back from interment in Soviet Russia. Since November already the families of these officers started to get letters from them, and we knew more or less where they were. We knew about the three camps. We didn't know——

Mr. FLOOD. What three?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Ostashkov. We didn't know much about them, but we knew they were at three camps somewhere in Russia. I knew personally the names of Kozielsk and Starobielsk. I didn't know then the name of Ostashkov, but I suppose the others did. When the Germans told us that we were supposed to prepare camps to receive them, of course this news electrified the families and the whole nation, 14,000 families, a figure which we didn't know exactly then. There was feverish work started at once. We organized refugee camps at Terespol, at the border of the then zone between Germany and Russia. We sent there nurses, doctors, supplies, all that we could. It was not much but we did what we could. We were expecting these officers.

In the meantime we started correspondence with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva and with the German Red Cross, which was to a certain extent our controlling authority since the occupation. The Germans told us that Russia not having ratified the Geneva and The Hague conventions about the Red Cross and about the methods of warfare, we could not expect any news from our men in Russia and that we must wait for the individual men to write first, that no inquiries could be made to Russia.

Mr. FLOOD. At that point there were communications directed in writing by the Polish Red Cross, which you know as a fact as general secretary, to the German Red Cross in Berlin?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. And to the International Red Cross in Geneva?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. There is no International Red Cross. There is only an International Committee of Red Crosses, which is the linking body of all National Red Crosses.

Mr. FLOOD. With headquarters at Geneva?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. You wrote letters to Geneva and to Berlin——

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. For the purpose of soliciting information about these Polish officers?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. When were those letters written?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. They were written since December 1939 because we started at once to send them what we knew about the list of families.

Mr. FLOOD. Just a moment. You started to write these letters we have just talked about as far back as December of 1939?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; the first letters.

Mr. FLOOD. Dr. Gorczycki——

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. He was the general manager of the Polish Red Cross.

Mr. FLOOD. At the time you were identified with it?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; the whole time between 1940 he was already there, until 1945.

Mr. FLOOD. Counsel for the committee has handed me what purports to be a letter to the Committee of the International Red Cross, War Prisoner Agency, Geneva, in care of the German Red Cross, dated Warsaw, March 18, 1941, with the letterhead of the Polish Red Cross, Information Bureau, with certain Polish writing, signed by the Director of the Polish Red Cross, Dr. Gorczycki. Will you have this marked as an exhibit?

(Letter referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 6" and filed for the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. This obviously is a copy of the letter this purports to refer to. I now show you exhibit 6, and ask you if you can identify this letter yourself or, if you cannot identify this exact exhibit, does it represent the type and nature of letter that you tell us was written by the Polish Red Cross through the German Red Cross to the Red Cross International Committee in Geneva at the time?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is exactly a copy of the letter, one of the many letters.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you know of this particular letter of that exact date?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No.

Mr. FLOOD. It, however, represents the nature of the letter to which you refer?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Exactly. There were many others before and after during the whole war to the International Committee.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I think this should be made a part of the record.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 6" and is as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 6

POLISH RED CROSS,
INFORMATION BUREAU,
WARSZAWA ULICA CZERWONEGO KRZYŻA, 40,
Warsaw, March 18, 1941.

To the Committee of the International Red Cross War Prisoners Agency—Geneva, in Care of the German Red Cross.

GENTLEMEN: The information bureau of the Polish Red Cross acknowledges receipt of the letter dated 29.1.41. Mil. Pol. G.P. 133, enclosed in the letter of the German Red Cross dated 11.II.41, No. VII/4-Br./HC and submits the following details collected by us concerning the Polish prisoners detained in Soviet Russia.

Ad. 1. The Polish Red Cross has received a large amount of letters from prisoners detained in officers prison camps in Russia until Spring 1940. From then on, until November, all correspondence with officers interned in Russia ceased. Since November, some letters, but in negligible quantity, were received again.

Ad. 2 and 3. We suppose, basing all our conclusions on our informations, that prisoner camps in U. S. S. R. are divided into three classes.

The camps situated in Russia at Starobielsk, Kozielsk, Ostaszków were mainly used for members of the Police Force, Military Policemen, Officials of the Courts of Justice, Attorneys, Judges, and members of civil courts. Letters from Starobielsk and Kozielsk were received until spring 1940. Since then they ceased completely. Camp Ostaszków was mailing always the smallest quantity of letters and was the first to stop all correspondence. It can be assumed from families of the detained and from the descriptions given by the prisoners themselves and by the civilian refugees which have been liberated and were allowed to return to Poland, that the camps of Starobielsk and Kozielsk's were slowly liquidated from March until end of May 1940.

The prisoners, by groups, were sent to an unknown destination. We have received no news from Camp Ostaszków.

It was learned in July 1940 that two camps for officers were organized at Griszowiec, district of Wologda, where 400 officers from camps Starobielsk, Kozielsk, Ostaszków, and also Pawliszczew Bor were transferred. We know very little about this last concentration camp.

We have a list of addresses of prisoners camps in U. S. S. R. besides the frontier camps mentioned at the beginning of this letter.

1. Moscow central post office, Box 11/C-12. This is the address of prisoners of Kozielsk camp.
2. Moscow central post office, Box 11/C-15. This address has not been verified yet. Only one letter from a prisoner formerly at Starobielsk was received.

Two kolkhozs near Kozielsk, Popielewo and Kombinat, are reserved for civilian prisoners, there are no military in both cities. During August, September, and October the Polish Red Cross using question forms issued jointly with the German Red Cross using 500 inquiries to Moscow to the Commisary of the Interior, war prisoners central agency. Those inquiries concerned persons arrested by the police or detained at different camps. In January 1941 we have received from the Union of Red Crosses and Red Crescents of the U. S. S. R. 87 replies, all of them negative.

DR. WL. GORCZYCKI,
The Director of the Polish Red Cross.

Mr. FLOOD. Go ahead.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. We waited at this camp ready to receive the officers for several months. I don't remember exactly if it was in April or in May 1940 that the German authorities told us to close the camps, telling us that the officers won't come back.

Mr. FLOOD. What German echelon of command told you that, military or German Red Cross?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Military. That was the representative of the German General Government. You know the Germans when they

invaded Poland they took over a part of western Poland and incorporated it into the Reich, against of course all the conventions. Russia took the eastern part, and the middle was some territory left under the name of General Government.

Mr. FLOOD. This was a German military occupation government.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. A German military occupation government. They didn't want to use the name Poland. They just called that General Government.

Mr. FLOOD. Were those instructions given directly to you or did you hear about them?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The instructions were given by a representative of the German Government to Dr. Gorzcycki.

Mr. FLOOD. What was the date of that directive or that order?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I don't remember. It was about April or May, or maybe the first day of June, but not later, 1940.

Mr. FLOOD. Was that the substance of the order?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It was the substance of the order. It was a verbal order.

Mr. FLOOD. A verbal order.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I was simply notified that the camps should be closed and that we are not supposed to expect any officers to come back from Russia. From then on the correspondence with the families, first, and the International Committee became more and more active during these 2½ years which had elapsed since that moment and the discovery of Katyn. To realize the atmosphere under which we were at the moment of the discovery of Katyn, you must remember that the Polish nation and Hitler's, too, the part of the nation under Germany, was subject to the most bestial atrocities of the Germans, and we were witness to atrocities which are beyond description. I won't take your nerve and your time to describe them, but we were all the time under German most atrocious pressure. At the moment when the Katyn discovery was made we were just witnessing perhaps the most atrocious move of the Germans in Poland, which was the liquidation of the Polish citizens of Jewish descent. It started in the winter of 1942–43 just in the time when Katyn was discovered. All of these atrocities created an atmosphere of hate for the Germans, and it is strange to say but the whole Katyn story on behalf of the Polish Red Cross is a story of a struggle not with the Russians but with the German authorities under which rule we were. It is normal and human. We knew about Russia, but we knew not much, and we were under the Germans.

Chairman MADDEN. What year are you referring to?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I am referrring to the 2 years, more than 2 years from the beginning of the war to the discovery of Katyn, to make you understand the atmosphere under which we were.

Chairman MADDEN. That is about 4 years?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No; between, say, January 1940 and April 1943.

Chairman MADDEN. About 3 years?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. About 3 years. On the ninth of April 1943, before anybody knew about the Katyn affair, the chairman of the Polish Red Cross had a phone from the propaganda department of the German Government in Warsaw, and he was summoned to come at once to a meeting where a special envoy of Dr. Goebbels of the

Propaganda Ministry in Berlin, was supposed to have a speech. The chairman refused to go under the pretext that he couldn't go immediately and that it was a propaganda move. To his surprise the German received his refusal very politely, for the first time since the beginning of the war, and he told him, "It is all right if you can't come, and I will come to you in the afternoon and I will tell you or phone you what was the result of the meeting."

In the afternoon he phoned again the chairman and he told that an envoy of the German Propaganda Ministry, of Dr. Goebbels, made a speech to all kind of Polish institutions and organizations and that he told them about the discovery by the German military authorities of a mass grave of Polish officers allegedly massacred by the Russians and that he is of the opinion and the German Government is of the opinion that the time had come for reconciliation between the Polish and the Germans under the sign of the joint effort to fight for the civilization of Europe against the barbaric East.

The German couldn't expect the Polish nation, after all this terrible atrocities they committed, to join them enthusiastically in their fight against Russia because Germany was guilty of their own crimes. But that is what they expected. In the beginning we had the best cooperation from the German authorities, which was news for us, until the moment they saw that this hope that the Polish nation was going to jump to the neck of Germany because the Katyn crime was dispelled. Since that time we worked under different conditions.

When the German representative had come back after this phone call he told the chairman of our Red Cross that on the following day a plane is leaving Warsaw and there are two seats reserved for the Polish Red Cross Board of Directors, and that this envoy of Dr. Goebbels is going to fly with them. The chairman refused again because he said that is a pure propaganda move, and the Red Cross must keep away from any propaganda. He was received again very politely by the Germans. We waited for 2 days, and in the meantime we got in contact with our underground authorities, and the public didn't know yet about Katyn. It was not yet official.

Mr. FLOOD. You got in touch with what underground authorities?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. With the Polish underground authorities in Poland.

Mr. FLOOD. Who were operating during the German occupation?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. During the whole time of the German occupation. We had one liaison officer, only one man in link with them, because the need for secrecy, and he was Dr. Gorczycki. He was the only one who had a contact between the Red Cross and the underground. Nobody at first wanted to know. In the secrecy of the underground one man has one task, and he was the liaison. The underground told us that, whatever happened, we must take part as much as we can, and we decided to exhume the bodies to enable the families to get a list of the identified officers and to try to know who did the murder.

I must tell you, gentlemen, our first impression was the absolute impression that the Germans did it, and that we had to do with a German provocation, after seeing what we saw during these 2½ years.

The day after, on the 12th of April, came one of the men who was on the Katyn propaganda mission, a very well-known Polish author

who was there. He came back and told us that it was his duty to report to the Polish Red Cross as the last remnant of Polish sovereignty, which we really were.

Mr. FLOOD. Can you give us his name?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It was Ferdinand Goetel. He is now on this side.

Mr. FLOOD. Where is he now?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. As far as I know, a few years ago he was in Italy. I couldn't tell you where he is now.

FROM THE FLOOR. In England.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. He is an intelligent man. He gave information personally to me because he was my good acquaintance. From his point it seemed to appear that it was a crime really; that there are the bodies of a thousand Polish officers over there; and that the crime seemed to him to be committed by Russia. We still had our suspicions, and we still did not quite believe who did the crime.

On the 14th of April Dr. Grundman, from the propaganda department of the German Government, came personally to see me and told us that the plane had already left Krakow, and two high officers of our Red Cross, the Krakow branch, were already in the plane with a delegation of the Polish clergy, and that we are supposed to join the flight and to send a delegation of the board of directors to inspect Katyn.

Chairman MADDEN. There will be a 30-second recess.

(Brief recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. Will you continue, please?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. We were told the fact that the plane was leaving and that two high officers of the Polish Red Cross in Krakow were already on the way. The Krakow branch of the Polish Red Cross was important because the capital of the general government was Krakow, not Warsaw. The branch of the Polish Red Cross there was under immediate pressure of this main military of Krakow. We had to decide in a very short moment.

We refused to send a delegation of the board of directors for the same reason that I told you, not to further propaganda, but according to the instructions received by the underground we decided to send a skeleton exhumation crew to be left to start to work immediately, if necessary, and one member of the board of directors who was supposed to head this group and who had the power to decide whatever he thought necessary to do the work, start the work or to abandon it, or to refuse to do it. It happened that the board of directors nominated me for this task. That is why I flew to Katyn.

Mr. FLOOD. At this minute when you left Warsaw to join the two Red Cross Poles from Krakow to go to Katyn——

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I joined them in Warsaw.

Mr. FLOOD. It was your understanding, even though you went with this skeleton crew, that no decision had been made by the Polish Red Cross at that point to actually cooperate.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No.

Mr. FLOOD. That decision was to be left to you as the chief of the delegation after you were on the field at Katyn and decided then and only then whether or not you would recommend that the Polish Red Cross proceed; is that it?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes, and I had the right to leave this skeleton crew or not. It was on the 14th of April at 3 p. m. that we left Warsaw in a plane. On this plane was not a delegation of the Polish clergy as the Germans told me, but just one priest sent by the Archbishop of Krakow to give the benediction to the bodies and to pray, just one priest. Then there was a German head of the delegation, of course, Mr. Zenzinger. Three Germans were there at the airport who were told to me as being members of the Berlin criminal police. They were supposed to go there because they were interested in the legibility of documents, the ability to be read, legibility of documents found on the bodies. I suppose they were members of the Gestapo, but I can't tell you that. Three very suspicious young Poles were serving the Germans, one a doctor of the only German paper published in the Polish language, one a movie operator, a man who took pictures, one only, and another young fellow who was an employee.

Mr. FLOOD. By suspicious you mean you were suspicious that they may have been collaborating with the Germans?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. They certainly were, especially the man who was a doctor of this paper.

Mr. FLOOD. By doctor you mean editor?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Editor. Certainly he was collaborating. The others were just physical employees hired by the Germans. We flew 2 days to Smolensk. We spent the night in Minsk, and then we came to Smolensk in the afternoon on the 15th and spent the night again without being permitted to go to the graves.

Mr. FLOOD. The 15th of what?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Of April. Of course Smolensk was a wholly militarily occupied town, and we had to take our meals with the German officers, which was not very pleasant to us, but we couldn't help it. We were invited to the officers mess of a unit which was called the propaganda company. It was a unit which the German divisions or armies had, which was supposed to keep up the Nazi spirits among the troops. This propaganda company was the unit which discovered Katyn. I believe the commanding officer was not an important officer, but just a subaltern level. Lieutenant Slovencik from the late Russian Army, and Second Lieutenant Von Arndt, who told me he was a lawyer in Berlin before the war—these two gentlemen were the hosts and received us in this mess. We had a very frugal meal. After the meal Lieutenant Slovencik spoke and explained first his version of how the Germans discovered the Katyn graves. He started with a lie. He stated that in 1939 the Germans conquered Poland and gave a part of the conquered land over to Russia, and that is how it happened that many Polish officers got into the Russian Army.

Mr. FLOOD. What language did he speak?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. German, of course.

Mr. FLOOD. You all understood German?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I understood German. Some of us did and some didn't.

Mr. FLOOD. You did?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I did, of course, and that he, being the CO of this company, heard in Smolensk that in 1942 some Polish workers hired by the German authorities for some work in contact with the native population heard about a massacre of Polish officers and that this

Russian peasant showed them the place. These Polish workers were supposed to have made some digging and found some bodies, and being afraid of the number of bodies, they covered the graves up again and put three birch crosses on the spot. Then they went away with their units somewhere east with the advancing German armies. That is the version of Lieutenant Slovencik.

He said that these rumors grew in intensity during the year he was in Smolensk and that he then decided on his own accord to investigate what was the matter about these rumors, and that he discovered these seven graves in Katyn. Being deeply shocked by the tragedy of these Polish families, he wired about his discovery to his superiors in Berlin, and he is very proud to state that the Feuhrer answered.

Mr. FLOOD. He wired his superiors in Berlin directly from the field, did he say?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. From the propaganda company in Smolensk where the headquarters of his company were. I suppose it went——

Mr. FLOOD. Through channels.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Through channels. And that the Feuhrer himself gave him the answer and was satisfied with his initiative, of which he was very proud, and that the Feuhrer gave him the order to cooperate with the Poles and to do everything possible to enable the families to get the names of the victims and to get everything on the bodies of the victims.

He finished his speech by an appeal to the Polish nation about the necessity to join again the Germans in their fight against Russia.

I was the only one to answer, and I answered him that I came here just for the purely technical purpose of exhumation. I talked about half an hour about some details as to the organization of that eventual exhumation to be decided tomorrow. He promised me his full cooperation, and he was very cooperative. Then I could not help, I had to rectify his mistake in his speech. I told him it wasn't true that the German Armies conquered all of Poland and then gave over one part of the territory to Russia, but that Russia entered Poland during the fight on the basis of the pact between Von Ribbentrop and Molotov. I told him then that as to the appeal to the Polish nation I must state and have the right to reply that every Pole would be deeply shocked by this discovery, but inevitably will link this matter with the fact that it was done at a time when Russia, the present enemy of Germany, was their friend and ally, on the basis, again, of this pact.

I must say that the German officers didn't answer a word.

Chairman MADDEN. A little louder.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That was the end of this meeting, and we went to sleep. On the day after that we were driven to the graves which, if I am not mistaken, is only about 15 kilometers west from Smolensk. The approach to the site was terrible because we saw already 300 bodies exhumed, lying around the grave. The grave was open, the upper layers emptied and lying around. There were huge red crosses flying. They were not red crosses of our type. They were hanging vertically, not horizontally. They were just for propaganda purposes. With this one priest we went around, our crew, and we saw all these bodies, and we stated then that the 300 bodies were all shot by a shot through the head.

Mr. FLOOD. At that point, was the group that went from Smolensk with the Germans to the graves in the Katyn Forest on that day only your Polish group?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It was a group which was in the plane, our Polish group plus the Red Cross group, plus the priest from Krakow, plus a doctor I had with me. I didn't know him. Maybe I wanted his advice. Plus the three Berlin policemen, the chief of the delegation, and the three young Poles in the service of the Germans.

Mr. FLOOD. Right.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. We saw all these 300 bodies were certainly shot dead, killed by a shot through the base of the cranium. I didn't see any other ones, just the ones with the classical wound. We saw some bodies which were tied with a rope. The men had winter clothes; the coat covered the head.

Mr. FLOOD. How do you mean?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The particular bodies which were tied.

Mr. FLOOD. How was the coat over the head? What do you mean by that?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The winter coat——

Mr. FLOOD. Overcoat, we call it here.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The overcoat was taken off the body and covered the head and then tied with a rope. At the same time the hands were tied backward with the rope.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you see the hands tied behind the back yourself?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; several bodies.

Mr. FLOOD. Was it a rope or a wire?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. A rope. I never saw a wire. Then there was a rope joining this rope of the neck with the rope which tied the hands. It was a perfect hobble. The coat was put over the body in a way that the slit at the end of the coat was exactly at the place where the revolver had to be put. You saw the head in a narrow patch on the back on the place where the revolver had to be applied. I saw one body with the mouth filled with something like sawdust. I didn't try it with my fingers, of course. It looked like sawdust. I was told afterward that there were some others.

I saw then the bodies of two generals, Smorawski and Bohaterowicz. The bodies were quite well preserved. The hands were perfectly preserved, even the fingernails.

Mr. FLOOD. How do you know those were the bodies of two generals?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The generals had a special stripe alongside the trousers and, of course, with shoulder straps.

Chairman MADDEN. These bodies where the mouth was filled with sawdust——

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I saw one.

Chairman MADDEN. Did they have a bullet hole in the back of the neck the same as the others?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The same as the others.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Madden, I would like to point out for the members of the committee that is a significant bit of testimony, the sawdust in the mouths, because the secret witness we had in Washington, the hooded witness, who was an eyewitness, stated that in many of the shootings he saw apparently the Russian officers would reach down into a box of sawdust or something and stuff their mouth before they

either shot them or threw them in the grave. This gentleman corroborates that evidence, which is the first direct testimony we have had of that fact.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I saw one body, and I have been told by the Germans that there were others. I don't know how many others.

The priest took his liturgical dress, and we all joined in the prayer. He immediately fainted after the prayer. He was a very poor man. He couldn't stand the smell. We had to revive him in about half an hour.

We continued to inspect the bodies. After seeing 20 or 50, it is about the same for 300 or a thousand. There is no difference. They were all in the same condition.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the Germans have medical officers or medical corpsmen there pointing out to you?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No, not with us. They were in another place that I will tell you about in a minute. The uniforms were well preserved, all the distinctions. The distinctions in the Polish Army are on the shoulder straps. That is how I could tell the generals, not only the trousers but also the shoulder straps. The Polish eagles on the officers' caps, the buttons and the decorations were in a perfect state. The uniform, which was of very good quality in the Polish Army in 1939, was in a very decent state. The boots, too. I mean the upper part of the boots, because the soles were certainly worn out through this month of life in Kozielsk and the internment.

We stayed there for several hours. I refused three times to talk for the broadcast. They wanted me to broadcast my impressions. Of course I refused. I told them I am going to do that under the condition that I am not going to join the German propaganda.

Mr. MITCHELL. This is right at the site of the graves?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Right at the site of the graves. Then I had two talks with Russian peasants. The day before at this famous meeting I saw pictures taken of depositions of the Russian peasants which say, as I suppose you all know, that in April and May 1940 there were cars coming to the station of Gziezdovo, that in these cars were Polish officers, that these officers were taken into special trucks which are made in Russia to transport prisoners. The population called these trucks the Black Raven. That was the name in Russia, Black Raven. That these trucks took the Polish officers to the place of Katyn——

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Are you telling us now of your conversation with these Russian peasants?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. What I read the day before. And that from this forest they heard shots and cries.

I talked to them. I knew, of course, that these people told the truth. I had that impression. I talked with two of them, and they repeated the same thing which I saw the day before in the paper.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You say you talked with two peasants. Were these talks with the peasants arranged for you by the Germans?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The peasants were there waiting.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Was that arranged by the Germans?

Mr. SKRAZYNSKI. Certainly.

Mr. FLOOD. What language did they speak?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Russian.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you speak Russian?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Were there any German officers present while you talked to them?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Lieutenant Slovencik was present. I didn't have the impression of any of these Russian peasants being under pressure, certainly not.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did anything happen there that would indicate to you that there was any pressure used upon them by the Germans?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No; then I talked to the second Russian peasant without any assistance. I talked with him for maybe 3 or 4 minutes alone, and he repeated the same thing to me in Russian with the clear eyes of a Russian peasant, and you could see he was telling the truth. Then the Germans started to crowd around us. I saw a German with a microphone aproaching, wanting to take this conversation. Then I stopped at once and went away.

Mr. FURCOLO. At the time you were talking to him, Slovencik probably couldn't talk Russian anyway, could he?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. He couldn't. I suppose he had some knowledge of the Russian language. He knew some words, but he didn't speak Russian. Some of the other Germans could.

Mr. MITCHELL. When you were interrogating these Russian witnesses could you ask them any questions you wanted to?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Sure, certainly. There was not pressure there.

Then we drove to a place near the graves, about one mile and a half, where there was a police station. This police station was under the command of a Second Lieutenant or Lieutenant Voss, a police officer; V-o-s-s.

Mr. FURCOLO. Before you get to that, had these Russian peasants told you the same thing that was in the depositions?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The same thing. Especially in this short conversation where we were alone, in a very short and rapid way to get it out of him, he confirmed that exactly.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you happen to remember the names of any of these peasants?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I remember one named Kisielev, K-i-s-i-e-l-e-v. Then we went to the station; we drove to the station where we found this police officer Voss, and Dr. Buhtz. Dr. Buhtz was there, and he had a kind of small laboratory which was installed to make legible some documents which could not be read. Those documents and decorations were exposed on a kind of a table, and all those documents were really prior to May and April 1940. Of course that was not proof for us because the exhumation was done without us, but we saw that. I once again refused to broadcast. Then I was asked by the Germans privately and personally to express my opinion about what I saw, and I told then that I was of course deeply shocked and that I must underline with satisfaction the spirit of the army. In the meantime I had already decided to leave the three men in Katyn, and leaving them at the mercy of the German Army alone on foreign territory occupied by one of our enemies, I couldn't imagine they could work out the full cooperation of the Germany Army. I wanted to make a good start. The German Army was cooperative in Smolensk.

Before leaving I talked to the head of the three-man crew which I left in Katyn, Lieutenant Rojkiewicz, volunteer worker of the Red Cross in wartime, R-o-j-k-i-e-w-i-c-z, that he has to organize these exhumations according to the instruction of the Germans as arranged with Lieutenant Slovencik, that he has to comply of course with all instructions given by the Germans, with one exception, that if he should be deprived of the right to read the documents and to see documents immediately at the exhumation as well as at the police station where they were stored, if he had not full freedom to do that, he was supposed to pack his things and come back to Warsaw, because we had the impression—we didn't know then that we could in the future make a medical-legal investigation of the documents. We didn't know the amount of documents that were going to be found there. We thought that the only possibility to have an idea about the date of the murder was to read the documents on the bodies as the bodies were exhumed. That is why I told them, not knowing exactly the organization of the work, how the Germans would do it, in spite of their cooperativeness, I told him that in case the Polish crew should be deprived of the right to read the documents, to have insight to them, then they should simply refuse to continue and come back to Warsaw.

They didn't have to do that. There was friction between them and the Germans, but they had the right to look at the documents on the bodies and to look at the documents at the police station. That was the most important thing. So I came back to Warsaw, leaving this crew.

Mr. FLOOD. How long were you at Katyn, in hours?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. About 6 hours, not more.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever go back?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No. I will tell you why: I came to Warsaw, and on the 17th the Board of Directors met again, and we prepared a statement to be given to the Germans, if necessary, and this statement contained only eight laconic points: That I had been there; that I stated the presence of these 300 bodies; that I stated the shot wounds through the head; that the murders had not been committed for robbery because the pockets were full of money, wallets, purses, documents, et cetera; that the documents which had been shown to us seemed to prove that the date of the murder was April and May 1940——

Mr. FLOOD. You stressed the word "seemed."

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Why did you use that word at that time?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Because we didn't take the documents ourselves. They were presented to us by the Germans.

Mr. FLOOD. This was a report that the Polish Red Cross directors were preparing in case the Germans asked you for one?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is it.

Mr. FLOOD. Did they ever ask you for one?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; the same day. And as the last point, that we were ready to take the task of exhumation but of course this task is only possible with the fullest collaboration of the German Army, impossible otherwise. The last point I stated, that the German Army was very cooperative, was on purpose, as I told you, to make a good start, and it was true.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you have a copy of that report?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; I have it here.

Mr. FLOOD. Will you let me see it?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It is in Polish.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me see it anyhow. [Document handed to Mr. Flood.]

AFTER RECESS

Chairman MADDEN. The hearing will come to order.

TESTIMONY OF CASIMER SKARZYNSKI—Resumed

Mr. FLOOD. When we recessed, I was asking you if you had a copy of the Polish Red Cross report that you had prepared in anticipation of a German request for such a report.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. And you told me you had prepared such a report—by "you," I mean the board of directors of the Polish Red Cross at Warsaw—and that you had it here, and you presented me with a document which you say is a copy of such a report, written in Polish.

I have presented that to my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman Machrowicz, who reads and understands Polish, and he tells me it is such an instrument as you say.

Will you find there for me that part of this document which contains the eight points which you gave the Germans?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It was prepared to be given eventually.

Mr. FLOOD. Prepared to be given eventually, and I understand it was afterward given.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It was given afterward.

There it is [indicating].

Mr. FLOOD. I have shown page 12 to Congressman Machrowicz, and he confirms your statement that pages 12 and 13 do contain the eight points that you have detailed for us.

I would like these two pages to be translated from Polish into English and inserted at this point in the record. Will you, Mr. Pucinski [addressing the investigator for the committee], see that those pages are so translated and inserted at this point?

Chairman MADDEN. Will you mark that as an exhibit?

Mr. FLOOD. I want that incorporated as part of the record.

(The pages referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 7," and are as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 7

[Translation from Polish, pages 12 and 13]

The next morning I submitted an oral report on my journey to the Central Board. The report was given in the minutes of the Presidium's meeting No. 332. From this report the following facts emerged:

1) At the locality of Katyn, near Smolensk, there are partially excavated mass graves of Polish officers;

2) Relying upon the examination of about 300 bodies so far exhumed, one may state that these officers were killed by bullets fired into the back of the head. The uniform nature of the wounds in all [the bodies] proves beyond doubt [that the executions were] mass executions.

3) The murder was not motivated by robbery, because the bodies are in uniforms, in boots, with distinctions, and a considerable number of Polish coins and banknotes were found on the bodies.

4) The murder took place in March–April 1940. This judgment is based upon the documents found on the bodies.

5) Up to now, only a small number of the murdered persons (150) have been identified.

6) If identification and registration of the murdered people is desired, the team sent to Smolensk should be increased by 5 or 6 persons.

7) The work of our Technical Commission can be developed and carried on only jointly with the work of the German military authorities competent in this area.

8) Our Commission received the kindest and fullest collaboration from the German military authorities in this area.

The first 6 of the above points do not require any discussion. With regard to point 7, the performance of an independent investigation by the Polish Red Cross alone at Katyn Forest was absolutely impossible. That the Polish Red Cross undertook the work of exhumation on such a scale outside the frontiers of Poland, in a foreign country devastated by the war and occupied by our enemies, and moreover near the front (Smolensk is now only 30–40 km. from the front line), might [indicate that they] might have had in mind an investigation undertaken only with the assistance of the German army. It should be borne in mind that in the Katyn affair, as in all other affairs, the ends of German policy and those of the Polish Red Cross were totally different. The aim of the Polish Red Cross was to bury the bodies of the Polish officers in new graves as soon as the wearisome and complex work of exhumation and identification had been accomplished. The German authorities, however, were interested in propaganda. This discrepancy of aims has led to frictions which will be discussed *infra*. It was beyond any doubt that the German propaganda would give up the control of the work in order to ingratiate itself with Polish public opinion. Although this undertaking was in the interest of propaganda to some degree, [propaganda] was nevertheless a secondary motive. The Polish Red Cross was to choose either to give up the work or to accept a modest executive function on the spot, under German control. For reasons mentioned above, the Polish Red Cross has decided to choose the latter alternative.

With regard to point 8, the Central Board having its Technical Commission near Smolensk in full dependence upon the German army, and having in mind the importance of the work of the Commission, it [the Central Board] deemed it advisable to give . . .

[Translated by: Dr. Peter Siekanowscz, Foreign Law Section, Law Library, Library of Congress May 14, 1952.]

Mr. FLOOD. You told us this morning that one of the things that encouraged the Polish Red Cross to cooperate with the Germans and go to Katyn, or at least to determine if you would cooperate, was the urging of the Polish underground so to do.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Did the Polish underground expect you to report back to them?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Certainly.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you make such a report to the Polish underground?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The day after my return from Katyn.

Mr. FLOOD. You will have to talk a little louder.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The day after my return from Katyn.

Mr. FLOOD. What day did you return from Katyn to Warsaw?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The 17th of April 1943.

Mr. FLOOD. The 17th of April 1943. What is the date of the Polish Red Cross report to the Germans?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The 17th of April, the same date, in the morning. I came back from Katyn in a German aircraft on the 16th at night without stopping, from Smolensk to Warsaw. On the 17th, in the morning, we had this meeting of the board of directors of the Polish Red Cross, and we elaborated the eight points. Then in the afternoon, I was summoned to appear before the Germans, the propaganda department of the government.

Mr. FLOOD. You were?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I was personally.

I met there Dr. Grundman, the same man who informed me first about Katyn, Dr. Heinrich, who was the official supervisor of the Red Cross, an SS man, and two Gestapo men presented to me as such. They told me these two gentlemen belonged to the Gestapo, the Geheime Staats Polizer.

They asked me to report what I saw at Katyn, and then they summoned me to give an interview to the press, which I refused. When they heard my refusal, Dr. Heinrich told me, "All right, you can refuse, but then you must write a letter to the press, and this letter we intend to send to London——"

Mr. FLOOD. What press?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The German press, of course—"send to London to make your compatriots from London know what is in Katyn."

Mr. FLOOD. By "compatriots in London," what did he mean?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. After having refused the interview, they wanted me to write a letter, a report about my Katyn visit, and this report was supposed to appear in the whole of Germany; and, of course, necessarily appear also in the English press, the British press, in order to open the eyes, as they said, of my compatriots in London, to make them understand what Germany was after.

Mr. FLOOD. By "compatriots in London," do you mean what we refer to as the Free Polish Government?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Exactly.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you do that?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No, I refused. I must say this time I was a little scared in refusing.

Mr. FLOOD. It was about time you got scared refusing.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I told them I refused because, "first of all, it would be the same thing as an interview; and secondly, because I am convinced that it wouldn't have the effect you expect, because my compatriots in London would have the impression that I had the choice between sending the letter or being sent to a concentration camp." That was the moment when I was scared.

Dr. Grundman, of the propaganda, saved the situation because he started to laugh aloud, and he said, "The man is right." So that is what finished it.

Then Dr. Heinrich, in a rather angry tone, told me, "Well, then, I, as supervisor of the Polish Red Cross, summon you to give me today by 5 p. m. a report of your visit."

Mr. FLOOD. And that is the report we have just placed in the record?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is what has been placed in the record, and nothing else has been given to the German propaganda.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all the Germans got from the Poles?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You say you did make a report to the Polish underground?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. And that took months, and that is this document.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you make the same report to the Polish underground that you gave to the Germans?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you make a report to the Polish underground?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I did, the same day I did to the Germans. I met the chief of what was called the civilian service.

Mr. FLOOD. I thought you told us this morning that only the president of the Polish Red Cross had a contact with the underground. How did you get it?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I got it when a friend of mine, who was manager of a Polish bank, phoned to me the same day after my return from Katyn, and told me, "You are going to meet today the chief of the civilian fighting forces of the Polish underground," and that was Mr. Stefan Karbonski, who is today in America. Stefan Karbonski was the chief of the civilian defense, not in the passive meaning but the active meaning.

In this office room of this bank director, my friend, I met him, and I gave him a verbal report, amout 2½ or 3 hours, about my visit in Katyn.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever prepare a written report for the Polish underground?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No. We always avoided anything in writing.

Mr. FLOOD. Was there a liaison or a direct connection, or were they the same units, that is, the Polish underground, the Polish defense forces, and the London Free Polish Government?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The same.

Mr. FLOOD. The same outfit?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The same outfit.

Mr. FLOOD. What was the difference, if there was a difference, between the oral report you gave to the representative of the underground that day in your friend's banking office, and the report that you officially gave the Germans in writing?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The Germans we gave only the laconic eight points; and to Karbonski I repeated what I told you today, perhaps in a little more detail, because I had 3 hours' time.

Mr. FLOOD. You reported to Karbonski, the underground representative, everything you have told us thus far today, but not so much detail?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. More detail, because I had more time, but nothing more.

Mr. FLOOD. Exactly. In this report to the Germans you told me this morning that your conclusion was that from your observation it seemed that the Russians had done the killing at Katyn, from the German report.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It seemed that the killing was done on those dates.

Mr. FLOOD. It seemed on those dates. What did you say to the chief of the underground or the underground representative with reference to that? Did you qualify it to him, or were you more decisive?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I was more decisive.

Mr. FLOOD. What did you say?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. My personal intimate conviction is that the Russians did it.

Mr. FLOOD. Was that your conviction then?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It was.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you so report to him then?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Is it your conviction now?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Has anything occurred between that day and this to change your opinion?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No.

Chairman MADDEN. Have you finished?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Not yet.

Mr. FLOOD. Just to emphasize it, what was your opinion? I want that repeated.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. At the moment I came back from Katyn?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. My personal impression—it wasn't an opinion, because I couldn't dare have an opinion about a complicated thing such as a murder, but my personal impression was that the Russians did it, and that I repeated to Karbonski. It wasn't an opinion. It was an impression. A person could have been proven false.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Has that impression been strengthened by anything since then?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; many things.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Now, would you consider that your considered opinion?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Definitely; my conviction.

I forgot to tell you one very important thing. When I was at the Katyn graves, I asked the German officers how could they imagine that there are 11,000 corpses there when I saw, out of the seven graves, I thought something between four and six thousand. The Germans told me very naively, "Yes; we know there are more than that here, because we multiplied the coefficient of the density of the bodies in the graves by the whole area which you see here, and that is how we get the 11,000."

That was, of course, nonsense, because they wanted the figure 11,000, knowing there are about 11,000 officers in Russia. They discovered the graves of the officers, and they wanted to make the propaganda story a bigger one, and they launched the figure of 11,000.

Mr. FLOOD. Of course, you know, and it has been indicated on the record of the committee by several reputable witnesses at other hearings, that the number of Polish officers moved from Kozielsk coincides almost exactly with the number of bodies found at Katyn.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Exactly.

Mr. FLOOD. The number at Starobielsk and the other camps was not an issue at Katyn, at least so far.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Not at Katyn

Mr. FLOOD. Let me ask you one more question. Why did you tell the Germans one story and the Russians the other, with reference to the decisiveness of your conclusion?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The Russians? I never told the Russians.

Mr. FLOOD. I beg your pardon, the Free Poles. You told the Free Poles one story with decisiveness, and you told the German a watered-down version of it.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes; and we continued to tell that to the Germans, because we didn't want the Germans to have the impression that we joined them in their opinion. As long as we could, as long as the investigation wasn't finished—and it wasn't finished officially on

the 1st of September 1944, when the Germans retired from Poland—we always told the Germans "we don't know, because we did not finish the investigation," always with the same psychological intention not in the slightest to join the German propaganda and be cause to sign or to declar something according to German wishes.

Mr. MITCHELL. You just stated a few minutes ago that the Germans knew that there were about 11,000 officers. How did they know?

Mr. SKARZ.NSKI. There was a conference between Germany and Russia in December 1940 in Cracow about the repatriation of the Poles under Russian domination. We didn't know what was the object of this conference, but after the conference we had been told to prepare the camps to receive the officers. We know that at that time Russia had the exact number. Russia had already three camps open. We are sure that the Germans knew it, and the proof of it is that Goebbels anonymously determined Katyn as the mass grave of all the officers which were in Russia, and he stated 11,000. He must have known this figure.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. FURCOLO. I want to ask you this, Mr. Witness: I understood you to say that in preparation for the officers that you expected to come back again, your group was preparing some camps in the expectation that they would return.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Then I understood you to say that in April or May or June of 1940, you were notified the camps of Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Ostashkov had been closed, and you were not to expect any officers back from Russia?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No. We were notified simply by the Germans that we have to close our reception camp.

Mr. FURCOLO. That was the Germans who said you should close yours?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, you never got any word from Russia in any way that they had closed their camps?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No.

Mr. FURCOLO. As part of your duties in the Red Cross, you learned that the families of these prisoners had been getting letters from them once a month, or something like that?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. I am referring now to the prisoners in the camps at Kozielsk, Starozielsk, and Ostashkov. You did learn that those families had been getting letters from their menfolk who were prisoners, at least in the latter part of 1939 and the first month or two of 1940?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. I am interested in finding out whether any of those families heard from any of the prisoners at any time after, say, April or May of 1940? Did you, in the course of your duties in the Red Cross, have occasion to be in touch with the families of those men sufficiently so that you can give us an answer to that?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Certainly.

Mr. FURCOLO. What would your answer be?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The answer would be that after June, the end or May or June 1940, no more letters came from the three camps.

Mr. FURCOLO. As part of your duties, you naturally made it your business to inquire around among the families so you could be fairly certain of it?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The families came to us asking us about the whereabouts of their dependents, and we could do nothing else but write to the International Committee of Red Crosses. We got the answer from the German Red Cross that if a man disappeared from one of the three camps, the only way to do is to write to the police authorities of the given nation, and many families wrote to the police authorities and received a letter back with a stamp, "Departed. All the men evacuated," or "His present address is unknown," or "The camp has been closed. Present address unknown."

Chairman MADDEN. The hearing will recess for about 30 seconds.

I wish to announce that the dean of the Congress has just come in the hearing room, Congressman Sabath. Congressman Sabath is the oldest man, in point of service, of any Member that ever sat in the House of Representatives in the history of the Nation.

Forty-four years, is it, Judge?

Mr. SABATH. Forty-six years.

Chairman MADDEN. And he does not look to be over 46 years old. [Applause.]

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Since we have introduced Congressman Sabath, I think it would be fair to Congressman Sabath also to let it be known that it was to a great extent thanks to the assistance and guidance of Congressman Sabath that this committee was established by the Congress. I think we should give proper credit to Congressman Sabath for his efforts to probe this Katyn massacre. [Applause.]

Chairman MADDEN. I will say further that Congressman Sabath was a great aid as chairman of the Rules Committee in passing the resolution which cleared the way for this investigation to get on the floor of the House.

The hearing will now proceed.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would it be fair to say, then, Mr. Witness, that in the course of your duties in the Red Cross, you came in contact with many hundreds of families of prisoners of the three camps I have mentioned who had been receiving mail from them in the latter part of 1939 and the first 2 or 3 months of 1940, but who, after April or May of 1940, no longer received correspondence from their menfolk?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That would be correct; except the contact wasn't personal between me and the families. It was just in exceptional cases. It was between the information bureau of the Polish Red Cross, with about 270 employees, and we created a lot of files about the wounded and missing men which would fill this room. These files were all burned during the Warsaw riots.

Mr. FURCOLO. I had better preface this question by a very brief statement. Of course, as you know, we are trying as much as possible to document everything in this committee. The case that we make out eventually is going to be stronger in accordance with the degree of documentation we have. I want to ask you this question: In the course of my study into this matter, I have many times come across the statement that immediately after the discovery of the massacre,

the Polish Government asked the International Red Cross Committee to investigate impartially, and that the German Government asked the International Red Cross Committee to investigate impartially. For some reason, such an investigation was not held. The books and papers and documents that I have read all practically unanimously indicate that the reason it was not held was because of the fact that the Soviet Government also would not participate in that request.

I asked former Ambassador Romer, when he was on the stand, whether or not such a request had been transmitted to the International Red Cross Committee by the Polish Government, and whether a similar request had been transmitted by the German Government, and the answer was, "Yes." I then inquired, as I have of other witnesses, whether or not the Russian Government had ever refused to join in making such a request. Up to this point we have not been able to locate a witness who has been intimately enough connected with it to be able to tie it down that the Russian Government either did or did not.

I wonder if you, as an official of the Polish Red Cross, and who was intimately associated with it, can help us on that point, because it is of vital importance.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. A few days after my return we had knowledge of the fact—through, of course, the secret radio—that the Polish Government-in-exile sent a telegram to Geneva asking for an international commission. The German Government didn't, because the German Government didn't want in this way indirectly to acknowledge the existence of the Polish Government-in-exile, and the German Government wanted us, the Polish Red Cross, to send a telegram to Geneva, whose counterpart would be sent by the German Red Cross to Geneva. They avoided the government in order not indirectly to acknowledge the other one.

We refused for a long time. We said, "We are not in a position to act for a nation or for a government. We are just the Polish Red Cross, a national association, a private association of the Red Cross, and we are not able to send a wire to Geneva."

Then they told us, "The German Government didn't, but the German Red Cross did, so your way is open."

Finally we had to give way. Again, we didn't send a telegram asking for an investigation, which was not our role and not our right, but we simply gave an extract of these eight points to Geneva.

Three days afterwards we got a reply, which is in this same document, from the international committee. This reply stated that, "We have received already from two different sides the same demand, the same news about the discovery of Katyn. We are ready to send an International Commission, and the members of the Commission are already chosen, but according to a circular letter we sent to all belligerent nations at the beginning of the war, in the first 2 weeks of the war, we are able to undertake the task of an investigation in our name, in the name of the International Committee of the Red Cross, only in the case of the agreement of all interested parties, and the agreement of Russia never came."

Mr. FURCOLO. That is the point I want to get to. I want to find out definitely. Whatever preliminary steps may have been gone through, is it true that at some time or other shortly after the massacre, the Germans, either through the Red Cross or their Government or some informal organization, and the Polish, either through their Red Cross or their Government or some informal organization, did ask for an impartial investigation through the cooperation of the International Red Cross Committee, but that the Russians either refused to ask for that or simply didn't join in the request which, because of this international situation that you have mentioned, in effect meant that there could not be any impartial, unbiased investigation by the International Red Cross Committee?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is exactly it. The Russians never asked to give access. Certainly they didn't give it. Or maybe there was a kind of a telegram from Geneva to Russia—but that only Geneva could tell you about—and then refused by Russia. I couldn't tell you about that.

Mr. FURCOLO. Was it a situation such that in the absence of a request from Russia for action by the International Red Cross Committee, the International Red Cross Committee would not be able to take steps to make an impartial investigation?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. It couldn't do it, according to its charter, without the agreement of all interested parties.

Mr. FURCOLO. It could not make an impartial investigation in accordance with its charter without the agreement of all the interested parties?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. And Russia and Germany were both interested parties in the sense that the circumstances showed that either one or the other was responsible, is that right?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Certainly, to a certain extent.

Mr. FURCOLO. The next step in the situation is that Russia, by not asking for one, in effect prevented any such impartial investigation?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Exactly.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all I have.

Mr. FLOOD. You told me that you left an investigating team of the Polish Red Cross on the field at Katyn under your orders.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Did that team of the Polish Red Cross ever make a report back to you?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Certainly.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you have a copy of that report?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes. It is in there, too.

Mr. FLOOD. Will you select from that document and have them marked as an exhibit, Mr. Mitchell, those pages of the document which constitute the report of the field team of the Polish Red Cross which made the investigation at Katyn and reported back to Mr. Skarzynski? Will you show them to Mr. Machrowicz, Mr. Mitchell, and see if they are what the witness says they are, and if Mr. Machrowicz says they are, will you have them translated and inserted in the record?

(The pages referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 8" and are as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 8

[Translation from Polish]

C. Report of the Technical Commission on the Progress of Work at Katyn

The following is the text of this report:

"On April 17, 1943, the Commission, provisionally composed of three persons, undertook the work, which was divided in the following way:

1) Mr. Rojkiewicz Ludwik—examination of documents at the Secretariat of Field Police;

2) Messrs. Kolodziejski Stefan and Wodzinowski Jerzy—searching for and securing of documents found on the bodies in Katyn Forest.

On this day, however, the work was interrupted because the delegation of Polish officers from German prison camps arrived. [They were:]

1) Lieutenant Colonel Mossor Stefan, cavalry, Oflag II E/K No. 1449.

2) Captain Cynkowski Stanislaw, Oflag II E/K No. 1272.

3) Sub-Lieutenant Gostkowski Stanislaw, Oflag II D. No. 776/II/b.

4) Captain Kleban Eugenjusz, Oflag II D:

5) Sub-Lieutenant Rowinski Zbigniew, flier, Oflag II C. No. 1205/II/B.

6) Captain Adamski Konstanty, armored division, Oflag II C. No. 902/XI/A.

The members of the Polish Red Cross Commission had the to see the pits and documents jointly with the officers [who had arrived from German camps]. The behavior of the Polish officers toward the Germans was full of reserve and dignity. During a short talk apart, they acknowledged with apparent satisfaction that the Polish Red Cross had undertaken the technical functions of the exhumation, separating itself entirely from political [work].

On April 19, the members of the Commission were trying to get in touch with Lieutenant Slovenzik in order to settle the details of the operation. Since they had no means of transportation, these endeavors were unsuccessful. After waiting in vain until 14 o'clock on April 20, Mr. Ludwik Rojkiewicz went on foot to the Secretariat of the Field Police in order to get in touch with him. He turned back, however, having met a motorcar on the way, on which the members of the Polish Red Cross Commission, Messrs. Kassur Hugon, Jaworowski Gracjan, Godzik Adam, were riding. These members [of the Polish Red Cross] left Warsaw on April 19 at 12:15 o'clock, together with representatives of the foreign press composed of a Swede, a Finn, a Spaniard, a Belgian, a second Flemish Belgian, an Italian, and a Czech, besides one Russian emigrant from Berlin and Professor Leon Kozlowski, former Prime Minister of the Polish Republic who lived there in Berlin, and three clerks from the Berlin Division of Propaganda.

Mr. Kassur assumed leadership of the Technical Commission of the Polish Red Cross. During conversations held on that day with Lieutenant Slovenzik, the following questions were raised:

1) the quarters for the members of the Technical Commission;

2) the spot of the work;

3) the means of communication for the members of the Commission;

4) the organization of the work of the Commission;

5) the preserving of documents;

6) the choice of a place for the new graves.

Because of the distance from Katyn to Smolensk (14 km.) and to the lack of means of communication, the members of the Commission were quartered in a separate barrack in the village of Katyn, on the estate Borek, which was owned by a Pole, Mr. Lednicki, before World War I. This estate was 3.5 km. away from Kozie Gory. At this time the field hospital of Todt's organization was located there. The members of the Commission remained on this estate until May 20, and from May 21 to June 7, 1943 were quartered in the house attached to a village school near the station of Katyn. The members of the Commission were receiving food all day on the spot at the officers' mess of the Todt's organization. The rations were of the sort assigned to the nearby front detachments. It should be noticed that this food was sufficient.

Because of the lack of suitable accommodations in the forest, the work of taking out and examining the documents had by sheer necessity to be divided in such a way that the taking out of the documents and the reburial of the bodies was performed on the spot, i. e., in the forest of Katyn. A preliminary exami-

nation of the documents was carried on at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the Secret Police a few kilometers away from the forest of Katyn in the direction of Smolensk.

Lieutenant Slovenzik expressed his opinion that the Polish Red Cross should bring its own means of communication to Katyn. After the explanation that all the Polish Red Cross' automobiles were requisitioned long ago, this problem was solved in the following way:

a) in order to get from the quarters to the forest of Katyn and back [the members of the Polish Red Cross Commission] were allowed to stop the military and private cars on the highway;

b) a motorcycle was delivered to furnish transportation to the office of the Secretariat of the Field Police.

The work was divided in the following way:

a) one member for the exhumation of the bodies;

b) two members for searching the bodies and removing the documents;

c) one member for examining the successive numbers of the bodies, which were then taken away to fraternal graves;

d) one member for the burial of the bodies;

e) two to three members for reading the documents;

f) since April 28, i. e., from the very moment of the arrival of the rest of the members of the Commission, Messrs. Wodzinski Marian, Cupryjak Stefan, Mikołajczyk Jan, Krol Franciszek, Buczak Władysław, Płonka Ferdynand, the doctor of forensic medicine Dr. Wodzinski and his assistants from the Krakow dissecting laboratory were performing examinations of the bodies not identified by means of documents.

The procedure of the operation was as follows:

a) the bodies were exhumed and laid upon the ground;

b) documents were removed;

c) a doctor performed an examination of the bodies which were not identified;

d) the bodies were buried.

The work used to last from 8 o'clock to 18 o'clock every day, with one and a half hour for lunch.

The Commission states that the exhumation of the bodies has met with great difficulties. The bodies were pressed, [having been] chaotically thrown into the pits. Some bodies had their hands bound behind. The heads of some bodies were wrapped in overcoats, which were bound about the neck with a string. The hands were also bound at the back, in such a manner that the string was attached to the string tightening the overcoat at the neck. The bodies bound in this way were found mainly in one special pit which was inundated by subterranean water. The victims were extracted from this pit exclusively by members of the Commission. The German military authorities, because of the difficult working conditions, intended to refill this pit with earth.

In one pit there were found about 600 bodies laid face downward in layers.

The lack of sufficient number of rubber gloves caused great difficulty [in the work].

The exhumation of the bodies was being performed by the local inhabitants, who were driven to work by the German authorities. The bodies carried out from the pits on the stretchers were laid one beside another. Then the work of searching for documents began, in such a way that each body was searched individually, in the presence of one of the members of the Polish Red Cross Commission. The workers unstitched all the pockets, pulled out their contents, and handed over all articles thus found to the member of the Polish Red Cross Commission. The documents and the articles were placed in envelopes marked with a successive number. The same number was impressed on a small plate and fixed to the bodies. Boots and even linen were unstitched in order to search for documents in a more thorough manner.

(Translated by: Dr. Peter Sieflanowicz. Supervised by Dr. Vladimir Gsovski, Chief, Foreign Law Section, Law Library, Library of Congress, May 14, 1952.)

If no documents or souvenirs were found, monograms (if any) were cut from the clothing or underwear.

Members of the Commission charged with the collection of documents had no right to examine or separate them; their duty was limited to placing in envelopes the following objects:

a) wallets with their contents,

b) all loose papers,

c) [military] decorations and souvenirs,

d) religious medallions and crosses,
e) one epaulette [from each body]
f) change purses
g) all valuable objects.

They were instructed to remove loose Polish banknotes, papers, coins, tobac pouches, cigarette paper, wooden or tin cigarette cases. These instructions we issued by the German authorities so as not to overload the envelopes. Th envelopes so prepared were tied with string or wire, numbered consecutive and placed on a special table. They were handed over to the German authoriti who sent them twice daily by motorcycle runner to the Military Police Secretari If an envelope could not hold all the documents, another with the same numb was used.

At the office of the Military Police Secretariat documents brought in by th motorcycle runner were taken over by the German authorities. The preliminar investigations and the ascertaining of names were done jointly by three Germa and representatives of the Technical Commission of the Polish Red Cross. Th envelopes were opened in the presence of Poles and Germans. Documents fou on the bodies had to be carefully separated with small wooden sticks from di rotted matter, and fat.

First, documents were sought which would establish beyond doubt the identi of the victim. Identity was established on the basis of identity tags, identi cards, service cards, mobilization cards, even inoculation certificates issued Kozielsk. In the absence of these, other documents were examined such as co respondence, visiting cards, notebooks, notes, etc. Wallets and purses contai ing Polish National Bank banknotes and coins were burned, and foreign curren except Russian, and all gold coins and objects were deposited in the envelope Names which had been established and the contents of the envelopes we described by one of the Germans on separate sheets of paper in German, and th original numeration was maintained. The Commission gives the followi explanation why the initial lists were only in German. Namely, the Germ authorities declared that they would immediately dispatch lists of the nam to the Polish Red Cross as well as the documents after they were used. Th Commission saw no reason to prepare a second list, especially since in th initial stage the personnel of the Commission was very small. If there we difficulties in establishing personal data, the notation "not recognized" was e tered under the corresponding number, and documents discovered were liste Such documents were sent by the German authorities to a special chemical labo atory for a detailed examination. [There,] when a positive result was achieve the name of the victim was noted under the same number but on a separate li It must be stated, however, that corpses without documents or souvenirs we present among the victims also. These were also given a number and a notati of "not recognized" was entered.

After the contents of an envelope were noted on a sheet of paper, all docume and objects were put into a new envelope under the same number, on which i contents were noted. This was the duty of the German members. Envelop examined, separated, and numbered in this way were put into packing cas They were placed at the exclusive disposal of the German authorities. Lis typed in German, could not be checked by the Commission with the manuscri because it was not at the Commission's disposal. This system was follow from number 0421 to number 0794 in the presence of Mr. Ludwig Rojkiewic During the identification of numbers from 0795 to 03900 Messrs. Stefan Cupryja Gracjan Jaworowski, and Jan Mikolajczyk were present. The working meth of the above-mentioned was almost identical with this difference, howev that they prepared their lists in Polish, which as occasion arose were sent the Headquarters of the Polish Red Cross. From number 03901 to 04243 M Jerzy Wodzinowski was present, and the same procedure was maintain Identification of bodies numbered 1 to 112 and 01 to 0420 was performed exc sively by Germans before the Polish Red Cross Commission arrived. The Co mission states that during the examination of documents, diaries, army orde some correspondence, etc., were removed by the German authorities for tra lation into German. The Commission is unable to state whether such docume were returned and placed in their corresponding envelopes.

During the work of the Technical Commission of the Polish Red Cross in th Katyn forest, in the period from April 15 to June 7, 1943, 4,243 bodies were e humed. Of these, 4,233 were taken out of 7 excavations placed closely togeth which were discovered by German Army authorities in March 1943. The eigh grave was found on June 2, 1943, and only 10 bodies were removed from it. Th

were buried in the No. 6 grave, which was still open at that time. German authorities stopped exhumation work from the summer until September, and the eighth grave after the exhumation of the ten bodies was covered up again.

Careful soundings by the Germans in the entire area were made for they were anxious that there should be little discrepancy between the announced figure of 10,000 to 12,000 victims and the reality. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that no more graves will be discovered. In grave No. 8, judging by its dimensions, the number of bodies should not exceed a few hundred. Soundings in the area have discovered several mass graves containing Russian bodies in varying degrees of decomposition.

All 4,241 exhumed bodies were reburied in six new graves which were dug in the vicinity of the murder graves. The only exception was made for the bodies of two generals, who were buried in two separate graves. The ground on both sides of the new graves is low and wet but the graves themselves are in an elevated and sandy location. The size and depth of these graves are unequal owing to local and technical conditions encountered during the work. The bottoms of all graves are dry, and each grave contains, depending on its size and depth, several groups of bodies, each group placed in several layers. Upper layers were placed at least one meter below the surface so that after the graves were covered with a mound one meter above the ground, upper layers are covered with two meters of earth. All graves have a flat surface, sides covered with sod. On each grave a cross two and a half meters high was placed, under which some forest flowers were planted. On the surface of each grave a cross of sod was placed. The graves are numbered as they were made in order to maintain the order of the numbered bodies. Bodies were placed in the graves with heads towards the east, one close to the other, heads slightly elevated, hands crossed. Each layer of bodies was covered with 20 to 30 centimeters of earth. In graves No. I, II, III, and IV the bodies were placed starting from the right side as they were brought in from the left side. The list of bodies placed in each grave is enclosed with this report as well as a map of the burial site, which covers an area of 60 X 36 meters, i. e., 2,160 square meters.

On the day the last members of the Technical Commission of the Polish Red Cross left Katyn, they placed on the dominating cross of grave No. IV a large metal wreath made from sheet iron and barbed wire by one of the members of the Commission. This wreath, although made by hand and under field conditions, is of esthetic form and painted black; there is a thorn crown of barbed wire in the center with an eagle badge of solid metal from an officer's cap affixed to the cross. After placing the wreath, the members of the Commission honored the memory of the victims, standing in silence and saying a prayer; then took leave of them in the name of the Nation, their families, and themselves. The Commission thanked Lt. Slovendzik, 2nd Lt. Voss of the German military police, noncoms, enlisted men, and Russian workers for two months of very heavy exhumation work.

The Commission summarized its findings as follows:

1. Bodies exhumed from the graves were in a state of decomposition, and direct identification was impossible. Uniforms, however, in particular all metal parts, badges of rank, decorations, eagle badges, buttons, etc. were in a good state of preservation.

2. Death was caused by a shot in the base of the skull.

3. From the documents found on the bodies it appears that the murders took place in the period from the end of March to the beginning of May 1940.

4. The work at Katyn was under the constant supervision of the German authorities, who always detailed a guard to each group of the Commission at work.

5. All work was performed by the members of the Technical Commission of the Polish Red Cross, the German authorities, and inhabitants of local villages, numbering 20 to 30 persons. Some 50 Soviet prisoners detailed daily were used exclusively to dig and cover the burial graves and in leveling the ground.

6. General working conditions were difficult and nerve racking. Decomposition of the bodies and the polluted air contributed to the difficulty of the work.

7. The frequent arrival of various delegations, the daily visits to the area by a considerable number of military personnel, dissection of the bodies by German doctors and the members of the various delegations, made the work still more difficult.

Dr. Hugo Kassur, the leader of the Technical Commission, was unable to return to Katyn after his departure on May 12, 1943, and his duties till the end of the work were taken over by Mr. Jerzy Wodzinowski.

The Commission states finally that the requirements of German propaganda were a serious obstacle in its work. As much as two days before the arrival of a more important delegation work was slowed, and only 7 to 10 workers were detailed, the official explanation being that local inhabitants had failed to appear in spite of orders issued.

When professors of medicine from Germany or other states co-operating with the Axis, were scheduled to come, the bodies of higher officers or bodies which in addition to the bullet marks bore also marks of bayonnetting or had their hands tied were reserved for them. Numerous intercessions of the Commission's leader were not respected. No attention was paid to the task of the Commission, and during the burial of bodies in the second grave gaps occurred in the numeration of bodies. Dissection of bodies by foreign professors took place without being co-ordinated with the work of the Commission, which in some cases made identification difficult. In order to avoid major complications in its work, the Commission was forced quite often to disregard German instructions which reserved certain bodies for other purposes.

German troops from the central sector of the front received an order to visit Katyn. Hundreds of persons visited the site of the crime daily. Through the Commission's intervention visiting was limited to a few hours daily, and military police were detailed to maintain order.

A few words of explanation to this report:

I have already mentioned the fact of German supervision. On one occasion Mr. Cupryjak, a member of the Commission, was ordered to show notes made in his notebook while examining the documents.

An incident which occurred between Mr. Kassur and Lt. Slovenčzik cannot be omitted. On one occasion he came to us and declared that German authorities were informed that some of the Polish officers were of German origin or "*Volksdeutsche*." He demanded that they should be buried separately or at least in a dominating position in burial graves. He was given the answer that all murder victims were Polish officers, that it was impossible to determine their nationality, and that

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(Translated by Dr. K. Grzybowski, Supervised by Dr. V. Gsovski, Chief Foreign Law Section Law Library, Library of Congress May 14, 1953.)

Chairman MADDEN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Just one question to clear the record.

Witness, did you appear before this committee voluntarily?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Will you explain how you made connections with the committee to appear, and how it happened that you are here today?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I got the first letter from Mr. Romer, who told me that Mr. Mitchell was investigating this matter, and that they decided together, Mr. Mitchell as the counsel for the committee and Mr. Romer as a man who knew the Poles who were at Katyn, to ask from Canada these three or four Poles, of which I am one.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In other words, what you want to tell us is that you appear before this committee through the intercession of Ambassador Romer as a voluntary witness?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. And then I got a letter from Mr. Mitchell, in the record already, to which I answered, of course, positively.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I didn't finish, sir, I am sorry.

Chairman MADDEN. Do you have something further to add?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. When we came back to Warsaw, we had to organize the whole commission. We want you to understand how this work was done. We sent nine more men to Katyn. We increased the members of the commission from 3 to 12. The work was such, according to our instructions, that 1 man was present at the exhumation which was done daily by 20 to 30 Russian civilians given by the

German Army. This man gave an indication of how to cut the pockets and how to extract the documents. They cut even the underwear and cut even the boots to see if there were any documents in the boots. He handed the documents, looking at them only just quickly, to another member who put them all in an envelope, a wired envelope, and a third member put the same number on the envelope as on the body. A fourth was supervising the burial in the new graves. Three or four members were always present at the police station where the documents were stored, and where twice a day a German motorcycle brought these envelopes over. There they were received by Dr. Buhtz, our three crewmen, and, of course, some Germans. The documents were there cleaned of fat, blood, and dirt, by small sticks of wood. Those which were legible were put into new envelopes with numbers, and the name of the officer put on the official list with the numbers of all objects or documents found on him. Those who were not identified were sent to the laboratory of Dr. Buhtz, who sometimes succeeded in reading the name of the man, thanks to special tools and instruments he had.

So, slowly, the first official list of the victims was built up. These documents and the documents which went straight through up to the box, or which went through the laboratory, with the same number, were all placed in boxes. Those boxes were received at the end of the exhumation from the Germans, and on these boxes we started the proper and scientific medical-legal work on the date of the murder. This medical-legal work we divided in two parts: First, the work of identification, to increase the number of identified officers. The second part was to try to know who was the murderer.

In this last part, the documents and 22 diaries which were found on the bodies, in all, 22 of them, of which I read all of them, were a big help for the identifying of a number of them, the date of their departure from Kozielsk, and the date of their arrivals in Gniezdovo.

Mr. FLOOD. Your conclusions were reached from no pathological examination, but from an examination of documents, and so forth?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is right. These 22 diaries were, of course, very interesting, although tragic to read. One of them had a note which was nearest death. There was another one by a coroner whose name I don't remember, who wrote that a party of Polish officers left Smolensk in a railway car. "We left this morning," he said, "and unhappily the sky is cloudy and we cannot see the direction, which is very important for us. A moment later, we are stopped at a station called Gniezdovo. I suppose we are to be unloaded here, because there are some militiary Russians on the platform."

Mr. FLOOD. How far is this Gniezdovo station from Smolensk?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I should say about a mile and a half or two miles.

Mr. FURCOLO. That last diary from which you quoted also pointed out—did it not?—that he could see some of the prisoners being unloaded?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No. That is another one. That is a man who I met in London and whom the committee certainly will hear. I won't interfere with that.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where are these documents today; do you know?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The story about the documents is absolutely a movie story. The prosectorium—that means the anatomical depart-

ment of the university—under the care of a specialist, a Polish specialist like Dr. Buhtz, the German specialist, the best specialist, Dr. Albricht, was already then in the camp of Dachau, together with all the university professors from the University of Cracow, who had been sent to the concentration camps by the Germans. There was first a lecture, and then from this lecture were sent to a concentration camp. He assisted; a very capable man, too. According to the deal we made with him, he was to do as quickly as possible the investigation work as to the authors of the murder, and as slowly as possible the official investigation in identification work, not to force us to give the Germans the completed work, because we thought they were not the judges to receive the result of our work. We succeeded not to give it to them.

These documents and these envelopes were in nine huge boxes which were—I remember one of them which was about 1 yard and a half to 1 yard and three-quarters in length, about 2 feet wide, about 3 feet high. There were nine of them containing these 22 diaries. The nine boxes were numbered. We were afraid that these diaries came there by mistake, and that the Germans wanted to keep them, because they were full of anti-German implications. But the Germans didn't mind. They gave it to us.

We told the doctor to start at once the one part of this work, the statement of the murder, and that he finished, and he told us. We didn't know then exactly what maybe the London government knew already, the exact number and the exact names of the officers in Kozielsk; but he told us that, out of his scientific researches and out of at least the identified officers. I know that in Kozielsk there must be a little less than 5,000 officers, and not more; and I suppose that the unidentified names which we noted can simply be replaced by any name of an officer who was in Kozielsk. The whole of Kozielsk is dead.

One very important detail is that we were, of course, interested in digging in this meadow in the forest of Katyn to find if there are more graves than seven, which is the number which the Germans incidentally discovered in just one spot, one very near to the other. But the Germans were more interested than we were, because they put this figure of 11,000, and during the 2 months our crew was in Katyn the Germans sent every day about 50 Russian prisoners of war who did nothing else but work at the new graves and dig all around to look for an eighth or a ninth grave, different graves.

Chairman MADDEN. In other words, the Germans were very interested in making all the excavations possible to see if they could find any further graves or mass graves?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. That is right.

On the 2d of June, at the moment when the seven graves were already all empty, when one of the six new graves was still open and a row of corpses still lying to be put in the new graves—we had dirt between all the layers and between all the rows—the Germans found an eight grave about 200 yards away from the first seven ones. They opened this grave, and they made some digging alongside, and we stated with them that these graves may contain about 100 to 200 bodies.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In connection with this eighth grave, is that the grave which was reported to have the bodies of Russians buried prior to 1939, or do you know of any such grave?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No. These graves were discovered by the Germans during their work, all kinds of graves.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know of any grave that was uncovered there which contained bodies which had obviously been there longer than a few years?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. The members of our crew told me that, in this work of the Germans in looking for Polish graves, they were all the time finding some Russian graves in an old state of decomposition, skeletons included.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What I want to point out is a fact which I think has not been very frequently publicized: namely, at this very place of Katyn, there were graves found which indicated that Katyn had been used as a burial place for Russians even prior to 1939.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. According to the reports given by the press, that is right in this case; exactly.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Dr. Miloslavich reported that yesterday.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. As our crew was ready and busy at filling these last graves, they started at once to take bodies from this eighth grave. They took eight of them. Then the Germans came. Lieutenant Slovencik, obviously following orders, told our men that we had to stop the work; that in June it is too hot to make any important exhumation work; that it is dangerous for the sanitary conditions of the army, and that we had to recover this eighth grave and go home and start work again in the fall of the year. So, it was that we exhumed 4,233 bodies out of seven graves, plus 10 bodies out of the eighth grave, and that we left undiscovered, unexhumed, about 290 bodies in the eighth grave.

Mr. FLOOD. I want to protect the record here with just an incident. At the time I asked you if the task force that you left at the field at Katyn had made a report to you, you said "Yes." There were only three men there at the time you left Katyn?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Subsequently, you sent others back, as you later told us. The report that I have just placed in the record, the report from your task force in the field, the "crew," as you called it, made to the Polish Red Cross at Warsaw, was composed of those three originals plus others?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Plus others.

Mr. FLOOD. How many others?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Nine others, and three came back in the meantime.

Mr. FLOOD. So, there were more than the three; all right.

Did that task force, when it reported to you at Warsaw, make any conclusions as to the approximate date of the burial?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. They reported that during the whole work—the main instruction I gave them and we gave them—during the whole work they never found a document or newspaper with a date anterior to April 1940.

Mr. FLOOD. I want you to use a different word than "anterior."

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. After—after April or May 1940.

Mr. FLOOD. I know the report will speak for itself; but to emphasize it, you say that that report of the Polish Red Cross task force so states?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. So states. They gave me this report when they came back. The last men left on the 11th and 12th and came to Warsaw and then made the report.

Mr. FLOOD. Do I understand that your Polish Red Cross task force had the full and complete cooperation of the Germans at all times?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. There was some friction, of course.

Mr. FLOOD. I mean outside of that.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. They had the full cooperation.

Mr. FLOOD. Were there any fears or threats, or intimidation of any kind, made that would in any way intimidate them?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. No. The characteristic thing was that I expected that these men near the front line would be guarded by armed guards and followed by the guards everywhere, but these men were working in a village about 1½ miles from the graves. They had the right to stop any German motorcar on the highway, and that is the way that they came to the work, and that is the way they went back, without any escort. On Sundays they were free, and they were talking to the peasants, certainly without any presence of Germans. This talk with the peasants confirmed it.

Mr. FLOOD. Has any member of the Polish Red Cross at that time, or any member of the task force which filed that report, repudiated that report or its contents in any way since, that you know of?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Not up to now.

Mr. MITCHELL. I don't believe you answered my question as to where those documents in those nine cases are today.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. I was interrupted. Those documents were in these huge boxes, as I told you; and when the Russian Army approached Poland we, who maybe up to now believed that the Allies would stop the war before Russia had the heart of Europe—when we saw them approaching, we thought that the fate of the documents was in danger, and we—not "we," but our man—there was no connection then between Warsaw and Krakow—our chief officer of the Red Cross in Krakow, who was a man of the Intelligence Service and a very capable man, decided to hide these documents in a lake. He succeeded in bringing copies of these boxes, boxes of the same dimensions, into the department where the original boxes were, but these boxes were filled with tin inside, with tin lids, and he had the intention to transport these documents from the original boxes into new ones, to seal hermetically the lid, to put some stones inside, and either by ruse or by force, which was very often done with the underground forces, enter this laboratory, which was surrounded by the SS barracks, and to bring these boxes to a lake. He was partly successful, because he had these new boxes in and he started to put the papers into the new boxes; and then, through the indiscretion of a physical worker, absolutely incidental, of this department, the Germans had knowledge of it. It was already near the end of the German domination of Poland. They sent a special detachment of SS soldiers, and made no punishment, no repression then. It was too late already for them. They just hurriedly took these boxes into a truck and, together with a doctor who was the chief of the medical-legal department from the German side, these two cars went west. This doctor broke his leg and came back to Krakow to a hospital. We only knew the detachment went west, but our officer knew that they were going ahead to Breslau. Of course, he couldn't move then.

When the Russian Army took Breslau and when the Russian Armies already had the whole of the Russian occupation zone in Germany, our man followed to Breslau and he found out that these German trucks came to Breslau, and the boxes were unloaded on the first floor of the Breslau University. The smell of the boxes was such that the whole floor was filled with the smell, and they were there until the moment when the Russians had already surrounded Breslau from three sides. The sick doctor was already there in Breslau, too, after the recovery of his leg.

Then, at the last moment, a detachment of SS came from the west, loaded these boxes, and disappeared westward with the doctor.

Our man made an inquiry through the union of doctors in Russian-occupied Germany whether this doctor was there, and he received the answer that the doctor was not to be found in the Russian-occupied zone, which can lead us to the conclusion that the Germans taking these documents westward didn't stop on the Elbe near the center of Germany, but probably hied it west into safety. These documents must be somewhere, if they are not destroyed, in the German occupation zone.

Chairman MADDEN. But nobody knows where the boxes are now?

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. We don't know where the boxes are now. There are three possibilities: They could have been dumped on the way; they could be found by the Allies; they could be in the hands of the Germans.

Chairman MADDEN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. Skarzynski, I want to say that this committee has heard a great number of witnesses, and your testimony has been highly valuable. I speak in behalf of the committee when I say that the work and the sacrifice and the time that you spent in this Red Cross work and in your investigations have been a contribution that I know the future will treasure very highly.

In coming down here to spend this time before this committee you have made a major contribution to the cause of liberty. On behalf of the committee and on behalf of the United States Congress, I want to thank you.

Mr. SKARZYNSKI. Thank you very much, gentlemen. I considered it simply my duty.

Chairman MADDEN. We will have a 5-minute recess.

(Short recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. Let me make this announcement: The colonel has graciously consented to have the cameras, and before the hearings start the photographers can take their photographs. So, if there are any photographers here who desire to have photographs, they can take them now before the hearing starts.

(Off the record.)

Chairman MADDEN. The next witness is Colonel Szymanski. If you will stand up and be sworn, please. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you will give in the hearing now about to be held will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I do.

Chairman MADDEN. Colonel, you can either sit down or stand up, whichever way is most convenient for you.

TESTIMONY OF COL. HENRY I. SZYMANSKI, UNITED STATES ARMY, ACCOMPANIED BY FRED KORTH, DEPUTY COUNSELOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Mr. MITCHELL. Colonel, where were you born?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I think you should identify Counselor Fred Korth, of the Army Department.

Mr. KORTH. It is on the record, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Fred Korth is here representing the Department of the Army.

Mr. KORTH. Right, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you state your full name, please, Colonel?

Chairman MADDEN. I might make this statement: that Colonel Szymanski is now in the military service, and Fred Korth is here representing the Department of the Army in company with the colonel.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you state your full name, Colonel?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Henry Szymanski, colonel, Infantry, United States Army.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is the date of your birth?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. July 4, 1898.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you born?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Chicago, Ill.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where did you go to grammar school?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Chicago.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you attend the Military Academy at West Point?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I am a graduate, class of 1919.

Mr. MITCHELL. How were you appointed to the Academy?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. By Congressman Gallagher of the Eighth District of Chicago.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where were you immediately assigned before the United States entered World War II?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Thirty-third Infantry Division, Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Mr. MITCHELL. Colonel, do you prefer to tell the committee your experiences during World War II straight through and then have cross-examination at a later moment, or how do you prefer to have it handled?

Chairman MADDEN. I might say, Colonel, that it is the practice of the committee to allow the witness to pursue the method which he thinks best to present his testimony. If you desire to make a general summary of your testimony, you may do so. If you desire to have the members of the committee interrupt you occasionally, we will follow that procedure.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I will give a narrative summary.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you proceed, Colonel?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. In January 1942 I received orders to report to Washington for orientation as an intelligence officer. I spent approximately a month and a half in Washington and left with orders as a military intelligence officer with assignment as assistant military attaché, Cairo, Egypt, specifically as the liaison officer to the Polish and Czechoslovakian forces in the Middle East. My verbal instructions were to join the Polish Army then being organized in Russia.

I was informed that I would get my visa when I got to Tehran. I arrived in Cairo about mid-April, reported to the military attaché, and proceeded immediately to make contact with the Poles.

I arrived there shortly after the first evacuation of the Poles out of Russia, so made my contact with the Poles, and joined whatever remnants there were of the Poles in Palestine, with headquarters in Rehovot. From then on I traveled considerably between Cairo, Palestine, and Iran, awaiting, shall we say, the second evacuation of the Poles which was anticipated daily, a large number at that.

In May 1942 I met General Anders, who then had just arrived from Russia, and received perhaps the first information on the Polish troops in Russia. It was then that I heard for the first time, among other things, about the size of the Polish Army, the hopes and also the disappearance of a large number of the armed forces, particularly officers and noncommissioned officers. I stayed in Iran a considerable length of time because the second evacuation was expected momentarily. During my stay there I acted in whatever capacity I could to extend American help to the Poles. I also performed such functions as interpreter for Americans who had arrived there. Among them was Mr. Willkie, who was on his way to Russia.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You mean Wendell Willkie?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

General Scott of the American Army, several correspondents who came out of Moscow for a breather in Tehran. Then finally, I arrived at Pahlevi, which is on the Caspian Sea, where the Poles began arriving in large numbers from Krasnovodsk, which is slightly northeast from Pahlevi. It was then that I saw for the first time the miserable condition of the Poles arriving out of Russia. I stayed throughout the evacuation when some 80,000 arrived. Among them were quite a number of civilians, including children.

Then sometime in September I was called to Washington to make a report on my observations and was directed to proceed by way of London to tie in whatever information I could get. In London I talked with the British War Office, with General Eisenhower's headquarters, which was then formed, with officials of the Polish Government, that is, President Raczkiewicz, General Sikorski, then Premier of Poland, almost all the members of the general staff, also with President Beneš and his staff. I wish to remind you again that I was liaison officer with the Czechoslovakian Army as well as with the Polish Army.

I might say now that I never did get to Russia because I could not get a visa. Meanwhile I waited in Iran, and the Poles came to me instead of my going to the Poles. When I tied in all the information, I finally arrived in Washington sometime in the early part of November 1942, and made several reports to G-2. I spent the entire month of November because I had a good-sized field to cover.

When I finished I turned all the reports over to G-2, then left for the Middle East by way of England to again tie in the work I was doing and continued with my activities with the Poles in the Middle East, traveling considerably until we got to a point where the Poles were getting ready to be prepared for action.

They were then stationed in Iraq, not far from Mosul and Khanaqin. On one of my trips to Cairo, which was April 1943, I was called

in by General Brereton, who was then commanding general of the Middle East, and was shown a directive which came from Washington directing that I make an investigation of the Katyn affair.

I proceeded first to Palestine and then Iraq, and General Anders, commanding general of the Polish forces, made everything available to me of the documents and whatever personnel he had who had any information concerning the disappearance of the Polish officers and noncommissioned officers in Russia. Captain Czapski and Captain Mlynarski were of considerable help to me in getting together documents, testimony, and things of that nature. True copies were made of conversations held between high Government Polish officials and high Russian officials in Moscow concerning the disappearance of some 15,000 officers and noncommissioned officers. I submitted the report in May 1942 to G–2 in Washington.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Would it be possible to insert that report in the record at this time?

Mr. MITCHELL. Wait until we hear the whole story. We will come back to it.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. The troops were getting ready, and in January 1944 I joined the Poles in Italy in the combat theater. My intelligence activities of course ceased at that time.

Mr. MITCHELL. When?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. In January 1944.

In my last year overseas, 1945, I was with SHAEF as a sort of trouble-shooter on Eastern European problems, particularly, as it concerned the POW's and the refugees.

Mr. MITCHELL. Anything else?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I came home in December 1945.

Mr. FLOOD. I am sure that all of the members of the committee have a number of questions they want to ask this very important witness, and I will yield to them. I want to ask just one or two.

Who was USA G–2 during this period of time?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. General Strong, Major General Strong.

Mr. FLOOD. Major General what Strong? Do you know his first name?

Mr. KORTH. We don't have it, sir.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. We remember people by their last names in the service.

Mr. SHEEHAN. George V. Strong.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. You told us that General Brereton, who was USA C. O. in the Middle East, called you in and told you or showed you——

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Showed me.

Mr. FLOOD. A written order?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. A cable.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you remember who signed the cable?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. It was signed by Marshall.

Mr. FLOOD. What Marshall?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. General Marshall, George Marshall.

Mr. FLOOD. What was his capacity at that time?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. He was Chief of Staff.

Mr. FLOOD. USA.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Of the United States Army.

Mr. O'KONSKI. George C. Marshall.

Mr. FLOOD. So your order to make an investigation and report on the Katyn incident was given to you by General Marshall, is that right, as far as you know?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. It was signed by him.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all for the time being.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Chairman, I think before any further questions are had, in order that we can all question the witness intelligently, I would suggest that probably the counsel should introduce the reports in evidence so that whatever further questions are asked we may have proper reference to them. I know Congressman O'Konski had that in mind, but I thought we would wait until he completed his statement.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SHEEHAN. In order to clarify where we stand on this report, I will read this:

If it is desired to publish these documents on an unclassified basis, a covering memorandum, enclosure No. 1, has been prepared detailing the deletions which will be necessary to protect individuals who are mentioned in this report. We would appreciate hearing from you if you decide to release the documents on this basis.

I also would like to put this letter in the record and read from it paragraph 2, a letter of March 10 from the Department of the Army. The second paragraph states:

The only criterion in the classification of any part of these documents is the protection of the life and safety of individuals behind the iron curtain subject to reprisals. The names of those individuals who have already testified or who are alive in the United States or the United Kingdom are now declassified. The names of individuals possibly subject to reprisals have been excised on the copies of the attached reports.

Mr. FLOOD. There is no reason we can't put it in.

Mr. SHEEHAN. The only thing secret about the report is the names they have not declassified.

Mr. KORTH. There is one further thing. There is a top-secret report——

Mr. FLOOD. We have all agreed that those two communications should go in at this point.

Mr. KORTH. No objection to that, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. In view of those communications, why can't the whole report go in?

Mr. MITCHELL. I believe I can explain that. The chairman and other members of the committee on the 7th of March had a meeting with the Department counselor and the assistant G-2 of the Army for the purpose of trying to ascertain what names would be permitted to remain in the report. At that time we made photostatic copies of these reports. On the two copies up there on the bench the names have been taken out and that is what I would like to put in the record. I have the original reports here.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me say this for the record. This committee doesn't need any advice from the Army as to how to protect the best interests of people behind the iron curtain. We have done that long before the Army thought about it. That is not going to help us a bit. What we want to know at this point is, Can we put that report in now with the names stricken out.

Mr. MITCHELL. You can.

Mr. SHEEHAN. And everything in the report.

Mr. FLOOD. All right; then put it in.

Mr. FURCOLO. Get it in from the colonel.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I might say for clarification we had the meeting with Colonel Schmelzer. There were a number of names referred to in the report and we came to a satisfactory conclusion, I thought—am I correct?

Mr. KORTH. I am sure that is correct.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. With Colonel Schmelzer as to what names would remain in the report and what would be eliminated. I wanted to ask you now, has that been followed and does the report now contain the deletion of only those names which we agreed on?

Mr. KORTH. That is my understanding. Is that right? [To Mr. Mitchell:] You were at the meeting.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is correct.

Chairman MADDEN. I might say that it is the consensus of the committee where those deletions were made that the people who were deleted should be protected.

Mr. KORTH. Right, sir.

Chairman MADDEN. Without any further remarks, I don't see any objection to putting the report in the record.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to clarify this whole matter, Mr. Chairman.

At the time we had this declassification meeting it referred to reports that had been sent to the committee, and it itemized appendixes and attachments to a letter which I would now like to put in the record. I would like to read this for the record so there will be no confusion about it.

Chairman MADDEN. Proceed.

Mr. MITCHELL. Let me have that photostatic copy.

I would like the record to show, Mr. Chairman, that the original of Colonel Szymanski's reports has been turned over to the committee.

Chairman MADDEN. The record shows it.

Mr. MITCHELL. This is a letter dated May 29, 1943. The heading is "Legation of the United States of America, office of the military attaché, Cairo, Egypt."

In the right-hand corner are the initials "HIS/esj." The letter is directed to "Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, A. C. of S."—that is, Assistant Chief of Staff—"G-2, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D. C."

DEAR GENERAL STRONG: Enclosed in this envelope is the material dealing with the "Katyn Affair." All of it was turned over to me by General Anders of the Polish Army. It includes the following:

APPENDICES

1. Account of Captain Czapski (original and translation).
2. Report by Captain Czapski of supposed statement of Beria of the famous N. W. K. D. and list of depositions (original and translation).
3. Summary of facts (original sent to General Strong).
4. Excerpts of conversations between General Sikorski, General Anders, and Joe Stalin and Molotov.
5. Exhibits A, B, C, D, and E, containing photostatic copies of original typewritten copy of the original and translation of original depositions made by parties having knowledge of the officers in three prison camps.

6. Report on Polish prisoners of war in Russia.
7. Report on prison camps in Russia.
8. Report on conscription for Bolshevik army of Poles living in the occupied section of Poland.
9. Bulletin No. 3 in French put out by Communists and freely distributed in Cairo.

Second page, continuing:

No conclusion and no opinion is expressed by me.

The duplicate copy of this, less the photostatic and original copies, was put in the form of a report and sent through channels.

Delay in forwarding this material was due to, first, sand-fly fever, which caught me en route and, second, the translation for which extra help had to be gotten.

Respectfully,

HENRY I. SZYMANSKI,
Lieutenant Colonel, GSC, Assistant Military Attaché.

"Nine enclosures," in the left-hand corner.

Mr. FLOOD. Was that letter in our possession at the time we had our meeting with Colonel Schmelzer?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes; this letter was.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And we made all the deletions that were agreed to at that time?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Then is there any objection to whatever is in that file being made a part of the record today with the deletions agreed upon at our meeting with Colonel Schmelzer?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let me get that straight. There is no objection to that entire report as it stands, with the deletions made, being offered in evidence. Am I correct?

Mr. KORTH. You have a letter of authority right here, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to read the full letter of authority.

Chairman MADDEN. Proceed.

Mr. MITCHELL. In fact, I would like to read both letters we have received in connection with this referred to by Mr. Sheehan. Will you mark this exhibit 9?

(The letter referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 9" and filed for the record.)

Mr. MITCHELL. This is a letter from the "Department of the Army, Washington, December 17, 1951. Office of the Department counselor." The letter is addressed to "Mr. John Mitchell, counsel, Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Massacre, House Office Building."

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: I am enclosing herewith five documents which are copies of appendixes of a report made in May 1943 by Col. Henry I. Szymanski when he was assistant military attaché in Cairo, Egypt.

You will note that these documents contain security information and are classified secret. They are released to the committee on this basis, and regulations require me to state that these documents contain information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws. Transmission or revelation of their contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

If it is desired to publish these documents on an unclassified basis, a covering memorandum (enclosure No. 1) has been prepared detailing the deletions which will be necessary to protect individuals who are mentioned in these reports. We would appreciate hearing from you if you desire to release the documents on this basis.

If we may be of further assistance, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

F. SHACKLEFORD.

EXHIBIT 9

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 17, 1951.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL,
Counsel, Select Committee to Investigate the Katyn Massacre,
House Office Building.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: I am enclosing herewith five documents which are copies of appendixes of a report made in May 1943 by Col. Henry I. Szymanski, when he was assistant military attaché in Cairo, Egypt.

You will note that these documents contain security information and are classified secret. They are released to the committee on this basis, and regulations require me to state that these documents contain information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws. Transmission or revelation of their contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

If it is desired to publish these documents on an unclassified basis, a covering memorandum (enclosure No. 1) has been prepared detailing the deletions which will be necessary to protect individuals who are mentioned in these reports. We would appreciate hearing from you if you decide to release the documents on this basis.

If we may be of further assistance, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

F. SHACKELFORD,
Department Counselor.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is the letter we had prior to our meeting.

Mr. MITCHELL (reading):

Six enclosures, one covering memorandum, 2 to 6 appendixes to Colonel Szymanski's report.

While the Congress was in recess I received this information which contained four appendixes. There were nine total appendixes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Is Colonel Schmelzer's appendix in there? Is it in that list?

Mr. MITCHELL. No. For the record I am trying to make a chronological transaction out of this.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What is the significance? We have already complied with that. We have notified them we want this declassified. We met with them. We made the deletions.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is the next step which I want to put in the record.

The next step is that the chairman of the committee instructed me to contact the War Department and to arrange a meeting with the officials in keeping with their suggestion in the letter I have just read. We had that meeting and the members of the committee were present and the committee was sent all the appendixes, and reviewed it, and this letter I would now like to put on the record.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That was subsequent to our meeting?

Mr. MITCHELL. Subsequent to our meeting. The letter is dated March 10. (Reading:)

March 10, 1952, Department of the Army, Washington, Office of the Department Counselor.

The letter is addressed to—

The Honorable RAY J. MADDEN, *Chairman, House Select Committee To Investigate the Katyn Massacre, House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. MADDEN: In accordance with the verbal understanding between the House Select Committee to Investigate the Katyn Massacre and Colonel Schmelzer, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, on the afternoon of March 7, 1942,

Col. Henry I. Szymanski's report and appendixes have been reviewed in conjunction with Colonel Szymanski with the object of completely declassifying the documents for release to the newspapers.

The only criterion in the classification of any part of these documents is the protection of the life and safety of individuals behind the iron curtain subject to reprisals. The names of those individuals who have already testified or who are alive in the United States or the United Kingdom are now declassified. The names of individuals possibly subject to reprisals have been excised on the copies of the attached documents. The two copies of the report and all appendixes are transmitted herewith in a declassified form ready for transmittal to the newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

F. SHACKELFORD,
Department Counselor.

One enclosure, two copies of report and appendixes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I still do not know what the exception is. Now they are available for the record, are they not?

Mr. KORTH. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What is all this about?

Mr. KORTH. All appendixes are now available.

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me ask you this question: As I understand it, Mr. Mitchell, whatever you are introducing there is no objection to from anybody. Is that right, Mr. Korth?

Mr. KORTH. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. And you represent the Department?

Mr. KORTH. That is right.

Chairman MADDEN. I think Mr. Mitchell was just trying to form the record on this.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Is that a compilation of all the reports we have?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. There is no objection to these two. Let's get them in the record.

Mr. KORTH. There is no objection.

Chairman MADDEN. Are they identified?

Mr. O'KONSKI. I wonder how the deletion of this top identification of where the letter comes from has anything to do with protecting somebody behind the iron curtain.

Mr. KORTH. It probably stated "secret" up there. That was the classification. It was cut out. Therefore, it is not classified.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I accept your explanation.

Mr. MITCHELL. Here it is.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Can we get those in evidence?

Mr. MITCHELL. They will be in evidence as ehxibit 10.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You said you had some more.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Counsel, are there any more to go in evidence?

Mr. MITCHELL. I believe you should have a statement from the representative of the War Department Counsel's office.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Before we have that statement let's proceed orderly now. Is there any objection to these being offered in evidence?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let's get them identified and put in the record. There are two reports, are there not?

Mr. MITCHELL. Two photostatic copies.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Are they both photostatic copies of the same report?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, plus the original.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me see them a minute. What is the next number of your exhibits? Mark that as "Exhibit No. 10."

(Documents referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 10" and filed for the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. I have been handed by counsel for the committee what is marked as "Exhibit 10." I now show this to the witness, Colonel Szymanski, and ask him if this is a proper photostatic copy of the reports we have been discussing, just "yes" or "no." Take a look at them.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Now they are offered in evidence.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 10" and later changed to "Exhibit 10A" and will be found on p. 426.)

Mr. SHEEHAN. Colonel, my question is going to be along the line of some of the things in the reports and you may keep them in front of you and refer to them as the questioning goes along.

No. 1, is your letter of April 30, 1943, to Major General Strong. Would you be kind enought to read that for the committee here.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. April 30?

Mr. SHEEHAN. Your covering letter.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is May 29.

Mr. SHEEHAN. You wrote a letter on April 30, 1943, from Cairo, Egypt. May I read the letter and you try to identify it. It was the covering letter for appendix III which is included in this group of reports:

"The enclosed memorandum contains too much dynamite to be forwarded through regular channels, so it is being sent directly to you."

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I remember it, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I assume it is part of those records there some place.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will see if it is in there.

Mr. SHEEHAN. The Army sent a flock of other records.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is why I suggested you get them all in the record so when any questions are asked we know what we are referring to.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I assume the general statement, Mr. Chairman, included everything that the Army had sent.

Mr. KORTH. It has not.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is why I wanted to clear it up.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is what I wanted clear and we have just a part of the record in evidence. Let's understand why a certain portion is not in evidence, so then we will know where we are.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will correct the record, please. It is appendix No. 3.

Mr. FURCOLO. May I give you exhibit No. 10. As I understand it, that is introduced in evidence, and I assume if any questions are going to be asked at this point they are going to be about exhibit No. 10.

Mr. KORTH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I would imagine so. We will get to something else when we get to it.

Mr. FURCOLO. This letter is not in there.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, it is in appendix No. 3.

Chairman MADDEN. Is that included in the exhibit?

Mr. KORTH. That is my understanding, sir. It is here in the original.

Mr. SHEEHAN. He has it in the original there. I have read that into the record, Colonel, for the purpose of making it plain that you yourself recognized the minute you were investigating the Katyn affair that it had quite a great bit of dynamite in it, as you so aptly expressed it.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. For the record, from your letter, under date of May 29, your letter to General Strong, would you be kind enough to read the last paragraph, starting off with "A duplicate copy of this"?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I would like to have counsel show me where in these exhibits these letters appear. I have been trying to point out patiently that we have not yet all the records.

Mr. SHEEHAN. It is in there.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I would like to have it in the record that it has been introduced.

Mr. MITCHELL. It is marked "Appendix No. 3."

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You have introduced something entirely different.

Mr. FURCOLO. You have over there what has been introduced.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let me have it again, Mr. O'Konski. In these exhibits you have offered in evidence——

Mr. KORTH. It is not in there.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Certainly.

Mr. MITCHELL. That one particular letter is not in there.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Then it is not. You said it was.

Mr. MITCHELL. It is referred to here, summary of facts.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let us get it in the record.

Mr. FLOOD. Let's do it this way.

Mr. MITCHELL. It has been put in.

Mr. FLOOD. We understand it. Let me have exhibit 10. Is this it? Exhibit 10 has been offered in the record. I am advised that exhibit 10 does not contain a letter that the gentleman from Illinois wishes to question about; is that correct?

Mr. KORTH. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Let's get the letter that the gentleman from Illinois wishes to refer to and we will attach it as part (A) to exhibit 10. Is there any objection to that from anybody?

Mr. KORTH. The only thing I can say is that it was not approved at that conference, apparently.

Mr. FLOOD. Is there any reason why it cannot be approved at this conference?

Mr. MITCHELL. That letter was present at the conference.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Counsel, I think Congressman Dondero, Congressman Madden, and myself, and you were there, and I want to say the letter was there.

Mr. FLOOD. All right.

Mr. KORTH. I mean there was no objection to it, I understand, at that time.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. No objection as far as I know.

Mr. FLOOD. There is no objection. Now will you take that letter, mark it as "Exhibit 10 (A)," either that letter or copy of it.

Mr. O'KONSKI. To get it chronologically it should precede the exhibit.

Mr. FLOOD. This is ready for introduction. I want this letter marked as "Exhibit 10," and I want the documents submitted heretofore marked as "Exhibit 10 (a)" for chronological reasons to comply with the request of the gentleman from Illinois.

(The letter of April 30, 1943, was marked "Exhibit No. 10," and the reports, previously marked and received in evidence as Exhibit No. 10 were re-marked "Exhibit 10 (a).")

EXHIBIT 10

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ,
Cairo, Egypt, April 30, 1943.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE V. STRONG,
G-2, War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL STRONG: The enclosed memorandum contains too much dynamite to be forwarded through regular channels, so it is being sent directly to you. This will be followed by a detailed statement including conversations on this subject with Stalin, Berea, and Vyszynski. It is being prepared for me and will be sent you directly within two weeks.

Respectfully,

HENRY I. SZYMANSKI,
Lt. Colonel, GSC,
Assistant Military Attaché.

EXHIBIT 10A

HIS/esj
MAY 29, 1943.

Major General GEORGE V. STRONG,
A. C. of S., G-2,
Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL STRONG: Inclosed in this envelope is the material dealing with the "Katyn Affair". All of it was turned over to me by General Anders of the Polish Army. It includes the following:

APPENDICES

1. Account of Captain Czapski (original and translation).
2. Report by Captain Czapski of supposed statement of Beria of the famous N. K. W. D. and list of depositions (original and translation).
3. "Summary of Facts"—original sent to Gen. Strong.
4. Excerpts of conversations between General Sikorski, General Anders, and Joe Stalin and Molotov.
5. Exhibits A, B, C, D and E containing photostatic copies of original, typewritten copy of original and translation of original depositions made by parties having knowledge of the officers in the three prison camps.
6. Report on Polish prisoners of war in Russia.
7. Report on prison camps in Russia.
8. Report on conscription for Bolshevik Army of Poles living in the occupied section of Poland.
9. Bulletin No. 3 in French put out by Communists and freely distributed in Cairo.

No conclusion and no opinion is expressed by me.

The duplicate copy of this less the photostatic and original copies was put in form of a report and sent through channels.

Delay in forwarding this material was due to, first, sand fly fever which caught me en route and, second, the translation for which extra help had to be gotten.

Respectfully,

HENRY I. SZYMANSKI,
Lt. Colonel, G. S. C.,
Ass't. Military Attaché.

Appendix I

Katin Affair

Captain Joseph Czapski of the Polish Army was detailed by General Anders immediately after the signing of the Polish-Russian Agreement to conduct a search for hundreds of Polish officers known to have been in the three prison camps mentioned in attached report and from one of which he personally was released. His account of the search is substantially as related to me by other officers who from time to time aided in the search.

HIS

Captain Czapski

I am one of the group numbering from 70 to 80 people who were in the Starobielsk camp and have been found. Since October 1940 till April 1941 I have continually been searching for my missing colleagues. I know this matter thoroughly and I could say about it all that we are aware of, I must state though that the question is still obscure.

Said problem has been given publicity to by the German wireless and then by Reuters. These informations concern the murdering of Polish officers in the Smolensk area. Three camps come into question and namely: Starobielsk, Kozielsk and Ostaszkowo. We on our part have no precise informations, we base ourselves on particulars gathered by us.

When in September and October 1939 a part of the Polish troops fell into Soviet captivity, Officers and a certain number of Privates, but Officers in the main had been placed in three camps: at Starobielsk, at Kozielsk and at Ostaszkowo as well as in a number of camps located throughout the entire territory of Russia. The total number of those placed in the three above quoted camps amounted to 15–16 thousand—in this 8,600–8,900 Officers. Out of this group only 400 persons in all have been found, of the remaining prisoners every trace had vanished since May 1940. I want to observe here that, when speaking of the Starobielsk, Kozielsk and Ostaszkowo camps and of my colleagues placed there, I intend those prisoners who had been sojourning there until May 1940. At that time these camps underwent a complete reorganization and Starobielsk was changed into a prison where Polish political prisoners were detained and to Kozielsk had been brought the officers interned up to then in Lithuania. From the latter group almost all have been found and are now in the ranks of the Polish Army. Those of the interned in the above three camps until May 1940, and who have been found, belong to the group of officers and soldiers arrested during their sojourn in the camp at the aim of bringing an action against them, as well as to the small group transferred to the Gryszowiec camp on the Vologda river.

Who was in those camps?

We tried to obtain the full list of the names on the base of our own notes and remembrances. We have compiled lists out of memory and possess files containing over 10,000 names. We had 12 generals. Out of this number only two came back. 300 colonels and Lt. Colonels, 5 thousand lieutenants and 2nd lieut. 2,500 captains are missing. In the Starobielsk camp alone there was a group of 600 pilots and in all the three above mentioned camps there was a total of 800 physicians of which 3 percent Jews. Half of the Officers were professionals, the remaining were Reserve Officers. I can affirm here in all certitude that it was the flower of the Polish "Intelligentzia." There was there a group of about ninety University Professors. I may quote here for instance that 80% of the members of the Armament Institute have disappeared, as well as 80% of the graduated of the Warsaw Polytechnic High School, working in the armament branch. The whole staff of the Gas Institute with at their head Major Brzozowski are missing. Among the missing are among others such eminent scientists as: Prof. Pienkowski, Dr. Stefanowski, Prof. Zielinski, Nelken, Wroczynski (formerly Minister), Prof. Godlewski a distinguished scientist, investigator of the brain, successor of Prof. Rose. Neither have made return many famous specialists of the technical area, among these: engineer Antoni Eiger who was also vice-chairman of the Antihitlerite Association in Poland, Lecturer Prof. Tucholski, in the camps also there were two editors of "Nasz Przeglad" (Jewish paper in Polish language) who made an application requesting the right of "asylum" and they never reappeared. In Starobielsk there were among others the chief Rabbi of the Polish Army—Mjr. Stajnberg, the Reverend Aleksandrowicz and a great number of eminent physicians. Among

others did not make return Dr. Dadej head manager of the sanatorium for the poorest children at Zakopane, the distinguished scientist Dr. Nitera, laureate of Rockefeller's fund, Dr. Skwarczynski, Prof. Pitrowski from the Academy of Science, Prof. Ralski, Piwowar—poet from Cracow and many others.

When after the catastrophe we found ourselves wrecked in the camps, I intend speaking chiefly of the states of mind at Starobielsk, when thousands of us were crushed within the narrow limits of the camp, a great deal of strength of character and of courage was needed not to succumb, not to break down, not to lose faith. And it was just owing to the above-mentioned men who had shown so great a strength of character and of courage that the camp did not lose its moral aspect. They were continually working at the maintaining of all the moral values. I was looking at them with genuine admiration. They were among the most noble—the noblest. They represented all what is most beautiful and sublime in the Polish Nation. And just no one from these people—our educators and intercessors has returned. I should mention here Major Soltan, head of General Anders' Staff in September 1939, who had a splendid heroic record during the fight, Lieutenant Checinski, a fanatic Federalist who was dreaming about a new and beautiful Poland, Rabbi Stejnberg, Reverend Aleksandrowicz who were giving a fine example of religious tolerance and moral assistance to all the internees. These together with Pastor Potocki had been deported for the first and according to rumors that had reached us they were kept apart in a tower at Kozielsk.

On the 5th and 6th April 1940 simultaneously in all the camps one was proceeding with our deportation. We were taken away in small groups. The Soviet authorities were purposely spreading false informations to lead us into error and keep us in a complete ignorance as to our future fate. And so we were told to have been ceded to France where we would be sent through Roumania and Greece. Half of us believed these informations. From many members of the NKWD it was heard that we were going to Poland. The inducing us into error was of such consequence to the Soviet authorities that we were finding when walking about leaflets with a would be course of journey written on them. We were waked at night and examined about our knowledge of the Hungarian or Roumanian language. We were explaining to ourselves all these moves as facts indicating that we would be really transferred abroad and that the Soviet authorities were in need of interpreters.

I was one of the last deported from Starobielsk. When speaking of brutality one can state that the treatment experienced by us during the transporting action was the most monstrous and most abject. We were, of course, driven in prison cars. We were landed in the same brutal way somewhere near Smolensk. In those environs were brought all from the above-mentioned camps. Several weeks after 400 persons were deported among these 200 officers to Griszowiec by Wologda. During our journey we found on the ceilings of the railway carriages inscriptions made by our colleagues previously deported: "We have been landed near Smolensk, three stations to the west of the town."

Out of 15,000 people, only those taken to Griszowiec and some other ninety persons have remained in life, the latter had been detained in prison in isolated cells and had been submitted to investigation. Those of us who found themselves at Griszowiec were convinced that our colleagues were placed in similar small camps in different parts of Russia. We had the right once a month to correspond with our families. We were getting news from Poland and were surprised that every one of us was receiving at least 10 questions about what had happened with our colleagues with whom we had previously been in the three above-mentioned camps.

The Polish-Soviet agreement was signed in July and at the end of August the formation of a Polish Army was already in course. We were sent to the thereabouts of Kujbyshev, Tock, and other centres and since the first moment we began to investigate about the fate of our comrades.

General Anders, immediately on his release from prison, started researchers of his collaborators and, above all, of Mjr. Soltan. We thought that the fact that our colleagues were still missing was caused by their deportation into some remote place. We were thinking of them with the utmost optimism and were expecting their return from day to day.

At that time, by order of General Anders, I was investigating in the matter of our missing colleagues. All the privates and officers arriving to the camp were very scrupulously examined by me about the names of our men who still remained in the camps or prisons. Every one of the newcomers was quoting at least 10 names requesting they would be reclaimed. I had myself examined

several thousand persons and I received no concrete news about the missing comrades, all these pieces of news were unclear informations, got from second- or even third-hand. Thus we were told that a group of prisoners was deported to mine works on Francis Joseph Land, that 630 persons had been sent to Kalym, others to the Far North by Norymsk at the outlet of the river Jenisej.

Our scanty informations and a number of particulars gathered in the army were sent by us to the Polish Embassy in Kujbyshev.

In October and November 1941 Ambassador Kot had interfered in this matter directly by Stalin. He had with him the material gathered by us and asked Stalin what was happening with these people.

Statin was indignant or pretended to be so and in Mr. Kot's presence rang up the NKWD, declaring that the "Amnesty" was concerning everybody and that all or these people should be sent to the Polish Army. In December 1941 arrived the C. in C. General Sikorski to whom we handed the lists containing 5 thousand names. Said material was taken by General Anders who accompanied Gen. Sikorski in his travel to Moscow. Both Generals interfered with Stalin in the matter of the missing officers. General Anders laid down on the table before Stalin a bundle of documents and materials. Stalin's attitude was different than the one adopted before Ambassador Kot. He answered: "What can I know what became of 5 thousand men? Maybe they ran away to Manchuria."

To this General Anders replied that he was too well acquainted with the methods of working of the NKWD to be able to suppose that such a considerable number of people could have disappeared somewhere without they knowing it.

Stalin smiled at this.

The Polish Generals declared further that they could suppose that those people were doing some pressing work in the Far North and that the chiefs of the camps did not want to release them and were detaining them on their own responsibility. Stalin then declared that such a thing is inadmissible saying textually that "such chiefs would be broken down by us" ("takich naczelnikow my budiem ich lamat").

General Anders returned to the army in an optimistic state of mind. December 1941 was over and no one of the missing had been found. I learned that the central board of the camps, the so-called "Ludag" was in Oakalowo. Such being the case I went there. It was in the period, let me use the expression—of the "honey-moon" of the Polish Soviet pact. I had with me very energetic letters referring to Stalin's declaration and I addressed myself to General Masietnik, Chief of the "Ludag," requesting him to let me look through the lists of the persons sojourning in the camps. But the only result of my visit was the looking at a big map in Nasietkin's studio with the camps marked on it and disseminated throughout the entire territory of Russia. The camps were grouped in the main on the Kola Peninsula in Kalym and in the Wierchoiansk district.

On my return from Czkalowo one of the Soviet Liaison Officers, a Colonel, addressed General Anders with the observation that we could not communicate ourselves with the single Soviet Authorities but that this should be done only through the intermediary of the central office. General Anders answered that he quite agreed with him and that he was sending me to Moscow to the Central Authorities.

I was given letters written in a very categoric tone and was hoping to succeed in getting in touch with Beria and other high representatives of the NKWD as Kierkulov and Fiedotov. I think that had I arrived with such letters to London I would have been received by the Prime Minister Churchill himself. In Moscow I had waited for ten days and was at last called in the middle of the night to General Rajchman occupying the fourth place in the NKWD hierarchy. I presented to him the description of the whole course of the events and with the detailed lists. Rajchman read carefully the text presented by me, passing through every page with a pencil in his hand.

In completion of the memorial I quoted also a number of unconfirmed reports about the fate of our colleagues and concluding I declared that we had been thoroughly examined, every one of us had his own file containing all the materials and photographs. In such a state of things nobody could suppose that the place of residence of 15,000 prisoners of war, in this number 8,000 officers, could not be known to the Soviet authorities.

I then added that Stalin's promises and then his categorical order to release all our comrades wherever they were and for the case they would have disappeared to report in what conditions and where, should be carried into execution.

In face of these activities of ours, of the conversations of Ambassador Kot and General Anders, of various memprials, the assertion contained in the Soviet declaration that the Polish Government did not deem it proper to address directly the Soviet Government—must seem at least surprising.

And what then were we doing the whole time: we Poles in Russia and in London? Uninterruptedly by all possible means we endeavoured to get any sort of informations. Minister Raczynski had addressed a number of notes, he called twice on the Soviet Ambassador in London—the answer was either silence or very unclear promises never followed by any sort of action.

General Rajchmann's attitude during my conversation with him was very characteristic. He had taken an active part in all the more important investigations. He was entrusted by the NKWD with the files of the Polish officers and whilst speaking with me he declared that he was not at all acquainted with the matter, that it was not his branch but—at the aim of obliging General Anders he would try to give me some explanations. He promised to receive me the next day in order to settle the matter. Ten days passed on. I was waked at 1 o'clock of the night and General Rajchman told me by phone that he was very sorry not to be able to receive me as he was bound to leave the town on the next day and all the materials in this business have been sent to Comrade Wyszynski to Kujbyshev from whom I could get all the details I wanted. I answered to General Rajchman that I would get no news from Wyszynski as I was aware of the fact that Ambassador Kot had interfered eight times by the latter and had got no information whatever. After this conversation with Rajchman we had absolutely no other news. Our further researches were simply gestures of despair. Ambassador Kot and our conversations with different people and among others with some personalities of the NKWD to whom we addressed ourselves inquiring about the fate of the missing officers stating that they were our friends, or relations gave no result whatever. Privately we were told—keep quiet now. July and August will come and they will make their appearance. It kept alive our hopes that they were sojourning somewhere on islands of the Far North. I want to state here that we had two informations which caused our anxiety. Still before the outbreak of the Soviet-German war Merkalov had had a conversation with a group of senior Polish Officers, to whom he proposed the organisation of a Polish Army in Russia. One of the Polish Officers asked Beria whether all the Polish Officers would be able to enter this army. Beria declared to this that of course yes and that no political differences would play a part in it. The Polish Officer said then that in that case everything was in order as we would have splendid cadres with the enlistment of the officers from Starobielsk, Kozielsk, and Ostaszkowo. To this Merkalov observed: "Oh, those no, we have made a great blunder with them" (my z niemi zdielali bolshaju oshibku).

The second information is the report of a woman who in June 1940 had been deported to Komi (URSS) when sitting on the deck of the barge hauled by a ship she burst into tears. A young man from the barge staff asked her the reason of her tears. She replied that she was crying over her fate and the fate of her husband, a captain of whom she had no news at all. To this the marine said that she would never see her husband any more as just in that spot 7 thousand Polish officers transported on two large barges had been drowned. At a certain moment the hauling ships detached the barges, which were pierced, the Soviet staff passed on board of the ships, and the barges were sunk. To the question of the Polish woman whether anybody had been saved she was answered that nobody at all. An elderly man also from the staff of the barge confirmed the narrative of his younger comrade and he cried together with the woman.

This had been during all these years a bleeding wound for us. If the Germans have now given publicity to this matter I want to underline that they are the last nation who has the right of talking about the matter using it for propaganda aims. The Germans have slaughtered thousands and thousands of the Polish Intelligentzia, they have imprisoned Jews in ghettos where they systematically murder them—they have no right to use the above facts to their own advantage and pretend to be affected by them.

But the Polish Nation has shown the maximum of cold blood when during two years it observed silence and did not speak of the matter outside. We were doing this in the name of the allied interests, in the name of solidarity and of the

common struggle against Germany. But once these facts have been given world publicity I should like that the press would be informed not of legends, but of figures, of people who were in those camps, of facts based on datas collected by their comrades of misery and who even had been in the administration of said camps.

I believe that the discovery of the graves by Smolensk, the identification of the remains of Generals Smorawinski and Bohaterowicz, of Engineer Eiger and of a number of others is but a fragment of this tragedy.

Whether the 15 thousand officers and soldiers have been murdered really—I cannot answer to it now.

The fact is, that the flower of the Polish Intelligentzia, of young people, of scientists, were sojourning in these camps. And since two years we not only get no news about them but even not once their appeal for help has reached us.

The figure of 15,000 includes only three camps. According to the "Red Star" from October 1940 over 180,000 people were imprisoned. We do not know how many are there the graves by Smolensk. The version of the drowning of officers and soldiers in the White Sea does not contest in the least the news of the slaughter by Smolensk, it only confirms that decision to liquidate the most resistant element the most difficult to subordinate. The decision was taken in a period when the Soviet similarly to Germany were certain that Poland would never rise again. The decision of murder had been taken in cold reflection, by the desk and is not the result of a revolutionary movement of indignation of the masses as it had been in Russia in 1917.

Appendix II

Report by Captain Czapski of supposed statement made by Beria of the N. K. W. D. concerning the fate of the officers in the "Katin Affair."

HIS

The informations possessed up to now about the fate of Polish Officers from the War Prisoners' Camps at Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Ostaszkowo; are very scarce and fragmentary, they are based on the narratives heard from Russian citizens.

Said informations can be divided into several groups—fragments. To those most positive, on account of the circumstances in which it was given and the source from which it came, belongs the enunciation of the National Commissary for Home Affairs (N. K. W. D.) Beria, expressed in October 1940 at the Lubianka prison in Moscow in the presence of the following Polish Officers: Colonel Eustachy Gorczynski, ex Lt. Col. Leon Bukojemski and ex Lt. Col. Zygmunt Berling.

According to the written declarations, in our possession, of Col. Gorczynski and ex Lt. Col. Bukojemski—Beria, when asked about the fate of the Polish Officers prisoners of war expressed himself as follows: "My zdielali balshuiu Oshibku"—we made a great blunder. This opinion Beria's had been corroborated by the National Commissary of Public Security (Gosudarstwiennoj Biezopasnost) Merkułow. Out of Beria's further words stating that the above officers "were no more there" [2] it resulted that something had happened with the Officers interned in Kozielsk, Ostaszkowo, and Starobielsk—even before October 1940.

Further informations confirm the initial supposition based on the words of Beria and Merkulow—viz, that something tragical must have happened with the Polish Officers.

In September 1941 on the arrival to the Polish Army of a group of Polish internees from the Kola peninsula, who had been handed down to the Russians by Lithuanians and Letts and had been initially placed by the Soviet authorities to the camp of Juchnowo (Smolensk District), pertinacious rumours were circulating among that soldiers, rumours concerning a tragedy happened with Polish prisoners of war on the northern waters. At that time none of the soldiers ever supposed that the missing officers would not reappear in the ranks of the Polish Army.

Said rumours could not be put into the shape of documentary statements, the informations being of too general a character and the access to their source being rendered impossible to the parties concerned. Besides, no special importance was attributed to those rumours (it was immediately after the pro-

[2] Declaration of Col. Gorczynski.

mulgation of the so-called "amnesty"), reckoning that at any moment the expected thousands of officers would arrive from the camps. Still none of the officers from Starobielsk, from Ostaszkowo, nor from Kozielsk had ever appeared. This moment of expectation based on the faith in the good will of the respective U. R. S. S. factors had been the cause of the forfeiture of many informations which eventually could have been obtained at the time by means of researches.

Information obtained later on follow two clues:

(1) The declarations in our possession of: G——— K——— and of the n. c. o. W——— Antoni seems to hint at the possibility of there being a grain of truth in the rumours that were circulating among the Polish prisoners of war from the Kola peninsula.

The n. c. o. W—— transferred in June, ev. in July 1940 to a camp in the town of Griszowiec, when inquiring on the fate of his comrades from Ostaszkow where he had been previously detained, heard personally from the sentry that the prisoners of the Ostaszkowo camp had been drowned. According to the declaration of the n. c. o. W—— some of the sentries gave to other Polish soldiers the same informations about the drowning of the Polish Prisoners of War.

K—— G——, whilst travelling through the White Sea in a barge in June 1941, burst into tears thinking of her fate and of the fate of her missing husband, and was asked by one of the soldiers escorting the transport about the reason of her tears. On explaining the cause of her grief she heard from her interlocutor that the Polish Officers are no more there, with a jeering explanation that they had been drowned exactly there in the White Sea.

The soldier explained further that he was escorting the transport of about 7,000 Polish officers and policemen placed in two barges, which had been detached from the hauling ship and were sunk. An old Russian, belonging to the staff of the barge, who had listened to the conversation between ——— and the soldier, after the latter had withdrawn, confirmed the truth of this news, he expressed to the woman his sympathy and burst himself into tears relating that he had been witness to the scene of drowning of the Polish Officers and policemen. The barges carrying the prisoners of war had been punched through whilst the staff passed on board of the hauling ship and so all the prisoners were drowned.

During her sojourn in the Starobielsk prison G—— had seen in December 1940 in the prison vapour-bath a note written on the wall by her husband and signed by him in which he was stating that he was in the Starobielsk prison and was starting for an "Unkown Land".

(2) *Deposition of K—— B——.*—This deposition is very characteristic in connection with the news of the discovery of the remains of Polish Officers made by the Germans at Katyn, near Smolensk.

B—— since November 1940 was being detained in a camp of compulsory labour the so-called "Kargopolskije Lagiera"—Arkhangelsk district. From a superior n.c.o. (1st Sergeant) who was sojourning in the camp as condemned for speculation, and was named Iwanow of Ukrainian origin, B—— heard personally that the said Iwanow had himself taken part in the execution of several thousand Polish Officers ("wyzszyj komandujuszczyj sostaw") which took place near Smolensk. One had fired from tanks at the group of Polish Officers and all were then buried in a common grave.

The latest information in our possession up to now comes from the wife of a Captain of the Polish Army—W—— P—— and concerns the slaughter of a certain number of Polish Officers in the Starobielsk Camp.

On March 26th 1942 P——, whilst travelling by train from Djalal Abad to Krasnowodsk, made the acquaintance of a Russian aged about 70, who in the night when they were alone in the passage, confided to her that he was from Starobielsk and stated that in Starobielsk in May-June 1940 a mass execution of Polish Officers had taken place. He got this information from his daughter who at that time was working in the office of the Camp Authorities N.K.W.D. at Starobielsk, and he himself had seen with his own eyes the remains of a Polish Officer Col. Kwiecinski lying on the barbed wire. The daughter of the old man was collecting particulars connected with the execution and deportation of Polish Officers and passed some of these details to her father. The Russian remembered several names of the executed and handed them over to ———. The names are reading as follows:

(1) Col. KWIECINSKI
(2) KULAKOWSKI
(3) JANCZUROWICZ-CZAPLIC
(4) SZYMANSKI
(5) SNIEZYNSKI
(6) FRANKOWSKI, Eugeniusz, son of Adolph
(7) Col. MOLODINOWSKI
(8) LUCINSKI
(9) MYSZAKOWSKI
(10) LISOWSKI vel LESOWSKI
(11) PIETKIEWICZ
(12) MAJEWSKI, Bronislaw, son of Stanislaw
(13) CZERNIOW, Aleksander
(14) WIETLEC
(15) TURCZYNSKI, Bronislaw
(16) MALANOWSKI
(17) DABROWSKI
(18) KAMIENIECKI
(19) DOMANSKI
(20) STANKIEWICZ

Appendix III

"Summary of Facts" was prepared by Captain Mlynarski and Captain Czapski of the Polish Army, two of some 80 officers released by the Russians from Starobielsk prison camp. Both officers are known to me personally.

HIS

Summary of Facts

By a Polish Officer, ex-prisoner of war in U. S. S. R.

GENERAL RECOLLECTION

On Sept. 17th, 1939, the Soviet troops crossed the Polish-Soviet border on its whole length. Orders were given in all Polish units not to fire a shot and to display no resistance, inasmuch as the Red Army enters Poland with the only aim to fight against the Germans together with the Polish People. It happened otherwise. The Soviet troops started immediately to capture and disarm the Polish soldiers and drive them hurriedly across the Soviet frontier. Enormous streams of officers and men were forced to march scores of miles to reach distant railway junctions in U. S. S. R., from where they were dispersed in smaller batches eastwards and northwards.

P. O. W. CAMPS

During the early period all officers and men were gathered together in several transit camps, but later the majority of officers as well as a considerable number of NCO's were excluded out of the total lot and concentrated in three camps, namely:

Starobielsk, near Voroshilovgrad, Donbass district;
Kozielsk, near Smolensk;
Ostaszkov, near Kalinin.

These were called Polish prisoner-of-war camps.

THE BULK OF THE POLISH ARMY

The bulk of the Polish Army captured in September 1939, amounting to 200,000 men were not considered as POW's, but treated as ordinary criminals—"enemy of the people," thus confined to compulsory labor camps, penal servitude and alike, scattered over the vast Soviet Land—from the Archangel area up to the Alaska border.

THE THREE POW CAMPS

The only POW camps were the three mentioned above. That was in October 1939 and lasted until April 5th, 1940. The strength of these camps on that crucial date was approximately:

	Generals	Colonels, lieutenant colonels	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants, 2d lieutenants	Total officers	Miscellaneous: Civilians, civil servants, priests, cadets, NCO's	NCO's only	Total
Starobielsk	12	300	600	2,100	5,300	3,800	120		3,92
Kozielsk						4,500	500		5,00
Ostaszkov						390		6,180	6,57
Total						8,690	620	6,180	15,49
Less the survivors at camp Griazovietz explained below						290		160	39
Total "missing"						8,490	620	6,020	15,13

The names of the 12 Generals missing: Stanislaw HALLER, SKIERSKI, LUKOWSKI, SIKORSKI Fr., BILLEWICZ, PLISOWSKI, KOWALEWSKI, SKORATOWICZ, SMORAWINSKI, MINKIEWICZ, BOHATYREWICZ, and CZERNICKI, Rear-Admiral.

DISBAND

On April 5, 1940, the Soviet Commandants of the 3 camps respectively announced the winding up of the camps. It was explained that all POW's will be dispatched daily in groups of 100–200 men and sent "home." The meaning of this word was unintelligible and spiteful. Those being sent to German-occupied territory would be obviously preys of the enemy, those, however, sent to Poland occupied by the Red Army, once "free" would find themselves facing a similar danger. Father and son in few cases were separated to leave on different days, same occurred to many brothers, close akin and friends. Our entreaties were replied: "Lists once formed cannot be changed, but don't worry, you will all meet soon." Still, the overwhelming desire to leave these grim camps was so great, that all parties being deported each day to an unknown destination were heartily and almost merrily bade farewell by those who yet remained. This process began on April 5, 1940, precisely timed in all 3 camps, and continued until May 12th, 1940, when the last small group of officers was deported. By sheer coincidence this date has been witnessed and confirmed by a few who have survived.

SPECIAL GROUP

Each morning a list was read by the local guard of those POW's expected to leave that same day. On April 25th and later on May 12th, a list was emphatically read and announced as a *special group*, comprising totally 360 officers and men. This was performed simultaneously in all 3 camps, the fact being checked by us later. This group was sent primarily to a camp at "Paviliszczev Bor" near Juchnov, Smolensk Oblast, and a month later to the camp "GRIAZOVIETZ," 25 miles South of Vologda. After a spell of 15 months these officers and men were finally released, as a result of the Polish-Soviet agreement of July 30, 1941, and actually left the camp on Sept. 2, 1941, to join the Polish Army then being formed in USSR. While at Griazovietz we were often told by the guards: "Remember—you are here on special conditions," "We are taking special care of you here" and so on, which was more or less true. We were treated fairly well.

Soon afterwards it became known to everyone of us "survivors" that *Griazovietz was the only Polish POW camp in USSR since the disband in April 1940 of the 3 large camps mentioned above.*

RESEARCH

Since the forming of the Polish Forces in USSR most zealous and detailed investigations have been carried personally by the Allied and Polish highest authorities in order to find and rescue the missing officers and NCO's, but alas all efforts have proved to be completely fruitless. Not a single man out of the missing mass had neither reported nor given any sign of life. During the organization period of the Polish Army in USSR numerous reports received from third parties, now compiled at Polish GHQ in the East, have given ample evidence, that small and large batches of Polish officers were seen or heard of in various northern districts including the Arctic Islands. All reports are in concert as to the time: May, June, July 1940—which coincides with initial date of the deporting from the 3 camps. Several reports tell us of an appalling story when 2 or 3 barges filled with 2 or 3,000 men were deliberately abandoned by the crew and sunk in the White Sea. It must be added, that besides the soldiers, who have perished in labor camps, and alike, and others being still in USSR though alive but unable to join the Polish Forces. This terrific disaster might be easily proved by merely comparing the total number of Polish soldiers captured in September 1939 and the number enlisted anew into the Polish Forces now in the East.

29.4.1943.

Appendix IV

Excerpts of conversations between Sikorski, Anders, Stalin, and Molotov.

HIS

Conversation of the Polish Prime Minister Gen. Sikorski with the President of the Council of the People Commissaries of the URSS Stalin, Which Took Place at the Kremlin on the 3.XX.1941

Present: The Ambassador of the Polish Republic Prof. Kot, the People Commissary for Foreign Affairs Molotov, the Commander i. c. of the Polish Armed Forces in the URSS General Anders (he also served as interpreter), and Molotov's Secretary.

EXTRACTS CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF THE MISSING OFFICERS

General Sikorski. But I return to our business. I here state in your presence, Mr. President, that your declaration of amnesty is not being executed. Many and the most valuable of our people remain still in the Labour camps and in prisons.

Stalin (making a note). This is not possible as the amnesty concerned all and so all the Poles are released [he addresses these last words to Molotov—Molotov assents to them].

General Anders (quotes particulars at the request of General Sikorski). This is not in accordance with the real state of things, as we have quite precise data out of which it results that in the camps those released first were the Jews, then the Ukrainians, and lastly the Polish working elements chosen among those physically weaker. The stronger ones were kept back and only a small part of them were set free. I have in the Army men, who have been released from such camps only a few weeks ago and who state that in the single camps remained still hundreds and even thousands of our countrymen. The orders of the Government are not being executed there, as the commanders of the single camps having the obligation of executing the production plan do not want to get rid of the best working material, without the contribution of which the execution of the plan could be sometimes impossible.

Molotov (smiles and makes a nod of assenting).

General Anders. Those people do not understand at all the great importance of our common cause, which in this way is being greatly prejudiced.

Stalin. Those people should be prosecuted.

General Anders. Yes; so they should.

General Sikorski. It does not belong to us to present to the Soviet Government the detailed lists of our men, but the commanders of the camps are in possession of such full lists. I have here with me a list with the names of about 4,000 officers who had been deported by force and who at present are still in prisons and in labour camps and even this list is not complete as it contains only the

names which could be compiled by us out of memory. I gave orders to verify whether said officers were not in Poland as we are in permanent contact with our country. It has been proved that no one of them was there; neither have they been traced in the camps of our prisoners of war in Germany. These men are here. Nobody of them has returned.

STALIN. It is not possible; they must have run away.

ANDERS. Where to?

STALIN. Well, to Manchouria.

General ANDERS. This is impossible that they could have run away, all of them, so much the more that with the moment of their deportation from the prisoners' camps to the labour camps and to the prisons every correspondence between them and their families had stopped. I know exactly from officers who have returned even from Kolyma that a great number of our officers is still there, each of them quoted by name. I also know that there were transports of Poles prepared already for the release and departure and that in the last moment these transports have been kept back. I have news that our men are sojourning even in Newfoundland. The majority of the officers quoted in this list are personally known to me. Among these men are my staff officers and commanders. These people perish there and die in dreadful conditions.

STALIN. They certainly have been released only did not arrive until now.

General SIKORSKI. Russia has immense territories and the difficulties are also great. May be that the local authorities have not executed the order. Those who arrive after having been released state that the others vegetate and work. Had anybody succeeded in getting out of the Russian borders he certainly would report to me.

STALIN. You should know that the Soviet Government has not the slightest motive to keep back even one single Pole; I have even released Sosnkowski's agents who were organising attacks on us and murdering our people.

General ANDERS. Still declarations continue to flow in concerning people perfectly known to us, quoting the names of their prisons and the numbers of the cells where they are confined. I know the names of a great number of camps where an enormous mass of Poles has been detained and is compelled to work further on. * * *

CONVERSATION AT THE KREMLIN ON THE 18.III.1942

Present: The President of the Council of the People Commissaries of the URSS Stalin, the C. in C. of the Polish Armed Forces in the URSS Gen. Anders, Colonel Okulicki, the People Commissary for the Foreign Affairs Molotov, a stenographer.

EXTRACTS CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF THE MISSING OFFICERS

General ANDERS. Besides many of our men are still in prisons and in labour camps. Those released in these last times continually report to me. *Up to the present time the officers deported from Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Oxtaszkowo* have not made their appearance. *They should certainly be by you. We have gathered supplementary particulars on them [he hands two lists that are taken by Molotov] what could have happened with them? We have traces of their sojourn on the Kolyma.*

STALIN. I already have given all necessary dispositions for their release. It has been said that they even are on Francis Joseph land, and there, as it is known well there are no such people. *I do not know where they are. Why should I keep them? Maybe that they are in some camps on territories now occupied by the Germans, they dispersed themselves.*

Colonel OKULICKI. It is impossible, we would be aware of it.

STALIN. We have kept back only these Poles who are spies in the German service. We released even those who after passed to the Germans, as for instance Kozlowski. * * *

APPENDIX V

Exhibits A, B, C, D, and E containing photostatic copies of original, typewritten copies of original and translation of original depositions made by parties having knowledge of the officers in the three prison camps. Particular attention is called to Exhibit B.

HIS

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Recorded, on April 18, 1943, in the Office of the Information Officer O. C. II., by the Senior Cavalry Sergeant ———, concerning the mass execution of senior officers of the Polish Army in the thereabouts of Smolensk.

Has presented himself on summons [deleted].

In case of all depositions witness identified himself and testified as follows:

I was arrested by the Soviet authorities as being the owner of an estate, during the occupation in 1939/40 and was deported on November 2, 1940, to Kargopolskie Lagiery-Arkhangelsk district where I worked at the felling of the forest. In the above mentioned place I got acquainted among other people with an Ukrainian IWANOW originary from the thereabouts of Kiev, who as a senior sergeant "starszina" had been placed in Lagiery Kargopolskie for having bought three suits of clothing in Grodno during the operations of the Soviet troops on Polish territories. From my conversations with IWANOW I learned that he had taken part in the mass execution of several thousand of Polish senior officers, which took place in the thereabouts of Smolensk in 1940 (I do not remember the date nor the month and could not fix them even approximately). The group of the Polish Officers was shot at from tanks, IWANOW was serving in a tank unit. The Officers were buried in one grave ("w odnu Kuczu pochronili"). The Senior Sergeant IWANOW was living near Poltava. He did not say how numerous was the detachment of tanks that fired on the Polish Officers. Neither did IWANOW state wherefrom the Polish Officers had been brought to the thereabouts of Smolensk, he only expressed himself that the transport that had been dragged from one town to another had been completely destroyed ("Otriad kotoryj byl piereganiany z odnego miesta w drugoje—ostal uniestozen").

The above fact of the slaughter of several thousand of Polish Officers near Smolensk can be confirmed by ——— of the 7 Inf. Div., who was with me in Kargopolskie Lagiery and who could have heard my conversation with ——— or to whom I related the fact. ——— has a better memory than I and can explain the matter in a more minute way. I cannot state exactly whether I have quoted correctly the name of IWANOW, I know only a "tractor man" of Kruglica as a professional specialist, and nothing more. And so have I stated. I engage myself to keep in secret the circumstances on which I have been examined.

Examined:

——— ———.

Read:

———, ———.

Conformable to the original:

Chief of the Outpost No. 5.

——— ———.

[Official Seal of the Mil. Command of the Polish Army in the East.]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Recorded on the 26.I.1943 in the Office of the Outpost No. 5 by the ———

In case of all depositions witness identified himself and testified as follows:

Warned of the responsibility for presenting false depositions I state herewith:

In June 1941 I was going under arrest to the Labour Camps in Comi ASRR. From Arkhangelsk our transport numbering about 4,000 men and women had been loaded on a barge. The barge was hauled by a ship. We were driven through the White Sea to the estuary of the Pieczara river during the sailing through the White Sea when I was sitting on the deck and crying, I was approached by a young Russian soldier from the barge staff and asked by him about the reason of my tears. When I explained to him that I was crying over my fate, that my husband, a reserve Captain had also been deported, the man declared to me that our officers were no more there. To my question where they were being now he answered with a jeer that all of them they had been drowned and precisely here in the White Sea. During further conversation on this subject I learned that this Russian soldier had driven previously a transport of our officers and policemen in two barges, the group amounted to about 7,000 persons. On a certain spot the ship hauling the barges was detached from them and the two barges were purposely sunk.

An older Russian also of the Barge staff was listening to the conversation and after the young one had withdrawn—he came up to me and affirmed that all this was true. This old man was showing me his great sympathy, he himself cried and related to have been witness to the drowning of our Officers and of our Police. Before the sinking of the barges the whole Soviet staff passed from the barges on the deck of the ship but previously they had punched the barges so that the water might quickly penetrate inside. When I asked whether nobody had saved himself I was told that all went down to the bottom.

During my sojourn in the Starobielsk prison I saw on the wall of the vapour bathroom the handwriting of my husband who put his signature and left a note stating that he was in the Starobielsk prison and was departing for "an unknown land." I saw this note in December 1940. There was quite a lot of such notes and signatures on the wall—but the Soviet authorities destroyed immediately those inscriptions painting the walls with lime. There were there also other dates and other informations but today I cannot remember them. I engage myself to keep in secret the circumstances on which I have been examined today.

——— ———.

Examined:

——— ———.

Conformable to the original.

Chief of the outpost No. 5.

——— ———.

[Official Seal of the Pol. Mil. Command.]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Recorded on the 1.VI.1942 in the Women's Camp at Rehovot

In case of all depositions witness identified himself and testified as follows: On the 26.III. 1942 going by train from Djalal Abad to Krasnowodzk I made the acquaintance in the railway carriage of a Russian of about 70 of age who on the second day of the journey during his conversation with me confided to me that he was an adversary of the Soviet regime but that he could not betray his opinions on account of the terror of the N. K. W. D. This man had confidence in me as I was in the Uniform of the Polish Women Service and that talking with him I had mentioned that I was travelling for service matters. Besides he expressed himself with great feeling of the Polish Army who was being organised then. During our talk he said that he was originally from Starobielsk where there was a big camp of Polish officers. He stated that the White Guards were expecting a revolution with the outbreak of the Soviet-German war and that in such an eventuality the Polish Officers would have been their leaders. He also said that the ancient Russian "Inteligenzia" owing to the influence of a certain woman had organised an assistance to our officers, but this help lasted but briefly, only until the time of the deportation of said officers from Staroblielsk or eventually until the time of their mass executions. With tears in his eyes he related to me about the executions of our officers, about the sympathy of the local population and of the common graves of our officers in Starobielsk. Owing to the circumstance that his daughter was working as typist or secretary in the office of the N. K. W. D. in the camp of our officers at Starobielsk, she was collecting all the particulars concerning the executions and the deportation of our officers which particulars she passed over to her father and he had concealed the documents in question in his house.

Out of the documents received from his daughter he had remembered several names of the officers executed by the Bolshevik authorities, he quoted them to me requesting me to write them down and present the list to the respective Polish authorities. The names of the Polish officers which I have written down on a slip of paper are: (1) Col. Kwiecinski—my Russian informator had seen his body lying on the barbed wires, (2) Kulakowski, (3) Janczurowicz-Czaplic, (4) Szymanski, (5) Sniezynski, (6) Frankowski, Eugeniusz, son of Adolph, (7) Col. Molodinowski, (8) Lucinski, (9) Myszakowski, (10) Lisowski or Lesowski, (11) Pietkiewicz, (12) Majewski, Bronislaw, son of Stanislaw, (13) Czerniow, Aleksander, son of Wasil, (14) Wietlec, (15) Turczynski, Bronislaw, (16) Malanowski, (17) Dabrowski, (18) Kamieniecki, (19) Domanski, (20) Stankiewicz.

I acclude the slip of paper on which I have noted these names. Said informations were passed to me by that man in the passage of the railway carriage in

the night when all the other passengers were sleeping—when speaking about our officers in that camp he cried. I felt confidence in that man especially as the informations he gave me are true. The man declared also that if I or somebody sent by me would forward a messenger to him he would deliver all the particulars concerning the execution of our officers as well as the place of their deportation, we then agreed that in order to make him identify the messenger who would come to fetch the documents in question, said messenger should mention whilst talking with him this journey and the fact that together with the old man *was travelling a woman in the uniform of a Polish soldier*. He asked me naturally to do it with great prudence so as not to betray him before the Soviet authorities. The address which he gave me reads as follows: [deleted].

I state that I did not make any use of these informations in Krasnowodzk, as the ship with the Polish boys (Junaki) was ready to start, I wanted to hand the paper with these information to col. ——— at Pahlevi but he told me he had no time having a great deal of work to do and he instructed me to do it on my arrival here. The journey of which I have spoken lasted four days and the conversation with the Russian took place on the 4th day of travelling.

I enclosure [slip of paper].

——— ———,
wife of Cpt. on a. s.

Examined:

——— ———.

Conformable to the original:

——— ———.

[Official seal of the Polish Military Command in the East.]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Recorded on February 11th, 1943, in the Office of the Outpost No. 5 of the Evacuation Base Command of the Polish Army in the East, by the ———

In case of all depositions witness identified himself and testified as follows: Warned of the responsibility of giving false depositions I declare herewith: Since November 1939 till the 12th of June 1940 I had been staying in the camp of Prisoners of War in Ostaszkowo (U. R. S. S.). In said camp there were about 6 thousand prisoners, chiefly men from the Polish State Police, from the Military Police, from the Frontier Guards, Prison sentries and Custom House functionaries, from almost all the Polish provinces. Together with us, privates, there also was a group of Polish Officers amounting to about 2 thousand. On the 4th of April the Soviet Authorities started to remove the prisoners from the camp in parties of 70 people. Said parties were led away through the bridge into the forest. I was in the hospital at that time and so I was removed with a party of about seventy men only on June the 12th and conducted to the forest (Pawliszczy Bor). It was almost the last group removed from Ostaszkowo. After a fortnight we were taken to the Camp in Grazowiec. In this camp we found no one of our fellow prisoners from Ostaszkowo. We were inquiring of the sentries about what had happened with the other prisoners from Ostaszkowo—the sentries were answering that said prisoners were now in other camps at work, but other sentries told is in secret that we never would see our fellow prisoners from Ostaszkowo as they had been drowned. I myself heard this information from a sentry. I state here that among the Soviet sentries who guarded us there were people friendly disposed towards us and these told us that the Soviet Authorities had drowned our fellow prisoners from Ostaszkowo.

I engage myself to keep in secret the circumstances on which I have been investigated.

——— ———

Examined:

——— ———

Conformable to the Original:
[Official Seal of the Polish Command]

[Signature illegible.]

EXTRACT

REPORT

———

Mil. Q. May 6th 1943

* * * When I mentioned to Commissary BERJA the great number of our first-rate line officers from the Starobielsk and Kozielsk camps, he replied: Make a list of them, but many of them are not there any more, because "we made a great blunder."

During a second conversation with the Commissary Merkulow, the latter reaffirmed once more the contents of the conversation of Commissary BERJA.

Conformable to the original. Mil. Q. May 14, 1943.

/-/ ——— ———

[Official Seal of the Pol. Mil. Comm.]

EXTRACT

from the declaration of the———Leon in date of 18. III. 1943

* * * I was not present when BERJA had made his statement about the missing Polish Officers, I know it from the narrative of Col. GORCZYNSKI who was then present with BERLING and BUKOJEMSKI. According to what Col. GORCZYNSKI referred to me at the time BERJA was to say that "they had made a great blunder" * * *

Mil. H. Q. May 14, 1943.

Conformable to the original:

/-/ ——— ———

[Official seal of the Pol. Mil. Command.]

[Copy]

I ———

Application for Pardon.

Jangi-Jul, 29.III.194.

EXTRACT

To the Commander of the Polish Armed Forces in the U. R. S. S.:

IN JANGI JUL

I report herewith that by sentence of the Court Martial No. 1, dated March 27th, 1942, I have been condemned to the exclusion from the Officers' corps and to an arrest of one year and one month for the transgression * * * In October 1940 whilst being submitted to an interrogatory by the National Commissaries BERIA and MERKULOW in the URSS, at my and my colleagues' requests concerning the release of our colleagues from Starobielsk and Kozielsk both Commissaries replied at first that the above our colleagues had been sent by them to Germany and then they unanimously declared to have committed a great blunder in connection with the above-mentioned officers. (Bolshyie oshybki) * * *

On concluding his declaration ——— asks the Commander of the P. A. F. to grant him pardon in the way of favour.

Conformable to the original:

Mil. Quarters 14 May 1943.

——— ———.

[Official seal of the Polish Mil. Command.]

EXTRACT

from the record of the interrogatory of ——— in the days from 21-25.XII.1942

* * * When one came to speak of the question of Officers for this and for other divisions and when one mentioned the Officers from the camps of Staro

bielsk, Kozielsk and Ostaszkow, BERJA was to express himself in the following words: "We (thus had reported Berling and Bukojemski) made a blunder—a blunder did we make. (Zdielali ashybku—ashybku zdielali" * * *

Conformable to the original:
Mil.Q. 14 May 1943.

——— ———.

[Official Seal of the Polish Mil. Com.]

APPENDIX VI

Report on Polish prisoners of war in Russia.

HIS.

COMMAND OF THE POLISH ARMY IN THE EAST

DOCUMENTATIONS OFFICE

THE QUESTION OF POLISH SOLDIERS IN THE USSR

I. HOW PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED

The insidious and thus quite unexpected march of the Red Army into Poland has ended for said Army with a "victory" of which the most plausible proof became the great masses of the "Polish Prisoners of War." These expressions of "Victory" and "Prisoners of War" in connection with the events which were taking place on the Polish eastern territories in the second half of September 1939 need some commentaries. The Red Army entered Polish dissimulating its aims and intentions. There were frequent acts of courtesy towards Polish detachments and towards single soldiers of the Polish Army. The assistance given to Poles in their struggle against Germany, the Polish Soviet alliance were being spoken of freely, these and other similar assertions caused a general disorientation. It is true that these words and gestures were at the same time contradicted by cruel action towards smaller military detachments, and above all, towards the Frontier Guards' detachment, ruthlessly and bloodily liquidated, towards the police, the representatives of local administration authorities, but these contrasts so much the more intricated the whole question disorientating everybody.

There was no Polish-Soviet war in the sense of a planned campaign in September 1939; there were some local frictions and encounters the result thereof being a success for one of the fighting parties, but not deserving anyhow the definition of "victory." The number of prisoners captured in the fighting by one party and the other was minimal. Thus the Soviet "Victory" was very singular indeed as it altered the signification of the ideas accepted up to then. In general a victory over the enemy results in taking great quantities of prisoners, in this strange Polish-Soviet war in 1939 first had appeared "the prisoners of war" and then only "the victory." As to the places where the greatest numbers of the Polish Prisoners of war were being captured, they were not at all connected with battlefields where grim fighting had taken place but almost exclusively with larger towns and railway junctions stations. Lwow, Tarnopol, Kowel, Rowne, Baranowicze—those were the main sources of capturing the Polish prisoners by the Soviet troops.

There were in the above places no combats with Red Army but instead there were large "stoppage" points created by the retreating Polish troops fighting against the Germans. In general the coming in touch with the Bolsheviks caused on the part of the invaders the utterance of assurances of their quite pacific intentions and of proposals to the Polish troops to depose their arms whilst full personal liberty and freedom of moving would be warranted to every soldier. The situation was rapidly altering after the given detachment had deposed their arms. The Bolsheviks then led apart all the officers putting them into improvised prisons and they let the privates free only to start hunting for them, killing them and shutting them in prisons or in camps. In Lwow, the Poles having in front of them overwhelming forces of the united Soviet and German armies were confronting the problem which of the armies were they to let into the town Germans or Bolsheviks. They chose the Bolsheviks and started negotiating with them.

The Red General who was presiding the negotiations in the name of Timoshenko warranted out of his own initiative—personal safety, preservation of private property, freedom of moving and the leaving of the city authorities on their posts. To the explicit question of General Langer as to whether our soldiers would be allowed to cross the frontier and go to Roumania and Hungary the entire Soviet Delegation declared in the affirmative. How firmly the assurances of the Soviet General were believed is proved by the fact that General Langer spoke of the question of feeding our soldiers during their travel home or abroad and stated that he would give them provisions for two days. The Bolsheviks accepted this with great satisfaction assuring they would arrange for the rest of the time. This agreement though had been entirely cancelled by the Bolsheviks with the moment they got convinced of the loyal executing by the Poles of their engagements concerning their disarmament.

The "capture" of "prisoners of war" in such conditions became thus an easy thing. The Bolsheviks put empty trains on the railway stations and were spreading rumours about these trains going for instance to Wilno. There were always plenty of people willing to travel and thus the train overcrowded to the limits of possibility went straight on to the town of "Wilno" which proved to be in result Szepetowka, Ostaszkowo, Wologda or some other locality in the URSS.

Thus were gathered the hundreds and hundreds of Polish "Prisoners of War" in the NKWD camps.

II. THE PRISONERS' CAMPS

The fate of these prisoners was not identical everywhere, it depended of the camp where this or other Polish soldier had been placed, of the category to which he was registered and of other quite secret factors. Whilst treating all the prisoners as political transgressors the Bolsheviks divided them into two categories: under one category they inscribed all the officers, the frontier-guards, the police, the frontier sentries, the military police, the penitentiary staff and all particular "enemies of the Soviet", to the other the privates of the Polish Army. But in those groups there were still "under-groups" and individual exceptions which rendered difficult to understand the behaviour of the Soviet authorities towards the Polish prisoners of war. The camps of the prisoners were very different among them as for what concerned the conditions of life and the attitude of the camp authorities towards the prisoners. There were (for a very short time) some exceptional camps of the type of European camps where the prisoner of war could enjoy the rights accorded to war prisoners by the deliberations of international European conventions, there were camps-prisons. There were also thoroughly "Russian" camp that cannot be defined by any other name, there being no establishments corresponding to them in the European States, not excluding even the German concentration camps as even in the latter there are some binding regulations and prescriptions, completely unknown to many of the Bolshevik Houses of Torture existing under the definitions of Camps of Prisoners of War, Labour camps &tc.

A special attention was given by the Bolsheviks to officers, to the Police, &tc., who, as soon as they had been disarmed, were deported on the URSS territory. A part of the privates has been left in Poland and improvised camps in private estates in barracks of the frontier guards and in army barracks, in nonactive factories &tc. A considerable number of privates had been placed in the Kozielsk and Szepietowka camps but after a month's sojourn there had been "released," that is, transferred to Poland and placed there in various camps prepared for them, a certain number of privates up to the sergeant's grade had been really released by not for long.

The Officers were, first of all, placed in the famous Szepetowka, the fame of which spread rapidly throughout Europe as that of a macabre camp. They were after removed to other camps, mainly to Starobielsk and Kozielsk. In both these camps a difference was made for Generals and Staff Officers who were getting a somewhat better fare, apparently in consideration of the international conventions but in reality at the aim to eliminate their influence over the younger Officers.

In all the camps the Bolsheviks were at that time spreading rumours about a near release of all the prisoners and their return home. They were also speaking about an exchange of the Polish soldiers originary from the territories of Western Poland against those originary from the so-called eastern boundaries who were in German captivity. The prisoners were thus divided into 2 main groups ("Germans" and "Sowieciarze"), then they were segregated according to the

various provinces, lists and reports were being made, in one word all the prisoners were kept in a continual expectation of their departure home. The exchange of prisoners with Germany had taken place, it is as yet difficult to state in what conditions it had happened. A part of privates, as mentioned above, had been really put in liberty for a short time, but the majority remained in captivity and many of them started being sent on singular journeys from one camp to another on the immense spaces of the URSS territories. Those "travels" caused a strong reduction of the prisoners who, after having been judged by default, happened to find themselves in camps of compulsory labour and got absorbed in the mass of millions of nameless slaves slowly decaying on the boundless and unpopulated spaces of Soviet Russia, especially on the northern territories.

The data possessed by the Independent Historical Office of the Polish Army in the East, state that in 1940 on the territory of the part of Poland occupied by the Soviet there were existing seventy-four camps of Prisoners of War containing from several hundred to some 20 thousand Prisoners of War "Privates" in each. On the URSS territory at that period there were 52 Prisoners' camps and in each of them there were groups up to ninety thousand men. The specifications of the camps in our possession are not complete, the number of those in captivity was still greater, and above all it is difficult to get the right orientation as to the kind of some labour camps where near to civilian persons often Polish soldiers were working in entire groups.

III. THE NUMBER OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR

The exact establishing of the total number of soldiers deported from Poland into Russia is rather a difficult matter. It can be defined though as overpassing the 300,000. The official data of the Soviet authorities are far from enlightening the question but rather create more confusion around it.

The first time the number of Polish prisoners of war had been mentioned by Molotov, who at the Extraordinary Session of the Soviet Chief Council in the days of the 1 and 2 November 1939, presented a report of the URSS foreign policy and specified in detail the booty captured as result of the "victory" reported over the Poles. The total number of the Polish prisoners of war was then defined by Molotov as amounting to over 300 thousand men.

According to the data published by the official Soviet paper "Krasnaja Zwietzda" the "Red Star" (No. 218 in date of 17.IX.1940) the total number of the Polish Prisoners encloses 12 generals, about 8,000 officers, over 4,000 of n. c. officers and some 220 thousand privates. (The number of officers and privates amouting in total to 230,670.)

These data of course, although bearing an official character are not exact. In reality the number of the prisoners was much greater and if we add to them the Polish soldiers interned in Lithuania and Lettonia and deported in 1940 far into the depth of Russia as well as the soldiers caught singly and kept in prisons and labour camps—the number of Polish prisoners of war will not correspond to the figures quoted by Molotov but will exceed them greatly. The Bolsheviks had arrested and reported a great deal of Polish officers especially in the first days of the occupation. The simplest method of seizing them was the registration of officers and ensigns or the receiving of applications for the departure to the German occupied territories. The officers and ensigns thus identified were arrested and deported far into the depth of Russia to prisons or to labour camps. But the trace of many of them had been lost already in the prisons of Kharkov or Minsk.

Such was the state of things in 1940. What changes had occurred in the course of the year? We may find an answer to this question in the minutes of proceedings of the first meeting of the Polish-Soviet Mixed commission, that, on the 16.VIII.41 started to work at the establishment of the principle of the organisation of the Polish Armed Forces in the URSS. We read in the Minutes of Proceedings:

General ANDERS. Please, give me the exact total number of the reckoned state on which we can count by the formation of the Army. Besides please supply me with a list of officers indicating where they are sojourning at present.

General PANFILOV. According to our data the reckoned states of the ex-Polish Army are being concentrated in three main points:

(1) the Griszowiec camp—Vologda district (abbut 1,000 officers).

(2) the Juz and Suzdal camps district of Ivanovo Wozn. (Privates up to 10 thousand men.)

Besides this in Siberia and in the Ural country there is a certain number of Polish citizens. The exact number will be established later on.

Thus, out of over a hundred Prisoners' of war camps in 1941 there remained only three, and out of three hundred thousand and more prisoners but a small group. It should be observed here that the 1,000 officers and 20,000 privates restituted by the Bolsheviks are not entirely prisoners captured in Poland. Among the officers an overwhelming majority was constituted by officers interned in Lithuania and among the privates also some several thousands came from Lithuania.

IV. WHAT BECAME OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR?

All of a sudden all the Officers and about three hundred thousand Privates Prisoners of war disappeared somewhere.

A small number of them got found later on and passing through numerous camps and prisons reached the ranks of the Polish Armed Forces in the U. R. S. S. In total out of the whole number of prisoners only about 300 Officers and under 3 thousand privates entered the Polish Army. What became with 300 thousand Polish soldiers? The privates had perished partly, the mass of them has been driven to compulsory work. The officers had perished all. The last information about them are connected with the liquidation of the Starobielsk and Kozielsk camps. Said liquidation took place in April and in May 1940. In the Starobielsk Camp there were about 4 thousand Officers, in the Kozielsk camp about 5 thousand of them, in the Ostaszkowo camp there were several hundred officers and about 7 thousand n. c. Officers from the Army, the Police and the Frontier Guards (KOP). The liquidation of the camp in Kozielsk started on the 3.IV.40, in Starobielsk on the 5.IV, and in Ostaszkomo on the 6.IV.40. The officers were taken away by small groups, from 65 to 260 persons (in the prison railway carriages 65 persons were placed in each); they were assured that they would be taken to a distribution camp and from there sent to Poland. In consequence of such assurances the Officers were willing to get away and those still remaining complained on the delay. The departing officers dressed with accuracy and put on their best clothes, and so for instance General Smorawinski put on for the travel a new uniform, with quite fresh distinctives of his rank (thus the good state of his uniform and distinctives is being explained on the exhumation of his remains).

From Kozielsk the transports were sent away almost daily, causing many comments among the prisoners, optimistic in the main, owing to the suggestions spread by the Bolsheviks. On the 26.IV had started a transport of about 150 Officers among whom were General Wolkowicki, Colonel Grobicki, Col. Kunstler and Boleslawicz, the Lieut. Colonels Tyszynski, Mara Meyer, and others. Said transport had been directed to a near camp at Juchnowo (Pawliszczew Bor) and after a sojourn there these officers were deported to Griszowiec near Vologda. Only this group had been saved and the officers contained therein enlisted later on in the Polish Army organized in the U. R. S. S. Where had all the other groups been deported? The Officers sent to the Juchnowo Camp had read on the ceiling of one of the prison railway carriages, an inscription, which, according to Lieut. Col. Tyszynski was reading more or less as follows: "They have driven us to one station behind Smolensk. Lorries are waiting for us. We get off now. Lieut. Col. Kutyba."

Similar inscriptions had been seen on the walls of the Prison Railway Carriages by other officers deported from different places and in different periods of time. It is a trace indicating clearly the direction in which those from Kozielsk had been deported and stating that the place of their alighting was a station near Smolensk. In Kozielsk itself remained on the kitchen wall near the taps with hot water a small calendar of the transports that had been started from there. It begins with the date of 3.IV.40 and ends on May 12th, 1940. The particulars on the camp are rather vague. "We are here 5.000 Officers." Today has departed the first group of 100 officers. Direction unknown," etc. All the officers disappeared near Smolensk.

In Starobielsk on the day of which the liquidation of the camp was started, viz on the 5.IV.1940, there were about 4,000 people therein, 8 generals, over 100 colonels and Lieut. Colonels, about 230 majors, 1,000 captains, 2,500 lieut. and 2nd lieutenants, 380 physicians, about 30 Ensigns, and some ninety civilians in the main judges, public prosecutors, and functionaries of the State Administration. Out of this number only 89 officers had been spared; they had been sent in two parties to the camp at Pawliszczew Bor or deported individually to other localities. What became of the main group of the Prisoners? The inscriptions on the walls of the prison railway carriages and the reports of the officers

who had been saved, indicate that they had been driven in the direction of Kharkov.

The Prisoners from Starobielsk were halted there so that on the 1.V.40 had been formed there by the transitory prison a numerous camp of Prisoners of war. The further route of Starobielsk prisoners was probably leading to the North.

There are very few data about Ostaszkowo. It has been possible to establish some points concerning the movement of prisoners there only in the first period of the existence of the camp, that is the organization in Ostaszkowo of a common camp for Officers and Privates, the deportation of almost all the officers to Kozielsk, and the bringing at their place of n. c. police officers and of Frontier guards (KOP). The period of the camp liquidation is not known.

As mentioned before out of the great number of Prisoners of War only about 300 Officers reported to the Polish Army; the Bolsheviks foreseeing that they should need for some scope a certain group of officers, chose 150 Officers from the Kozielsk camp and selected from the Starobielsk camp at first individually 12 Officers (one of them died and one was sent back to Poland), then they assigned a "special group of 63 Officers and lastly at the definitive liquidation of the camp 16 Officers more were chosen by them. Almost all of those officers had been sent to Griszowiec. The Officers had been selected in a way to represent the diagram of our Officers' Corps.

Only this handful had been saved.

Since the first moment of the organising of the Polish Army numerous steps had been taken to trace the missing men. These steps gave no result whatever. Even the explanations of the Soviet highest authorities were in fact showing that these people were no more there. What then had happened with them?

Various tracks attracted our attention towards the North. In Newfoundland, on the Francis Joseph islands, in Kolym and in other northern localities rumours said that prisoners in uniforms of Polish Officers had been seen. This is quite possible. It should be considered though that in the labour camps there were not only our soldiers but also Lithuanians, Letts, Esthonese, Finns, and others. The local population not knowing to discriminate between foreign soldiers could put to our account the vicissitudes of other nationalities. At any rate it is certain that all of them perished.

But one should not limit the numbers of those missing to 10 thousand officers and 10–15 thousand n. c. officers. The camps of Starobielsk, Kozielsk and Ostaszkowo do not alas contain them all.

The macabre graves near Smolensk as it seems have engulfed only the Prisoners from Kozielsk and may be those from Ostaszkowo. The Starobielsk prisoners perished probably in the North, but what of the mass of the 300 thousand Prisoners of War?

One should underline once more that out of the mass of over half million soldiers who had found themselves in the URSS less than 30 thousand entered our Army. And this is not all. The Bolsheviks have taken over 200,000 of Polish conscripts. Our endeavours to incorporate those conscripts into the Polish Army remained without any result. What is happening with this best Polish military element nobody knows it. Probably they are bleeding in the ranks of the Red Army. Thus the problem facing us is the question of half a million of our soldiers in the U. R. S. S.

Appendix VII

Report on prison camps in Russia.

HIS

Whilst considering the fate of the Polish Prisoners of War in the U. R. S. S. one should continually keep in mind the general state of things in the URSS and take into account the methods used by the Bolsheviks towards prisoners, prisoners of war, towards the deported, when investigating them or when escorting them to the place of their destined residence.

1. *Number of camps.*—In November 1939 the Bolsheviks organised on the URSS territory not three camps as it is stated in the Min. O. N. communiqué in date of 19. IV. 43, but a great deal more of them. Besides the prisoners of war were sent to the URSS and placed in the numerous Concentration and Labour camps and especially to Szepetowka. In addition to transitory camps as those in Frydrychowka, Woloczyska, Jarmolince and others through which had

passed thousands of our soldiers, permanent camps had been created, of which the largest were: Jelenowka (Donetz basin), Juza (Iwanowo-Wozniesiensk area), Karakub near Stalino; Kozielsk, to the south of Smolensk, Kozielszczyzna, near Poltava; Krasnyj Lucz (Woroszylowsk area) Kryzwy Ostaszkow, Pawliszczew-Bor or Juchnowo (Smolensk area) Putywl or Tiotkino, near Sumy, Suzdal.

Since 1940 one started sending the prisoners of war to disciplinary camps, where they were working together with the civilian population. Among the larger camps of that kind should be quoted Uchta No. 3 (Komi URSS) and Workuta (on the northern border of Komi and Arkhangelsk districts).

There existed and exist still a great number of camps on the immense spaces of the northern territories of Asiatic Russia where there were and are still Polish prisoners of war. We have no certitude as to how they have been distributed.

In 1940 the number of camps where our prisoners of war were kept amounted, according to the still incomplete lists, to 74 camps on Polish territory and to 52 in the URSS.

2. *What mean the denominations: Starobielsk, Kozielsk, Ostaszkowo?*—The Bolshevik governing system uses among other measures the continual transferring of people from place to place. The so-called free population is being transplanted in mass from one place to another through vast spaces of territory, the prisoners and the deported are continually travelling, the sense of these travels is difficult to grasp. The Polish soldiers in the URSS made no exception to the general rule and made quite unlikely, because deprived of any logical motive, compulsory journeys.

Here are some examples thereof. (The camps established on Polish territories are italicized.)

Sergeant ——— had resided in the following camps: 28.IX.-12.XI.39—Kozielsk, 30.XI.30—20.V.40—Krzywy Róg, 1.VI. -/1.VIII.40—*Antopol*, 1.IX.31—31.XII.40—*Tudorow* 10.I.30.IV.41 Woloczyska, 1.V. —28.VI.41—Teofilpol, 10.VII. —26.VIII.41—Starobielsk.

Corporal ——— had been in the following camps: *Dubno*, Szepetowka, Nowograd Wolynski, Krakub, 92, 30, 25 "column" Komi URSS, Wiszniki.

Senior Private ———: Kozielsk, Krzywy Róg, *Tuliglowy Czerlany* Starobielsk.

Private ———: *Szepetowka*, *Busk*, *Ostra Gora*, *Plugow*, *Plotycze Tarnopol* Starobielsk.

Private ———: *Busk*, *Holownica*, *Tudorow*, *Horyń* again *Holownica and* Starobielsk.

Senior Private ———: Szepetowska, *Zahorce*, *Werba Radziwillow*, *Brody*, *Wielkie Łuki*, *Zastawie*, Starobielsk.

Sergeant ———: interned in Lettonia, then transferred by turn to Pawliszczew, Bor, Murmansk, Ponoj harbour on the Kola peninsula Arkhangelsk, Suzdal.

Such examples could be quoted in a great number. But not only single persons and groups of prisoners of war and other deported were "travelling" thus—entire camps were submitted to the same rule. It is why the tragically popular denominations of Kozielsk, Starobielsk and Ostaszkowo need some comments so as to avoid misunderstandings. And thus KOZIELSK has a threefold aspect. Kozielsk had been organised at the end of September 1939 as a camp for Polish prisoners of war. Privates of the Polish Troops in a number amounting as it seems to 10 thousand had been sent there. Said camp had existed briefly, to the end of October only. All the soldiers were deported in Polish territory and placed in numerous then camps on the territories of the voivodates of Volhynia, Tarnopol and Lwów. In Kozielsk only 100 privates were left for husbandry work. These privates remained there the whole time of the sojourn of the Polish Officers.

Kozielsk No "second" is precisely the tragical camp of the missing Officers. That camp had been totally liquidated in May 1940. Since July 1940 till the end of June 1941 there had been a "third" Kozielsk that is a camp for Officers n. c. officer, military police, the police for the frontier guards who were all taken by the Bolsheviks from Lithuania and Lettonia where they had been interned in local camps. In the third Kozielsk camp there was no one left from the previous camp.

STAROBIELSK has had also different groups of Prisoners of War. In Starobielsk there was a permanent camp, a transitory camp and a prison. Thus in our Army there is a great number of those from Starobielsk. One should note in the first line the Officers' camp in Starobielsk which existed from October 1940 to May 1941—the Camp of the Missing Prisoners. Besides this at the outbreak of the

German Soviet war all the prisoners of war sojourning in camps on Polish territory were sent to Starobielsk. In such a way another camp came into existence, a camp where 12 thousand Polish privates were assembled, who, after the conclusion of the Polish Soviet agreement enlisted into the Polish Army in the URSS. The definition "Starobielsk Camp" is not explicit enough as in the Starobielsk region there exist several large camps. The Polish Recruiting Commission whilst enlisting the soldiers to the Army that was being organised had established the following figures:

Camp No. 1	5,468
Camp No. 2	3,760
Camp No. 3	2,724
	11,952

In addition to those already mentioned there still was a fourth camp, where, as the Bolsheviks declared, there were about 600 ex-Polish citizens who took the Soviet citizenship. In this camp were, as it became known later on, young Poles incorporated by force to the Red Army. When speaking of Starobielsk one should mention which of the camps is in question or rather which period of the existence of the Starobielsk camp is being spoken of.

OSTASZKOWO played mostly the part of a transitory camp. We lack of detailed particulars about its existence and the evolution of its organisation.

3. *How many have perished?*—It is a very dangerous thing to operate with "precise" figures concerning the perished officers. The mass slaughter of the officers is an appalling fact, but it should be remembered that a similar fate was met by thousands of n. c. officers and privates. One should rather generalize quoting higher figures. As point of departure should serve the three official declarations of the Soviet authorities concerning the number of prisoners of war:

Molotow (1939)	300,000
The "Red Star" (1940)	230,000
General Panfilov (1941)	21,000

The not too striking difference between the data of 1939 and 1940 and the immense difference between the data of the two first declarations and those contained in the last one of the year 1941 is very eloquent indeed.

4. *The murdering of defenceless victims.*—The Bolshevik crime perpetrated on the Polish officers is so macabre as to become unlikely in the eyes of a European, but the mass slaughter is a common phenomenon in the U. R. S. S. Every transport of prisoners or of deported is being transformed into a movable cemetery, all the camps in the northern territories are living cemeteries from where only very few come back. The sending of a condemned to Workuta, to the Kola peninsula, to Francis Joseph's land, to New Found Land, to Kolyma, to—is corresponding to a verdict of death—and our people are there now.

5. *Tortures.*—By the investigations (dopros) which have nothing in common with the usual investigating procedure, tortures are always applied. The cruelty and the pathological inventiveness of the assassinators surpass the most morbid fancy of a European. These investigations (dopros) became one of the factors of the slaughter of the people.

APPENDIX VIII

Report on conscription for Bolshevik Army of Poles living in the occupied section of Poland.

HIS.

THE POLISH CITIZENS IN THE RED ARMY

THE CONSCRIPTION

The Bolsheviks had conscribed for the Red Army over 200,000 men. Out of this number only about 3,000 privates came to our Army. How the figure of 200,000 is being reached? One conscription class in Poland gave an average 200,000 conscripts. The exact data give the following pictures:

The class of 1917 gave about 175,000 conscripts.
The class of 1918 gave about 180,000 conscripts.
The class of 1919 gave about 205,000 conscripts.
The class of 1920 gave about 250,000 conscripts.

The figures of the following classes were higher than those of the 1920 class. The Bolsheviks conscribed three full classes, viz the 1917, 1918, 1919 classes and three further ones that is the 1920, 1921 and 1922 classes only in part as it seems. The conscription has certainly been effectuated in the regions of Lwow and of Druskieniki and doubtlessly also in other parts of the Country.

On the occupied territory there were over 12,000,000 people, thus one class was giving there an average figure of about 70,000 men.

The Polish Conscribing Commissions drew out up to 80% of recruits. The Bolshevik commissions were more inconsiderate and so they conscribed out of each class at least by 55,000 men. It should be added that in this part of the Country there were many refugees from the western territories in Poland who were also taken to the Red Army.

The conscription was effectuated under a great terror. It was announced that the keeping away from military service threatens the transgressor with the capital punishment and his family with deportation to Siberia and confiscation of estate. The conscription had the character of a mass deportation of young people. The report No. 5451 states as follows:

"On the 15.IV.1941 I had been incorporated in virtue of an illegal decision of the Soviet Conscribing Commission acting in Lwow in the years 1940–1941, into the Red Army. The mass application of this system of "mopping" the territories of Eastern Malopolska from the Polish element dangerous for the Soviet Authorities, led to such a situation that in April 1941 only a minimal percentage of Polish youth had remained on said territories.

Independently of the Conscription Commissions the N. K. W. D. authorities were pursuing on their own account an activity in that direction organising "levies" to the Red Army, without any medical data nor even without verifying the year of the birth of the conscript. (There were cases for instance of conscribing men born in the years 1900, 1903, 1905.) Such levies assumed a mass character when Soviet troops withdrawing from the Germans were leaving Polish territories. Besides of this very many pyhsicians were forced to enter the Red Army (About 200 in Lwow, about 20 in Rowne, there are no data of the numbers of physicians incorporated in the Red Army in other Polish towns).

Thus the total number of the conscripts taken to the Red Army certainly surpasses considerably the figure of 200,000.

Travel and assignments.—The conscripts were driven under a strong NKWD escort in barred railway carriages into the depth of Russia. During the way they were suffering of the lack of water and food. They were given bread and fish in small quantities. They were not told whereto were they being taken and they were not allowed to get out from the carriage during the whole travel. They were assigned to already formed regiments or to schooling centres in various parts of the URSS (Uzbekistan, Caucasus, Bashkiria, Urkraine and Central Russia). We have established the names of 36 localities. In some regiments the percentage of Poles was very considerable, for instance in the 123 reg. there were 260 Polish Privates.

Conditions in regular detachments.—Accommodation in tents or in bug-infested barracks, in big towns in barracks. Food rather miserable: 600 grammes of bread and soup, often prepared with stale products. The monthly pay of a Private amounted to 8 roubles and 50 copecks, of which 2 rbl. and 20 cop. were deducted for armament needs. The prices of products reached in that period astronomic heights. The uniforms were old in the main, there were cases that the soldiers were manoeuvring in winter dressed in uniforms of ticking.

The discipline was Draconian—on getting late when coming back from a day off on pass—three to five years of prison, frequent cases of martial courts.

The Polish citizens were continually under observation, they were often called for investigations, were asked about their family circumstances, the state of their fortune, &c. Poles were often arrested and deported to an unknown direction. In the 123 reg. stationed at Andizan (Uzbekistan) there were 260 Poles of which 56 had been arrested in the course of 9 months and driven in an unknown direction. When in Kirowobad (Tadjykistan), in a regiment of anti-aircraft artillery a Soviet Officer had been accidentally shot during the shooting manoeuvres, four Poles were arrested and submitted to tortures. Report No. 5450. "First of all in the Kirowobad prison they beat us on the heels, then they twisted the veins and tendons of our wrists with special implements of torture and they put pins under our nails. When this did not help they took us into an open field and after having blindfolded us they announced they would shoot us. Then,

after a few minutes they gave several shots in the air and approached us asking: 'Will you now say who did it?' After this they took us back into the barracks and left us in peace for a month whilst keeping us under strong observation."

Notice: the above-described tortures were used frequently in the Soviet prisons of which we have proofs in a number of reports.

In the army detachments the "Politnauka" (Notions of politics) was an obligatory subject during the lectures Poland, England, and America were abused and railed at. Antireligious propaganda was being continually practised, those wearing holy medals were boxed on the ears, the prayerbooks were taken away and burnt. In the detachments where Poles were fewer in number the treatment was slightly better. Many of the Polish citizens were sent to the front, in the main those originary from Polish territories occupied by the Soviet and who had no relatives in Western Poland.

The withdrawal of Polish Citizens from the line.—On the outbreak of the Soviet German war all the soldiers originary from Polish territories had been, on the base of a confidential order of the Soviet authorities, withdrawn from the line. There are data that the Ukranians passed over in mass on the German side. Certainly not all had been withdrawn from the front, probably many of them are fighting up to now in the ranks of the Red Army. Those withdrawn from the line were treated as an unsafe element, they were chased to the rears as would-be criminals. Arms were taken from them and their uniforms exchanged for tatters. The weaker ones who for lack of strength could not walk were killed during the way. For instance in one party only, during the march on the route Nikolaiev Starobielsk 128 Poles were given the finishing blow. Larger groupings of those withdrawn from the front were: at Orel 4,000 men, at Samarkand 5,000, at Czelabinsk 2,500. At rallying points they were organised in so-called working battalions, that were then sent to various localities to work in factories, at the construction of aerodromes, at the cutting of forests and so on.

The working battalions.—The working battalions were under the patronage of NKWD. The life there did not differ at all from the life in the camps. The conditions of accommodation were dreadful: unheated clay huts in many cases without even board beds, or tents. Clothes completely worn out, lack of undercolthes and of shoes. The food was distributed according to the quantity of work done in one day, the standard of which was screwed up to the utmost limits. The only difference between a prisoners' camp and a working battalion was that the working men were considered as Soviet citizens endowed with full rights and thus every attempt to leave was being considered as desertion. The anti-religious and anti-Polish propaganda were continually at the order of the day.

Disloyalty of the Soviet Authorities towards the Polish Government and the Allied States.—Notwithstanding the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet agreement and the engagements assumed by General Panfilov in the presence of General Anders C. in C. of the Polish Armed Forces in the U. R. S. S. (August 1941) the Soviet authorities did not release the Polish citizens from the Working battalions, but every attempt of escape on their part at the aim of joining the Polish Army was being punished as desertion—by capital punishment. Only from the battalion at the Niznyj Tagil locality (Sviedrlovsk district) a mixed commission released the Polish citizens in a more considerable number. A part of Poles came also from the battalions of Baku and Barylsk. Their number amounted in total to about 3 thousand men.

The work conditions in the battalions as well as the treatment were of such kind that in spite of severe punishments many were attempting to escape. The enlisting to the Polish Army was the dream not only of the Poles but also of the Whiteruthenians, of Ukrainians and of Jews, which fact is being proved by numerous letters and applications addressed to our delegates and asking for their intervention.

Heedless of the existence of the Polish-Soviet agreement the "Politruks" lecturers at the courses of "Politnauka" (Political notions) did not stop their slandering at the address of Poland of the Polish Government as well as of England and America. Very popular were the expressions such as "the bandit Sikorski" "his band" &tc. or such informations that "the English and American soldier is getting only 300 grams bread and soup once a day" that "a pick and a spade are prepared for the King of England in Siberia." One should consider that these "lectures" of the Politruki had an official character as they were given according to the precise instructions of the Soviet Authorities.

The requests for being released for the service in the Polish Army were answered cynically in words such as: "If we release you who then will work?"

In many cases those attempting to escape were put before the martial court. The intervention of the Polish Authorities gave no result whatever as it is shown clearly in the reports of the [deleted.] In these last times (since two months) Polish citizens incorporated in various "drilling detachments" are being directed to the station of Tatarskaia (east of Omsk) where now new drilling detachments composed of foreigners, Polish citizens in the main part, are to be formed. To all the Poles which are being sent to Tatarskaia the Soviet authorities explain that it is precisely there where the Polish Army is organised. The question of releasing the Poles from the drilling battalions becomes more and more urgent. Always more numerous complaints reach us. Poles leaving the battalions for enlisting in the Polish Army are punished as deserters. Two 19 years old Poles—Leszczynski and Pukas were shot in December 1941 under the pretext of an attempt of escape from the 259 U. S. W. drilling detachment.

The Soviet military authorities (Gen. Panfilov) engaged themselves at the time to release the Poles from the Red Army. I sent to General Panfilov a letter requesting such release (dated 20.I.42 No. 124/42) I have received no answer up to now. Please inform me whether I am to continue to intervene or whether said intervention will be done by the C. in C. of the Polish Army [deleted].

There exists an engagement of Gen. Panfilov assumed by him during his second conversation with Gen. Anders (in August 1941—minutes of proceedings) stating that the Polish Army in the URSS will be formed among others with the Polish citizens mobilized to the Red Army. Basing himself on said engagement [deleted] came out several times with the request of the release of the Poles from the "Stroioddzialy" drilling detachments. Each time his intervention remained without any answer. On the 8 or 9 inst. the "Narkomat Oborony" Central Defence Committee issued an order to all the Obwojenkomaty-Military Districts in the URSS of registering all the Polish citizens being in the drilling detachments grouping them according to their nationalities. The date of the execution of said order has been fixed for the 17 inst.

Since some time in the drilling detachments are operating conscription commissions with physicians etc. defining the categories of abilities for military service of the soldiers of the drilling detachments. The order of registration caused the grouping of the Polish citizens most qualified for military service in separate detachments which are being sent in an unknown direction. These last days have been sent from the drilling battalion No. 743 stationed at Krish about 600 Polish citizens and every day from other drilling detachments from the thereabouts of Kujbyshew groups of about 100 men representing the best material are being deported. According to existing tracks they are directed to detachments where no registration nor evidence of nationality can be applied. Probably the same thing happens in other Drilling Detachments in the URSS. The slightest reaction or resistance on the part of the Polish soldiers is rendered impossible owing to most severe punishments applied for expressing even the desire to join the Polish Army.

One should also state that in this area there is a great confusion and lack of consequence. There were some cases of the release of Polish citizens, without discerning their nationality, from the drilling battalions and of directing them to the Polish Army by the Soviet Military Authorities. In Swerdlovsk at the intervention of the Soviet registering officer (cpt. Kalaur) about 400 Polish citizens were released from the drilling battalion and then, after they had been formally accepted in the Polish Army by the Mixed Conscription Commission they were again incorporated in the drilling battalions. In that group about 90% were essential Poles. * * *

The MILITARY ATTACHE with the Polish Embassy in Kujbyshev, the 15.III.42

Some cases of punishment by the Soviet Courts of the Polish soldiers in the drilling battalions for their desire to join the Polish Forces:

1. The Court Martial in Glotowka (by Uljanowska) sentenced to death two Poles from the Lwow province, named Pukas and Leszczynski for an attempted escape from the 259 drilling battalion (students of the Military Preparation courses in Glotovka). The sentence has probably been effectuated, it had taken place in November or in December 1941.

2. The Court Martial in Syzran condemned for 10 years prison and 15 years of deprovation of rights a Pole from Silesia named ——— for an attempt to escape to the Polish Army from the No. 257 Military Prep. batt. in Syzran. The detachment has now been transported to Czelabinsk ——— has been shut in prison. This took place in December or in January.

3. In the Drilling battalion 757 in Bozanczuk near Kujbqshev the Court Martial issued sentences against several Polish citizens, condemning some of them to 8-10

years of prison and two of them to death. The names of some of them are ——— and a few others. It is not known what sentence applied to which of them. They were prosecuted for attempts of escaping and for expressing the desire to join the Polish Armed Forces. They all have been confined and their fate is unknown.

According to information, cases as those quoted above are frequent.

For the General ——— ———.

It is not excluded that out of the Labour battalions individuals or groups will be chosen and sent to the front or, that out of them will be organised (may be that this organisation has already taken place) Units of the Polish Red Army, the formation of which is claimed with such insistence by the Communist paper (published in Polish in Moscow and subventioned by the Soviet Government); "Glos Nardu" (Voice of the Nation) and by Wanda Wasilewska (Polish Communist Leader).

Appendix IX

1. The attached Bulletin No. 3, in French, was handed to me by the (G-2) of the Polish Army in the Middle East. He stated that he got it in Cairo, that it is put out by the Communists, but he does not know where, that it is anti-Polish. Bulletin No. 1, was against the Yugoslavs, and Bulletin No. 2, against the Greeks. No. 4 has not been published yet.

HIS.

Partial Translation

The recent rupture of relations existing between Poland and Russia is not an isolated event of discord existing between these two countries. At the discovery of the Polish graves outside Smolensk, and the offer made by the Nazis to the Red Cross to impartially investigate the graves, the common sense of the people was outraged. Their reaction was:

If the Nazis propose an investigation, that means that they have staged the scene and are convinced they can convince the Red Cross Committee. Unfortunately, the Polish Government, without even asking Moscow for an exp'anation did accept the offer of Dr. Goebbels. Dr. Goebbels, above everything else, was trying to split the Allies and sow the seeds of discord between them. General Sikorski, on this occasion, played right into their hands.

To permit the general public to form an opinion on the Polish attitude, we are obliged to go back and review the past 20 years of Poland's foreign policy.—(not translated).

The day that the British Government had the impudence to demand an investigation by the I. R. C. regarding the discovery of 10,000 Polish corpses, the C. G. in the M. E., Anders, already convinced, ordered his troops to hold a requiem mass for the Polish killed in Russia.

Russia answered these Polish provocations as they deserved. They showed that one cannot rupture with impunity the sacred spirit of the United Nations. The public opinion of the world upholds it.

To escape the consequence of a just anger amongst the British troops in the M. E. who hide neither their sympathy or their admiration for their Russian comrades, they tried to camouflage the injuries done to the Russians by relating in the English papers that the Polish Government had asked for an inquest to be made with the sole object of proving the lie to the Germans.

The authority of the Sikorski Government, even if it is recognized in London and Washington, is strongly contested in Poland itself.

For the last two years, the Polish Partisans have been helped, supplied and directed by the Russian High Command.

Hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, with their comrads-in-arms from the USSR, they are waging this terrible battle behind the enemy's lines. They are not interested in the political manoeuvers of General Sikorski, who is a rightful successor to the Pilsudski, Beck, Smigly-Rydz Company, who have brought so much misfortune on Poland.

Mr. Flood. I now show to the witness letter referred to by the gentleman from Illinois, now marked "Exhibit 10." Will you examine that, please, and is that the letter to which we are now referring?

Colonel Szymanski. Yes, sir.

Mr. Flood. We now offer that in evidence.

Chairman MADDEN. It is declared in evidence as exhibit 10.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Shall I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Chairman MADDEN. Proceed.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Colonel, I referred to the letter of May 29. I believe that is in here, too.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, sir. It is the covering letter for all nine appendixes which were marked "Exhibit 10–A."

Mr. SHEEHAN. The second from the last paragraph, Colonel, if you will just read that for the record, so you will know what I am talking about.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

A duplicate copy of this, less the photostatic and original copy, was put in the form of a report and sent through channels.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Colonel, was there a specific request that you had in your orders to make this report in this manner or was this according to Army regulations.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. It was neither specific nor Army regulations.

Mr. SHEEHAN. You just did it the way you wanted to?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. All right, that answers that question. In your report you mentioned a little while ago that you talked about Wendell Willkie. You were interpreter for him?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. There is a part in your report where you refer to a conversation with Mr. Willkie's secretary.

Mr. MITCHELL. I don't believe that part is in the record, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Everything in there is in the record, is it not?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir. That is the point.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Let's get that straightened out.

Mr. MITCHELL. We received quite a number of reports from the War Department. When we went over this for declassification purposes to strike out the names, we did not have the part that you are referring to now, present at that time.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May I see that? I will tell you whether he had it there or not.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I was not there.

Mr. MITCHELL. This is the entire matter we had present that day.

Mr. SHEEHAN. It is part of Colonel Szymanski's report there.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May 29, 1943? That letter was present. We had that letter. The letter of May 29.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, that one; but he is talking about the Willkie matter.

Mr. SHEEHAN. There was a report attached, the colonel's report, which was attached to these documents here, which referred to the political and military Russian situation.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let me say this for the record. May I ask Mr. Korth, is there any reason why this should not be offered in the record?

Mr. KORTH. I don't know, sir. I haven't had an opportunity to read that.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Have we had any indication from any one that they didn't want this to go in the record?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Take a recess of 5 minutes and let him read it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I suggest we take a recess. I see no reason why that should not go in the record.

Chairman MADDEN. Recess for 5 minutes.

(Brief recess.)

Chairman MADDEN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. MITCHELL. Congressman, this is exhibit 11.

Mr. FLOOD. I have just been handed by counsel for the committee what will be identified and marked for indentification as "Exhibit No. 11."

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 11" and filed for the record titled "Polish-Russian Relations.")

Mr. FLOOD. I now show the witness, Colonel Szymanski, exhibit No. 11 and ask him to identify this as to whether or not this is part of the so-called Szymanski report.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. It is now offered in evidence.

Chairman MADDEN. It is accepted in evidence.

(The document marked "Exhibit No. 11" follows:)

EXHIBIT 11

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ, CAIRO, EGYPT

WSM/ls
IG No. 3600
[Stamped:] Rec'd G-2 June 15, 1943.

Subject: "Polish-Russian Relations."
To: Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington, D. C.

1. A deferred copy of letter submitted by Lt. Colonel Henry I. Szymanski, covering 9 appendices pertaining to the "Katin Affair" is forwarded herewith.

WILLIAM S. MOORE,
Lt. Colonel, GSC, Military Attaché.

From M. A. Cairo, Egypt. REPort No. 4395. June 3, 1943.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
G-2 REPORT, POLAND

Subject: Polish-Russian Relations. I. G. No. 3850

Source and Degree of Reliability:

1. Study of official documents.
2. Conversations with officials of Polish Govt.
3. Conversations with rank & file of Polish Army.
4. Conversations with Polish civilian evacuees.

The report is organized as follows:

1. Basis of report.
2. Brief review of relations prior to Bolshevik invasion, Sept. 17, 1939.
3. Relations between invasion and Armistice, September 17, 1939–July 30, 1941.
4. Relations from Armistice to October 30, 1942.
5. Future Relations.

Basis of Report:

1. Study of official documents.
2. Conversations with officials of the Polish Government in the Middle East and England.
3. Conversations with the rank and file of the Polish Army in the Middle East and England (all former prisoners in Russia).
4. Conversations with hundreds of Polish civilian evacuees out of Russia—men, women, and children (all ages). These were sworn to silence by the Polish Government and Army authorities in order not to jeopardize the Polish-Russian relations. They were released from their oath in order to tell their stories. No other foreigner was accorded that privilege.

From: Liaison Officer to Polish Army. Date: November 22, 1942.

(November 23, 1942)

POLISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

1. Basis of report.
2. Brief review of relations prior to Bolshevik invasion, September 17, 1939.
3. Relations between invasion and Armistice, September 17, 1939–July 30, 1941.
4. Relations from Armistice to October 30, 1942.
5. Future Relations.

ENCLOSURES

1. Pictures taken by Lt. Col. Szymanski.
2. Case Histories taken by Lt. Col. Szymanski in Pahlevi and Teheran.
3. Copy of a letter written to an American communist by his brother, who spent 2 years in Russia as a deportee.
4. Copy of extract from Soviet memorandum on Polish Citizenship.
5. Translation of memorandum prepared in London for Lt. Col. Szymanski at behest of General Sikorski on Polish Citizenship of non-Polish Nationals.

POLISH-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

Relations Prior to Bolshevik Invasion (Sept. 17, 1939)

This chapter will be very brief because the subject matter is covered in various books, pamphlets, and reports. It does provide a background for an understanding of subsequent relations.

1. There existed between Poland and the Soviet Republic a pact of non-aggression dated July 25, 1932, which on May 5, 1934, was extended to December 31, 1945.

2. Despite the strong misgivings occasioned by the German-Soviet Pact of Aug. 23, 1939, a general impression of good will towards Poland prevailed on the part of the Soviets.

3. On Sept. 17, 1939, the Polish Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. was read a note in the *Kremlin* to the effect that: *a.* The Soviets regarded the Polish Government as disintegrated, and the Polish State as having, in fact, ceased to exist; *b.* That consequently all agreements between the two countries were rendered invalid; *c.* That Poland without leadership constituted a threat to the U. S. S. R.; *d.* That the Soviet Government could not view with indifference the fate of the Ukrainians and White Russians living on Polish territory; *e.* That, accordingly, the Soviet Government had ordered its troops to cross the Polish border for their protection; *f.* And that the Soviet Government proposed to extricate the Polish people from the unfortunate war into which they were dragged by their unwise leaders and enable them to live a peaceful life.

4. The entrance of Bolshevik troops came as a distinct surprise to the population, the civil, and the military authorities. From conversations, I gathered that the Bolshevik commanders had two sets of orders—one, a directive for peaceful entry as a supposed ally of the Poles, and the other, to be read when certain points were reached, of an entirely different purport.

5. The entry of the Bolshevik troops was actually an invasion.

Relations between the Invasion and the Armistice (Sept. 17, 1939–July 30, 1941)

1. The first impression which the Bolshevik invasion produced indicated that it might be limited to a military occupation. Business was allowed to be carried on, and employees in private and public undertakings were ordered to remain at their posts. There was no visible interference with religion.

2. However, there soon followed an emigration from Russia of Officers' families, civil administrators, commissars, and the O. G. P. U. (political police), and it soon became apparent what was in store for the occupied land.

3. There began a confiscation of land, all church property, raw materials, machinery, stocks of commodities, livestock, furniture, not only from factories and government buildings but private dwellings as well, railway rolling stock, farm produce; these were all exported to Russia. All bank and savings deposits over 300 Zlotys (about $60,000) were confiscated. In December 1939, the Bolsheviks withdrew the Zloty from circulation and made no provision for even a nominal exchange against the ruble. The people were thus stripped of everything.

4. All trade unions were abolished. Workers' wages remained low despite rising prices. The unemployment problem was solved by voluntary deportation to Russia. The peasants and small farmers were forced to join the "Kolhoz," a form of collective farming, where they soon learned that they had no liberty to exchange their product for industrial commodities.

5. Political persecutions were soon begun and directed against (1) all party leaders, except communists; (2) local educated people, and (3) well-to-do peasants (mostly soldiers who had fought against Bolsheviks in 1920 and were settled in Eastern Poland). The Russian language became the language of these provinces.

6. Early in 1940 began the wholesale deportation of Poles to Kazakstan, Turkestan, Siberia, etc. Their number is estimated as between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 men, women, and children. There is every indication that this mass deportation was not a haphazard affair. Quite the contrary—it appears that the plan was very carefully worked out, and its purpose was the extermination of the so-called intelligentsia of Eastern Poland. Those deported were officers and their families, all government officials and police, professional men, educators, prosecutors, judges, and all former soldiers (those who fought against the Bolsheviks in 1920) who were settled in Eastern Poland and had become prosperous peasants. Families were broken up and in many cases the husband shot. Very little time was given for preparation. One or two suitcases were all that was permitted to be taken. Fifteen minutes to an hour was the time allowed for packing. The travel was mostly in trucks or cattle cars and the journeys lasted up to 26 days without any sanitary conditions, means of exercise, facilities for sleep, purchase of food, etc.

7. Once the destination was reached in Siberia, Franz Joseph Island, Archangel, Mongol Provinces, or Malaria-infested Kazakstan, living conditions, and working conditions became intolerable. The destinations were forced labor camps, concentration camps, and prisons. Officers like Generals Anders, Boruta, Tokarzewski, Rakowski, etc., were either in solitary confinement or shared cells with Russian political prisoners. General Tokarzewski was in solitary confinement for 17 months, General Boruta was confined for seven months, and was tortured repeatedly by denial of his daily portion of bread and soup (containing no fat) and then given a sumptuous meal, only to be denied even water for 3 or 4 days.

8. The deportees were assigned work in coal and iron mines, on the laying of roads and railroads, on irrigation projects, in forests, on construction of buildings, on farms. No discrimination was shown between men and women. A woman had to cut and pile as much wood as a man, she had to carry 15 lbs. of bricks or mortar, she had to excavate 9½ cubic meters twice-shifted despite the fact that the normal excavation was 6 cubic meters. That was the task for the day. They were paid accordingly. The pay bought just enough bread to keep body and soul together. If anyone fell below the quota, he or she, was docked and consequently could not buy enough bread. Soup was thrown in, which, at times, had in it a few shreds of cabbage; meat, fat, vegetables, and fruit were not to be had.

9. Quarters were overcrowded, sleeping was on the floor or ground, there was either no heat or very little, and no sanitary conditions were provided. Rats had the play of all dwellings. The sick were not isolated and medicines were not available. Because of the lack of vitamines, scurvy, beriberi, and many other diseases were prevalent. Night blindness and loss of memory resulted from the same causes. The condition of the teeth of all Poles is very bad. This is also due to lack of vitamines. Pictures taken by me in Pahlevi indicate the privations that those people had to undergo in the land of the Soviets.

10. The children had no chance. It is estimated that 50% have already died from malnutrition. The other 50% will die unless evacuated to a land where American help can reach them. A visit to any of the hospitals in Teheran will testify to this statement. They are filled with children and adults who would be better off not to have survived the ordeal.

11. Women not accustomed to hard manual labor and consequently not able to earn enough for their daily bread had a choice of starving to death or submitting to the Bolshevik or Mongol supervisor. In one sense their condition was bettered—they had something to eat. When asked by me whether they worked hard, a reluctant answer of, "I wanted to live," would be given me. The Polish military medical authorities are taking blood tests to determine the number of venereals among women. The tests were not completed prior to my departure, but the results will be handed me.

12. The so-called intelligentsia—the professionals, the educators, the Government officials, etc., were not used to manual labor, and consequently not as able to take care of themselves as were the prosperous peasants. Hundreds of these have died. Stalin has succeeded admirably in the extermination of this class—the leaders of Poland. Overwork and undernourishment plus unsanitary living conditions have done the job of bullets.

13. The lot of the prosperous peasants, most of them former soldiers who fought against the Bolsheviks in 1920, was particularly hard. My contacts must have numbered close to a hundred. Everyone of these former soldiers that I spoke to was given the 3rd degree and repeatedly tortured by the N. K. W. D. (Gestapo). Most of them were given severe prison sentences on no other charge, except that they fought for their country against the Bolsheviks in 1920.

14. With a few exceptions, no charges were made against the deportees. There was no trial. Sentences were pronounced by the M. K. W. D. All were doomed.

Relations Between the Period July 30, 1941–Oct. 30, 1942

I. On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked Russia. On July 30, 1941, the Polish-Soviet agreement was concluded. The text is a follows:

"1. *The Government of the U. S. S. R. recognizes the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 as to territorial changes in Poland as having lost their validity.*—The Polish Government declares that Poland is not bound by any agreement with any third Power which is directed against the U. S. S. R.

2. Diplomatic relations will be restored between the two Governments upon the signing of this Agreement and an immediate exchange of Ambassadors will be arranged.

3. The two Governments mutually agree to render one another aid and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

4. The Government of the U. S. S. R. expresses its consent to the formation on the territory of the U. S. S. R. of a Polish army under a Commander appointed by the Polish Government in agreement with the Soviet Government, the Polish army on the territory of the U. S. S. R. being subordinated in an operational sense to the supreme command of the U. S. S. R. upon which the Polish army will be represented. All details as to command, organization and employment of the force will be settled in a subsequent agreement.

5. This Agreement will come into force immediately upon signature and without ratification."

"*Proctocol.—The Soviet Government grants an amnesty to all Polish citizens now detained on Soviet territory either as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds, as from the resumption of diplomatic relations.*"

After the signature of the Agreement, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, handed General Sikorski a note in the following terms:

"On the occasion of the signature of the Polish-Soviet Agreement of today's date, I desire to take the opportunity of informing you that in conformity with the provisions of the agreement of mutual assistance between the United Kingdom and Poland of August 25th, 1939, H's Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have entered into no undertaking towards the U. S. S. R. which affects the relations between that country and Poland. *I also desire to assure you that His Majesty's Government do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939.*"

General Sikorski handed Mr. Eden a reply in the following terms:

"The Polish Government take note of your Excellency's letter dated July 30, 1941, and desire to express sincere satisfaction at the statement that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom do not recognize any territorial changes which have been effected in Poland since August, 1939. This corresponds with the view of the Polish Government, which, as it has previously informed His Majesty's Government, has never recognized any territorial changes effected in Poland since the outbreak of the present war."

II. 1. The *Protocol* has a significant bearing upon the relations during this period. The term "*Polish Citizens*" in the "Protocol" has caused considerable friction in the relations and a great deal of misunderstanding. In my study of the official correspondence between Mr. Kot, Polish Ambassador in Russia, and the Soviet Government, I observed that to the Poles the term "Polish Citizens," implied all citizens of Poland as recognized in its constitution, regardless

of origin. That meant that the socalled minorities, the White Russians, Ukrainians and Jews living in Eastern Poland were citizens in the same sense as the people of strictly Polish origin. The Soviets, after about three months of the existence of the agreement, gave the term the interpretation that it referred only to the people of strictly Polish origin.

2. After the invasion of September 17, 1939, the Soviets had held a plebescite in occupied Poland. All the candidates proposed by the Soviets were elected. There were no other candidates. Eastern Poland was thus joined to the Soviet Republic. Soviet citizenship papers were issued to all inhabitants of the Soviet-occupied part of Poland. All became citizens of the Soviet Republic. All papers of identification of the deportees were taken away from them, and in their place were issued the Soviet citizenship papers. Reference to the date November 1, 1939, in subsequent paragraphs and in attached translations of Polish reports is in effect a reference to the plebescite and the issuance of citizenship papers.

In order to get help to the Polish citizens liberated by the agreement of July 30th, the Polish Ambassador made several proposals such as the appointment of Polish Consuls, the Polish Red Cross aid and the formation of committees to deal with the civilians. These the Soviets turned down. Finally, after a direct appeal of General Sikorski to Stalin in December 1941, the Soviets agreed to grant the Poles a loan and to the appointment of 20 delegates who would deal directly with the liberated Polish civilians. Of the 20 delegates, nine had diplomatic status. The delegates and their assistants, numbering around 100 in all, were sent to various localities in Russia. To them the liberated Polish citizens came for food, clothing, financial help, and instructions as to future action. As a means of future identification the delegates issued Polish passports to the citizens reporting to them.

3. At first the delegates encountered no difficulty in their activities. However, in April 1942, the Soviets began restricting the delegates as to the localities in which they could work. The Soviet Foreign Office further demanded from the Embassy that the delegates cease intervening and cease seeking information from the local authorities concerning the masses of Polish citizens still held in camps and prisons. The Soviet authorities began to make it impossible for the Polish embassy to render help to the Polish citizens of Jewish, White Russian or Ukrainian origin. These the Soviets assumed to be citizens of the U. S. S. R. by a unilateral declaration.

4. In June, 1942, the Soviets made difficulties for Polish couriers in their attempt to reach the Polish Embassy. About this time the Soviets began to arrest some of the assistants to the delegates. The charge was that these assistants were conducting propaganda against the Soviets.

5. At the end of June the Soviets arrested the Polish delegates to Vladivostok and Archangel despite their diplomatic passports. On July 10, they were released on protest of the Polish Ambassador. About July 15, all the delegates and their assistants were arrested, their papers, reports, and personal files confiscated.

6. On July 20, the NKWD (Gestapo) notified the Polish Minister that the work of the delegates must cease, on the charge that all the delegates and their assistants were carrying on espionage and propaganda against the Soviets.

7. The NKWD liquidated such Polish agencies as orphanages, homes for invalids, and kitchens where free meals were served. With the delegates under arrest and above agencies liquidated, the Polish civilian population in Russia was left to its own wits or starvation.

8. The attempt of the Polish Government to persuade the Soviets to facilitate the evacuation of 50,000 Polish children, whose lot was particularly difficult, was also fruitless.

9. The Polish officials and our Minister in Teheran, Mr. Dreyfus, told me that Stalin promised our President that 10,000 children (orphans) would be evacuated immediately. That was not done prior to my departure from England on October 29, 1942.

10. Nine of the delegates were released in August and came directly to Teheran where I contacted them. The rest of them remained in prison, charged but not tried.

11. For Mr. Kot, Deputy Prime Minister and former Polish Ambassador to Russia, I translated to Mr. Wendell Willkie in Teheran. In the translation was a message from General Sikorski to Mr. Willkie asking him that he intervene with Stalin on the following points:

a. Release of the delegates and the assistants.

b. Evacuation of the 10,000 orphans.

c. Evacuation of the 50,000 children.

12. In Scotland on October 22, 1942, General Sikorski informed me that he had just received a dispatch that 70 of the delegates were released and that the remaining 14 were held and will be tried on a charge of spreading anti-Bolshevik propaganda.

13. *a.* The Polish Ambassador, Mr. Kot, made repeated requests for the release from prison of Polish citizens. Promises were always made and not kept;

b. the Ambassador made repeated requests that the Soviets give him a list containing the names and the places of detention of Polish citizens. Again promises were made and not kept.

c. When finally Mr. Kot furnished the NKWD a list of some 4,500 of the more promised Poles and their places of detention, he was furnished replies pertaining to 1,500 of whom 1,000 were released, but the date and place of release were not given.

d. The Polish Embassy knows the location of some 65 camps and prisons where Poles are still detained.

e. In November, 1941, Molotov notified Kot that all Poles were released from detention, and yet the Soviet Foreign Office in January, February and March, 1942, notified Kot that Poles were still being released from detention.

f. When only few of the so-called minorities, all citizens, were permitted to join the Polish Army, the protests from Kot brought forth the answer from the NKWD that those were Soviet citizens and therefore not eligible for the Polish Army.

g. When civilians of the so-called minorities made application to the Polish Embassy for evacuation and were given passports due them as Polish citizens, the NKWD detained them at Tashkent, Yangi-Yul, and Ashkabad, the points of embarkation, to Iran.

FUTURE POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

1. Polish-Soviet relations are marked by differences which are in my humble opinion irreconcilable.

2. These differences are irreconcilable at present because (a) the Soviets did not carry out their end of the Polish-Soviet non-aggression pact; (b) the Soviets are not carrying out the provisions of the Polish-Soviet Agreement of July 30, 1941; (c) Stalin's promises to Sikorski and Roosevelt are not being kept; (d) there are still some 900,000 Polish citizens, deportees, in Russia, slowly being exterminated through overwork and undernourishment; (e) there are still some 50,000 Polish children slowly dying of starvation.

3. If the Soviets forsake their communistic and imperialistic aspirations, there is a good chance that peace may reign in the Eastern part of Poland.

4. The Polish Government and army officials are making a determined effort to reconcile the differences. The attitude of the Government is realistic.

5. Thousands of families broken up, deported, tortured and starved cannot so easily forget the immediate past—young men just out of Russia, young men six months out of Russia ask not for bread, but for rifles—willing to die, provided they can bag their toll of Nazis and then of Bolsheviks.

HENRY I. SZYMANSKI,
Lt. Colonel, Infantry,
Liaison Officer, to Polish Army.

Enclosure No. 1

Report on Polish-Russian Relations, Lt. Col. H. I. Szymanski, U. S. Army, Nov. 22, 1942

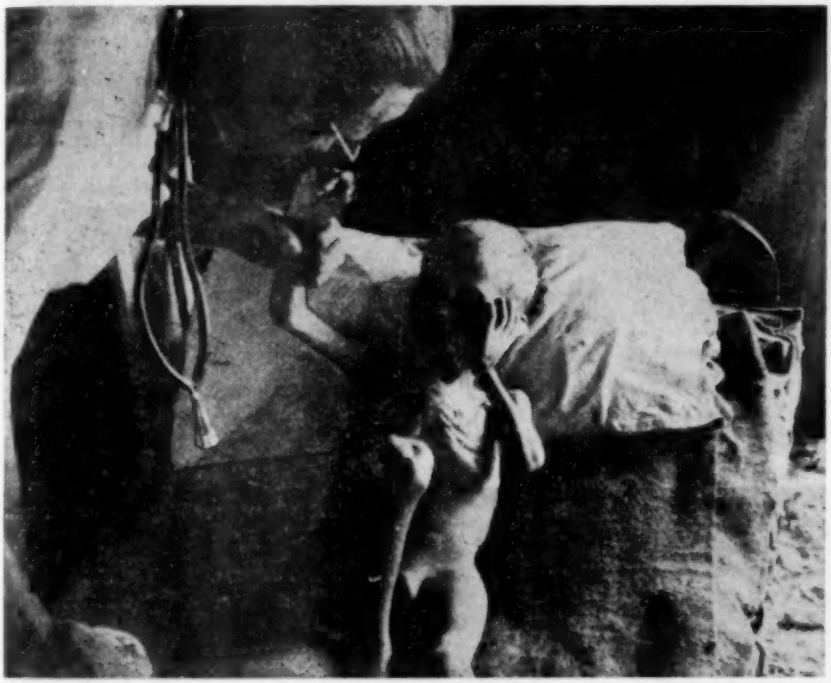

Photo by Lieutenant Colonel Szymanski, U. S. Army.

Six-year-old boy, Polish evacuee from Russia, August 1942.

(See par. 10 of Report on Polish-Russian Relations Between Sept. 17, 1939–July 30, 1941, p. 455)

Photo by Lieutenant Colonel Szymanski, U. S. Army.

Twelve-year-old boy, Polish evacuee from Russia, August 1942.

Photo by Lieutenant Colonel Szymanski, U. S. Army.

Ten-year-old girl, Polish evacuee from Russia, August 1942.

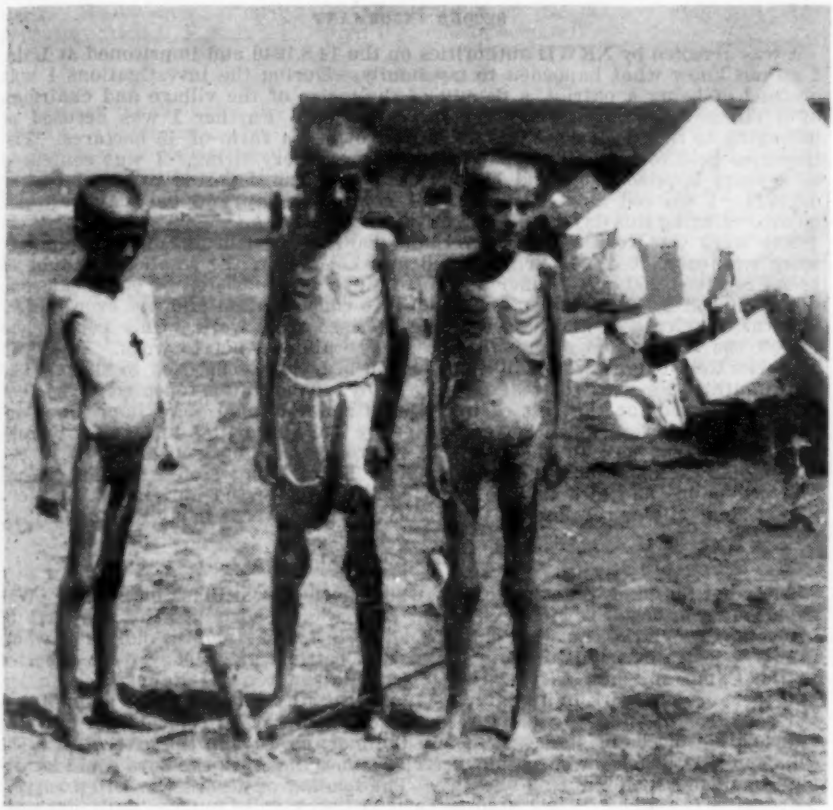

Photo by Lieutenant Colonel Szymanski, U. S. Army.

Three sisters, ages 7, 8, and 9, Polish evacuees from Russia, August 1942.

Enclosure No. 2

Report on Polish-Russian Relations, Lt. Col. H. I. Szymanski, U. S. Army, Nov. 22, 1942

Case Studies—Polish Evacuees in Teheran

FIRST INFORMANT

I was employed as a gamekeeper on an estate and owned a small farm, approx. 5 hectares. Upon the arrival of the Soviet authorities I was arrested, on the 14 December 1939, and emprisoned at Molodeczno. After 6 months there I was transferred to the prison at Orsza. In prison during inquiries I was accused of carrying out my duties too conscientiously, communicating with the Polish police authorities and officers belonging to the Polish Frontier Guard Corps, finally for hiding Polish Officers. During these inquiries I was subjected to very cruel treatment, I was beaten and forced to report about other Poles, false statements. I was sentenced to 8 years of labour in camp. I was deported to Kalyma. During the journey, I learned that my wife was deported to Swierdloskaja Oblast in February 1940. In the Labour Camp I had to work on the railway line. The work was very heavy. Food received after the quota of work was carried out: 700 gr. of bread and twice daily oat soup made with salted fish. No salary. I was ill and had a rupture, but had to work on. Living dwellings in barracks very dirty and full of lice. Very bad treatment and we very often were beaten. I was released when the Amnesty for Poles was in force on the 25.9.1941.

SECOND INFORMANT

I was arrested by NKWD authorities on the 14.8.1940 and imprisoned at Lida. I do not know what happened to my family. During the investigations I was accused of being a patriot, a deputy of the maire of the village and chairman of a village association and Cooperative Society. Further I was accused of belonging to the "rich class" as my father owned a farm of 45 hectares. The inquiries held for the larger part at night were very tiring. I was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment and Labour Camp. I was deported to Komi on the 5.3.1941. I worked as a carpenter, 14 hours per day and one day rest per month. During this day I had to work one or two hours.

The work was very heavy. Food very bad, in the morning, if the quota of work was completed, 675 gr. of bread and hot water, the smallest amount of bread received 250 gr. Dinner at 7 in the evening consisted of oat meal soup with salted fish. Illness was not taken into consideration and not even with a medical certificate of unfitness was one released from work. Only people who hadn't the strength to get up from bed were allowed not to work. Billets in barracks were overcrowded; in a one-person bed, three men used to sleep. The camp authorities used to treat us very badly. They often repeated to us that we were buried for the rest of our life. Criminals who were imprisoned together with us were much better treated by the authorities and could torture us and ill treat us. In the barracks where I was imprisoned was also the Lithuanian Minister of Finance Petrulis. Thieves had stolen all his clothes and belongings and although he reported this fact to the authorities no steps were taken. I was released by the Amnesty with 4 weeks delay on the 6.8.1941.

THIRD INFORMANT

After her husband was arrested she was deported from Pinsk on 20.4.41. Was deported from hospital with 5 children. She was in hospital after the birth of her youngest child. The other children 17, 14, 8, 3, and 2 months old. The whole family was transported to Semipalatynsk in cattle train. They were deported to the Camp of Semipalatynskaja Oblast, Bialagaczewskij Rejon, Bek-Kazjer, and there had to work in a quarry. Was released from work there as unfit, but her sons aged 17 and 14 were forced to work. The work consisted of carrying and loading blocks of stones from 7 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon. The salary was 11 kopek for one cubic meter of stones and both the boys could hardly load one cubic meter during one day. The loading of stones was often carried out during the night. They used to earn 11 kopek daily but the daily expenses for bread only wer of 5 roubles 25 kop. We had a separate lodging consisting of one room with a floor, a kitchen stove, one window 2 and half mtr. x 2 and a half mtr. The children were ill, malaria and scarlet fever. The local authorities of the quarry and the guards were severe but did not ill-treat the workers. Relations between Polish and Russian prisoners were good. After long efforts made by the deported they were released by the Soviet authorities on 27 October 1941 and received amnesty certificates. She left immediately : fterwards for Farabu, where she stayed 2 weeks, afterwards left for Dzambu', Teren Uziuk. There her youngest child died, her daughter was seriously ill and became deaf.

FOURTH INFORMANT

Lately lived and was employed at Grodno. After the Soviet occupation worked as builder. On the 9.9.1940 was arrested upon the denunciation of two prisoners who were in his charge in 1936. Was accused of carrying out loyally his duties and was not working for the Soviets. Was sentenced to 8 years Labour Camp. Transferred to the prison in Brzesc later to the camp at Workuta, where he had to work on the land. His family remained at Grodno and up to March 1941 he was in touch with them. Work in the camp very hard as the quotas of work claimed were extremely high. For instance: during the hay harvest he only carried out 70% of the work demanded and therefore received no salary. Food: 650 grammes of bread per day and soup made out of hot water and noodles with no fat at all. 17 September 1941 was released and in accordance with his wish was directed to join the Polish Army. Arrived to Uzbekistan where no Army units were being organized. Worked in a Kolchoz, sorting out cotton wool, received no pay for that, only 500 grammes of dry biscuit bread with no hot soup. After 13 weeks all Poles were transferred to Kirgiz Republic where they had no work but still received 400 grammes of flour

daily. He became seriously ill—inflammation of the kidneys and up to his departure from U. S. S. R. i. e. March 1942 was in hospital.

FIFTH INFORMANT

We were taken during the night and had only one hour to pack up and prepare to leave. Upon our arrival we were transferred to a farm where we were employed on work consisting of making fuel bricks out of cows manure. As a result of this work we all got skin disease. No medicaments were available. Living conditions and hygenic ones nonexistent, very dirty lodgings full of insects. In the barracks half of the premises were occupied by cattle. Pay for three months—work of three women: 90 roubles. The authorities robbed us or made mistakes in the accounts. Our only means of living was the exchange of our private belongings for food. Later we had to work on the farm. My daughter had to lead oxes during the ploughing. One day she was wounded by an ox and had one rib broken but had to work on. During the winter food very scarce and bad. During the period 1st January 1941 and May 1941 twelve people out of the 42 died. No heating nor light in the barracks in which we were lodged.

SIXTH INFORMANT

Arrested on 20.7.1940 for selling his own corn and under accusation of selling it at too high prices. Sentenced to 5 years labour camp. Inquiries held at prison at Lunowce during three months, afterwards transferred to prison at Charkowica 27 March 1941. Later transferred to the camp in Kirowska Oblast. Work under extremely hard conditions 14 hours daily. Food in full quotas of work completed: 700 grammes of bread twice daily, soup made of oatmeal and salted fish. Living and hygienic conditions very bad. Dirt and insects, no soap. The camp authorities treated us worse than dogs. They considered us buried for life and death sentenced. Russian criminals imprisoned together with us used to ill-treat us, beat us, and rob us. The authorities ignored this. I was released on the 28.8.1941.

SEVENTH INFORMANT

Was arrested there by the NKVD on the 10.2.1940 together with his family, a wife, and four children. Deported to the Gorkowskaja, Oblast. We were given half an hour to leave. We were taken to the station, put into goods vans without heating. The temperature was about 25 degrees below freezing point. The journey lasted a fortnight. On the way we were given soup every second or third day. We did not get any water at all. There were 45 people in the wagon. We were not allowed to get out at all. Upon our arrival we were taken into the tajga to work. The work lasted 12 hours daily and was compulsory, though none of us had been tried and there had been no sentence pronounced. The daily pay amounted to 2 or 3 roubles, which were paid irregularly. The food for the family cost from 20 to 30 roubles daily—one kilo of meat 16 roubles. To feed the family we sold our belongings. Illnesses: malaria and cynga. There were no medicaments. In a room of about 90 cubic metres 28 persons lived. The room was dirty and infected by insects. There was very little soap and no disinfectants whatsoever. The authorities treated us very badly. They had no understanding of our needs. We were told repeatedly "You will be buried here under this tree." We were released in August 1941.

EIGHTH INFORMANT

Was arrested there with family, wife and three children. Deported to the Archangels-kaja Oblast-Kotlas on the 10 February 1940. The journey in unheated and locked goods vans lasted 17 days. During the journey we got soup twice. We were taken to a forest farm for forced labour. There was no trial whatsoever and no sentence pronounced. The work lasted from 12 to 14 hours per day and the pay for a 100% quota 2 to 3 roubles. The upkeep of the family cost 20 roubles a day. We sold our belongings not to die of hunger. We lived in overcrowded huts. Dirt and insects. We were given soap once during the whole year. We received then 50 grammes per person. Amongst the deportees many children and elder people died. Diseases: all suffered of swelling and cynga. Upon arrival to Teheran the results of the swelling were such that I had to have my leg amputated above the knee. During my stay in the forest three in my family died: my two-year-old son, my sister and my mother. The authori-

ties ruthless and very strict. After the amnesty there did not want to release us, and I escaped with my family in December 1941.

NINTH INFORMANT

Went to Lwow with her children when the war broke out, where she was employed as a clerk of the Administration of the State Forests until the 13 April 1940. During that night came three NKWD men, one Militia man and one soldier. After search made in the flat she was given one hour to pack up, was deported with two children 7 and 10 years of age and her mother 72 years old and ill. Deported in a goods van with 27 people, taken to Semipalatynsk. Arrived there 30 April, 1940, and taken to a brick factory for forced labour. She worked alone for the three members of her family—two children and old mother—the work consisted in making bricks and the quota required 1500 bricks, which work over 12 hours. The weight of the stencil and bricks was 20 kilos. After a month of work she got inflamation of tendons. In spite of this she was not allowed to leave work and was told "That does not matter, you will get used to it." When the frosts came, she worked at sawing and cutting wood. The quota was 4 cubic metres per day. The people were forced to do the job in frosts of 43 degrees the freezing point, although according to the law it is not allowed to make the workers work when the temperature reaches —40°. Women Soviet citizens did not go out to work. The pay was 5 roubles to 5 and-half for full quota. Food: the quota for bread was 600 grammes for Luszczynska and 300 grammes each for the children and mother. In 1941 this quota was reduced 500 grammes and 250, respectively. The local factory authorities were brutal and inhuman. They refused a doctor for the ill mother, they did not take into account her lack of strength when carrying burdens etc. Released in the end of August 1941, then was employed in the Polish Delegation.

[Translation]

Enclosure No. 3

Report on Polish-Russian Relations, Lt. Col. H. I. Szymanski, U. S. Army, November 22, 1942

TEHERAN, *Sept. 4, 1942.*

DEAR BROTHER: Several years have passed since we parted and it is a long time that I haven't had any news from you. I wish to inform you now about the fate of our family and your father and mother-in-law.

Dearest brother, the war which commenced in 1939 has brought about the tragic lot of our fellow countrymen. In September 1939, our area was invaded by the Soviet Army, which introduced many changes in the economic and political system. They created revolutionary committees which were joined by the greatest criminals released from prisons, and by the scum of the minorities, such as the Pelechs from Peltew at Romaniszynow and Bedryjow, and the Olenszuks at Krzewice, and these people were at the head of the administrative and economic affairs. They began their activity by dividing the land of squires and peasants who still had sown and reaped in 1939. After November 1, 1939, they would not even listen when we prayed them to let us stay in our homes. On November 5th, a committee composed, among others, of Ukrainians arrived and within 15 minutes we were turned out on the street. We went to Gliniany; we were received there and stayed for 10 days. By this time, everything was destroyed and robbed so that there wasn't anything to return to. The interior of Jan Haraz's house was entirely demolished, so were the houses of other people. In the month of January 1940, the pacification began. The N. K. W. D. together with the militia fell upon our homes and we were beaten so that we fainted in their hands. For fear of them we left our houses with our wives and children we escaped to Lwow. On February 10, 1940, a date we shall always remember they came one night in sledges, when the frost was severe, and took our families as they were, barefooted and naked, while the men were not at home. Whoever learned that the families had been removed endeavored to join them, but some did not succeed, among them, brother Janek, Romek, and many others. Dear Brother, from here on started our pilgrimage. We were carried off and our travel lasted four weeks; what food we had taken along from home was consumed during the first days, and we cried, freezing in the locked cars; the windows were blocked up, so were the doors. They placed 70 persons in one car

Even water was denied to us during two or three days at a time. We began to throw out dead bodies on the way to Siberia. Not a single child arrived at destination; my three children died, their bodies were placed on the snow beside the car and the train moved on; that was their funeral. Many people became insane during this travel and of the lot of about 3,000 persons about 8% died or went mad.

Finally we arrived at destination in the district of Irkutsk, region of Nizhni Vdinski, from there they carried us in trucks for 36 hours and brought us to a forest where we were placed in barracks, several families together, so that there was no space whatsoever where one could lie down. The place was full of bugs and lice and after three days we were sent to work. A workman received 700 grams of bread and his family 300 grams and water. At the beginning of our work the frost reached 50 degrees, but they paid no attention to our bad clothing and foot gear, and after two weeks the number of members of our colony began to reduce. Aniela Gorajowna died, all 5 Guz girls, Pasternak, Gron, Wojtko's wife, Feret, Uncle Kot, three members of the Glodek family and many others.

We lived at that place over a year and a half in dreadful misery. We ate nettles, grass and even resin. Meanwhile the families of 38 of us were taken away and during several months we had no news whatsoever about them.

Finally the day came when we were given documents stating that we were Polish citizens; this made us very happy and some of joined our families. From then on we began to look for a better place. We travelled for about 6 weeks toward the south and arrived together with others in Tashkent. This travel was a calvary for thousands of our countrymen. My dear brother, I am unable to describe this travel, —history will tell about places and rivers, as for instance the Amudaria, and about the tragedy and death of Poles.

In 1942, I placed the entire family and their neighbors on the collective farm, Novy Put, in the region of Novotrotz, district of Djambul, where we dragged on our life in starvation, where we received for our work 300 grams of flour daily, while in other collective and Soviet farms nothing at all was given, and where the hot climate and hunger were the cause of very high mortality. When the news reached us that a Polish army was being created, we reported for enlistment in the army. Dear brother, I was very sorry to part with the family in such conditions, leaving them so naked and bare-footed, that I was compelled to give my last shirt, a pair of underwear and an old worn suit to my aged father and mother.

In 1942, in March, I enlisted in the Polish army as a chauffeur, an automobile driver, so I am now working in the army. A few days ago I received the news that my family, that is, my wife and my daughter, are still in Russia in a hospital; only sister-in-law Fela is already in Persia, and brother Paul with his son are in the army, also on the Persian side.

A description of all details of what was going on with our Polish people in Soviet Russia, would not have room enough to be written on the roof of your house which you built in the colony and the space of which was little less than 20 square meters; about the camps and examinations under the threat of revolvers pressed against the temples at nightly hours, several times in succession, and always the same question; about cells in which X persons were placed of the majority of whom nothing is known. Dear brother, while working together with the Uzbeck people, I learned that they were all waiting for liberation, that almost every other family had someone of its members in a camp or prison, this amounted to a total number of about 40 millions in 1941.

I wish to add that after a stay in 2–3 months, all Polish followers of Marx definitely declared before their authorities that they preferred imprisonment in Poland to liberty in the Soviet country. The life of an unqualified workman in that country was such that I do not know if one could find another country where a workman would work thus for nothing, go around naked, all tattered, and get such food that bread was luxury for a collective farm workman. Training and propaganda was afforded by Russia herself, so that all followers of this idea have been cured once and for all and now they are the most active adversaries of the idea in which they had strongly believed before coming to this country. At the present time the Polish people are being evacuated and every effort is made to get out as many as possible, because the N. K. W. D. is watching this matter closely so as not to let a single soul get out from there. Some of the sarriving Poles look like walking ghosts. Dear brother, in conclusion of my letter I want to ask you not to think that I am exaggerating the above described facts; this is only a part of what I have gone through myself, and many other tragic

incidents could be described in addition. Having received your address, I want to lay before you my pains and to inform you of my experiences under that regime.

Hearty greetings and kisses for you, your wife, and your children,

Your affectionate brother,

——— ———.

My address: Command of Evacuation Base, Teheran, Post Office.

Enclosure No. 4

Report on Polish-Russian Relations, Lt. Col. H. I. Szymanski, U. S. Army, Nov. 22, 1942—I. G. No. 3850

EXTRACT OF THE MEMORANDUM OF THE PEOPLES' COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS DATED DECEMBER 1ST, 1941

All citizens of the western Ukranian and White Russian districts of the S. R. R., who on November 1st, 1939, had been in these districts acquired the U. S. S. R. citizenship in accordance with the U. S. S. R. citizenship Law of August 19th, 1939.

The readiness of the Soviet Government to consider as Polish citizens these persons of Polish nationality who had lived on these territories until November 1st, 1939, is a proof of the good will and compromising attitude of the Soviet Government, but in no way can this constitute any basis for consideration as Polish citizens other nationalities, in particular, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Jewish as, the frontier question between the U. S. S. R. and Poland has not been settled and will be a subject of discussion in the nearest future.

Enclosure No. 5

Report on Polish-Russian Relations, Lt. Col. H. I. Szymanski, U. S. Army, Nov. 22, 1942—I. G. No. 3850

POLISH CITIZENSHIP OF NON-POLISH NATIONALS

The Polish-Soviet Treaty of July 30, 1941, provided amnesty for war prisoners as well as for political prisoners and referred to all detained Polish citizens without making any differentiation among Polish citizens as far as nationality, religion, or race were concerned. Nor did the order issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of U. S. S. R. on August 12, 1941, granting amnesty to Polish citizens who were voluntary or forcedly deported to or detained in the territory of the U. S. S. R., provide any discrimination among Polish citizens of various nationalities.

In accordance with this decision, a certain number of Polish citizens, among them some of Ukrainian, White-Russian, and Jewish nationality, were released from forced labor camps and prisons in the course of the first months following the signing of the treaty, so that during the initial phase of the organization of the Polish Army an appreciable percent of Polish citizens of Jewish, Ukranian, and White-Russian nationality enlisted as volunteers in Polish units.

The first case of discrimination applied to Polish citizens of non-Polish nationality by Soviet authorities occurred in the Kazakhstan Republic in the month of October. According to information received by the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev the Military Commissar of this Republic, General Shcherbakov, issued an order in Alma-Ata directing that all Polish citizens who were deported by Soviet authorities from occupied Polish territories, and who according to documents issued to them by these authorities from Ukrainian, White-Russian, or Jewish nationals, be sent to the Red Army if their age and physical conditions met requirements.

The Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev reacted to the above order by a note dated 10 November 1941, stating that it was inconsistent with the Polish-Soviet treaty of July 30, 1941, or with the Polish-Soviet Military agreement of August 14, 1941, demanding at the same time that every Polish citizen capable of carrying arms be guaranteed the right of enlisting in the Polish Army in the U. S. S. R.

In their reply of December 1, 1941, to the above note the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs stated that they disagreed with the viewpoint of the Polish Embassy. According to this viewpoint the calling to the Red Army of Soviet citizens who were Ukrainians, White-Russians, and Jews and had come from the territories of Western Ukraine and Western White-Russia was inconsistent with the treaty of July 30, 1941, or the agreement of August 14, 1941. The understand-

ing of the Soviet authorities was that the text of either agreement afforded no basis on which the viewpoint explained in the Embassy's note could be founded. Further, the Soviet note stated that according to the order of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. dated 29 November 1939, all citizens of the western regions of the Ukranian and White-Russian S. S. R. who remained in these regions on November 1–2, 1939, had acquired U. S. S. R. citizenship under the provisions of the law on U. S. S. R. citizenship, dated August 19, 1938. "The willingness of the Soviet Government to recognize as Polish citizens such Polish nationals who until 1–2 November 1939, had lived in the above-mentioned areas gives evidence to the good will and complaisance of the Soviet Government, but in no way can it serve as a basis for other nationals, in particular of Ukrainians, White-Russians, and Jews, to be analogically recognized as Polish citizens, because the question of the frontiers between the U. S. S. R. and Poland has not been solved as yet and is subject to future revision."

In a reply dated 9 December, 1942, to the afore-mentioned Soviet note, the Embassy stated: (1) "That Polish legislation was based on the principle of equality of all citizens before law without regard to their nationality or race"; the Embassy of the Polish Republic knows of no prescriptions of Soviet law introducing or approving such discrimination. "None of the provisions of the treaty of July 30, 1942, or of the military agreement of August 14, 1942, concerning Polish citizens (amnesty, military service) make any reference to nationality or race, therefore they relate to all Polish citizens without any exceptions." (2) The fact of possessing Polish citizenship by a given person is based on Polish law, in particular on the law on Polish citizenship dated January 20, 1920. For this reason and in view of the considerations elucidated above, "the Embassy cannot take notice of the statement that among the persons who resided on 1–2 November 1939 in the area of the Polish Republic, temporarily occupied by Soviet armed forces, only individuals of Polish nationality will be be recognized as Polish citizens by the Soviet Government. (3) The U. S. S. R. law on citizenship of August 19, 1938, cannot be applied to Polish citizens because "its application in the territory of the Polish Republic which was occupied by the Soviet Union from the latter part of September 1939, until June or July 1941, is contrary to the resolutions of the IV Hague convention of 1907." In conclusion the Polish Embassy stated that the Embassy does not connect citizenship with the question of the Polish-Soviet frontier. Soviet authorities, on the other hand, set forth contradicting theses in stating that they do not recognize as Polish citizens persons of Ukrainian, White-Russian, and Jewish nationality who possessed Polish citizenship, because the question of the frontier between the U. S. S. R. and Poland was not decided and was to be revised in the future." Maintaining their attitude as stated in (1) to (3) above, the Embassy called attention to the fact that the Soviet viewpoint constituted a unilateral solution by the Soviet Union of a matter which, according to the statement of the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Asairs, is to be revised in the future.

In reply to the above note of the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs sent a note dated January 5, 1942, stating that they did not see any ground for changing their attitude explained in their note of December 1, 1941. As regards the reference made by the Polish Embassy to the Hague Convention, the Peoples' Commissariat is of the opinion that the provision of the IV Hague convention refers to occupation of enemy territory while the term "occupation" with regard to Western Ukraine and White-Russia had no foundation whatsoever either from a political or from an international viewpoint, because "the entry of Soviet troops in Western Ukraine and Western White-Russia in the fall of 1939, was not an occupation and the annexation of the said areas to the U. S. S. R. was a result of the freely expressed will of the population of these areas."

In connection with the above-described attitude of the Soviet government, Polish citizens of Ukrainian, White-Russian, and Jewish nationality, and also of other nationalities or origin, as, for instance, Tartars and Lithuanians, are not regarded by the Soviet government as Polish citizens.

The questioning by the Soviet authorities of Polish citizenship rights held by Ukrainians, Jews, and White-Russians, was not limited to a theoretical legal dispute but was followed by practical consequences of the greatest importance to those concerned. Soviet authorities did not let them join the Polish Army and, in addition, they were deprived of the legal help and assistance of Polish authorities. The Embassy's intervention concerning the release of Polish citizens whose confinement in prisons and forced labor camps continued in spite of proclaimed amnesty, met with disapproval as far as non-Polish nationals (mostly

Jews) were concerned. It has happened that some individuals who, being Polish citizens, had approached delegates of the Polish Embassy were rearrested. The Soviet authorities held these persons responsible for violating Soviet laws which prohibit, under threat of severe punishment, any communication of Soviet citizens with agencies of foreign countries. Finally, of a most vital importance to Polish citizens of Jewish nationality possessing families in Palestine, the United States, and Great Britain, was the matter of departure which was made impossible due to refusal of exit visas by Soviet authorities, although frequently the applicants had already complied with all passport and other formalities. In many cases, Polish foreign passports with British, Palestine, and Iranian visas were simply taken away from persons applying for U. S. S. R. exit vias.

The last paragraph of the afore-mentioned note of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs dated December 1, 1941, reads as follows: "As far as the reference made by the Polish Embassy to General Szczerbakov's order issued at Alma-Ata is concerned, information possessed by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs indicates that no order has been issued calling the afore-mentioned citizens (i. e. Ukrainian, White-Russian and Jewish nationals) to the ranks of the Red Army; the order issued concerned their draft for labor in the rear; this also applied to other Soviet citizens of the U. S. S. R.

According to information in the possession of the Polish Government, Polish citizens called to perform labor in the rear, as stated in the above-mentioned note, were placed in so-called "special construction battalions." During the spring months of 1941, a conscription of 3 classes, 1917, 1918, and 1919 for the Red Army was carried out by the Soviet authorities in occupied Polish territory. The recruits were deported to remote areas of the U. S. S. R. Basing the calculation on the general number of the population of the Soviet-occupied Polish territory, it is assumed that the number of recruits amounted to about 150,000 men. In the months of August and September, 1941, on the strength of an order issued by Soviet authorities, a part of Polish citizens recruited from Polish territories were released from the ranks of the Red Army and placed in the above-mentioned construction battalions.

On August 16, 1941, the Commander of Polish Armed Forces in the U. S. S. R., General Anders, approached the representative of the Red Army's High Command, Major General Panfilov, requesting that Polish citizens who were taken to the Soviet Army be turned over to the Polish Army. On August 19, General Panfilov informed General Anders that "desiring to satisfy the Polish Command, the Red Army Headquarters comply with the request of the Polish Command regarding the voluntary release to the Polish Army of Poles who are now in Red Army units." (Protocol No. 2.)

However, it was proved by a number of letters received by the Embassy, that the transfer of Polish citizens from the Red Army and from special construction battalions had not been carried out in practice; moreover, repressive measures were applied to soldiers who, knowing that a Polish Army was being organized in the U. S. S. R., had submitted applications for their transfer to the Polish Army.

Only a few individuals from the 1917, 1918, and 1919 conscription classes succeeded in getting over to the Polish Army, while the note of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs dated December 1, 1941, entirely confirmed the fact that Polish citizens of Ukrainian, White-Russians and Jewish nationality were still detained in special construction battalions; this obviously had an unfavorable effect on the numerical strength of the Polish Army in the U. S. S. R.

This matter has not been satisfactorily settled, notwithstanding repeated, written, and oral interventions of the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev (dated April 16, and May 4) and of the Polish military authorities (on January 21, February 28, and April 13), although the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in their note of May 14, reiterated that only Soviet citizens were called to the Red Army and to special construction battalions.

In their desire to force upon the Polish Government their viewpoints concerning the citizenship question of persons forcedly deported to the U. S. S. R from areas of the Polish Republic, the Soviet Government in addition tend toward restricting the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev in their right to issue passports to Polish citizens, a sovereign right of any country. This tendency finds expression in the note of the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs dated June 9, to the Polish Embassy. In this note the Peoples' Commissariat states that they "think it imperative" that lists of individuals to whom the Embassy wishes to issue Polish passports be sent to the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and the latter, when returning the lists, will inform the Embassy "of all

objections made by competent Soviet Agencies to the issuance of Polish passports to any of the persons included in the lists". The Soviet note adds that "all persons included in the above-mentioned lists with regard to whom no objections are set forth by competent Soviet agencies shall, upon exhibition by them of Polish passports, be given certificates entitling foreigners to sojourn in the U. S. S. R. Moreover, the above-mentioned Soviet note demands that lists of individuals to whom Polish passports had been issued by the Polish Embassy at an earlier date, be also submitted to the Soviet authorities.

These lists, according to Soviet wishes, were to include the following information on every person listed: first and last names, year of birth, nationality, religion, present place of residence, citizenship claimed and places of residence prior to November 1939, whether amnestied by Soviet authorities, when and where arrested and deported, if not a permanent resident of Western Ukraine or Western White-Russia circumstances of arrival to Soviet territory, nationality of parents, and present place of their residence.

In reply to the above note, the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev in the name of the Polish Government, stated in their note of June 24, that "in conformity with fundamental principles of international law, the Polish Government declares that decisions on matters of Polish citizenship were made by Polish authorities within their own competence, and these authorities do not consider it possible that the citizenship of Polish citizens who had lived in areas of the Polish Republic and in the years 1939–1942, had arrived in the U. S. S. R., (not of their own will, as it is known), should be decided upon by Soviet authorities by verification of lists of Polish citizens requested from the Embassy. The note explains further that the issuance of passports to Polish citizens by the Embassy and their Delegates, is carried out on the basis of existing Polish laws and regulations. Under the constitution of the Polish Republic and Polish law, nationality, religion or race, and place of residence within the boundary of the State have no influence on the citizenship of a given person. In its last paragraph the Polish note pointed out that the note of the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, dated June 9, was intended to enforce a procedure of issuing passports not practiced by sovereign countries and therefore the Polish Government did not see any possibility for a meritorious discussion of the matter on the basis of the suggested procedure.

The Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in their reply of July 9, did not discuss the arguments of the Polish Embassy's note of June 24, and restricted themselves to communicating that they still insisted on the acceptance by the Poles of the procedure of issuing Polish passports as proposed by the Soviet Government.

The above-mentioned documents and facts indisputably establish on the one hand the Soviet's tendency toward restricting, contrary to international law, the Polish State's sovereign rights, and on the other, their tendency to count Polish citizens of non-Polish nationality as citizens of the U. S. S. R., which is inconsistent with international law.

LONDON, 24, *October, 1942.*

POLITICO-MILITARY RUSSIAN SITUATION

Basis of report:

1. Conversation with Polish Army Leaders in Iran and England.
2. Conversation with Czech Army Leaders in Palestine and England.
3. Conversation with British War Office, London.
4. Conversation with American War Correspondents recently returned from Russia, in Iran.

It is generally agreed among the Czechs, Poles, and the British War Office that the Soviets had available at the start of war around 21,000,000 men for the armed services.

The Polish and Czech sources agree that the Russian casualties amounted to around 7,000,000 to November 1, 1942.

The same sources agree that the Russians now have mobilized between 13 and 15 million men.

The British War Office agrees with the above figures because its information is from the same sources.

Of the 7,000,000 Russian casualties 3 million are dead or wounded (nonreturnable) and 4 million in German prisons.

Of the 4 million prisoners 2,600,000 are reported to have died while in prison. This figure the Poles confirm by quoting the Russian ambassador to Poland who said that there are no Russians in German prison camps, and by an answer the German labor minister made in Nuremberg last February at a labor convention, when asked "How many Russian prisoners are available for work?" His answer was that of the 4,000,000 some 2,600,000 are dead, 600,000 unfit for work and 800,000 available. The statement of the Russian ambassador to Poland was repeated (this from a British source) by the wife of the Russian ambassador to Great Britain when she was asked by the British to head a Red Cross drive for the relief of Russian prisoners in German camps.

Conditions in Russia are so bad that it is estimated that 20 to 40 million will die from starvation in the coming year, but the army and the necessary workers will be fed.

Russian political prisoners who shared cells with high-ranking Polish officers have stated that there are some 15 to 20 million such political prisoners incarcerated.

Losses, both military and civilian, are not taken into the considerations of Stalin's communistic and imperialistic policy.

The Soviet Army is not broken and will not be broken despite loss of territory.

No source of information, be it Polish, British, or Czech, can tell or even guess the strength of the Soviets on any front. I doubt if the Bolsheviks themselves know.

No source of information, be it Polish, British, or Czech, can tell or even guess what reserves of supplies and equipment the Soviets have on hand, and yet in August they were moving fully equipped antitank units across the Caspian Sea from Krasnovadsk to Baku.

The Russians fight because:

a. in front the Germans take no prisoners
b. line of NKWD commissars permit no desertions
c. starvation awaits the deserter
d. the front line is well fed
e. a degree of patriotism has permeated the army.

The Communists are not fighting for democracy or christianity because neither one of these institutions exist in the Soviets.

They are fighting to preserve the regime.

When a month ago the commissar, a part of every command, was removed, it meant one of two things:

(1) the regime has weakened and the army been strengthened
(2) or the communist party has taken the army into its fold, and thus quieted Russia's most talked of leader—Timoshenko.

The Soviets themselves cannot defeat the Nazis.

The Soviets and the British cannot defeat the Nazis.

Our forces, our equipment, our supplies, our food will defeat the Nazis. We must never lose sight of that certainty.

Our food and our supplies will finally rehabilitate Russia and all of Europe. We must never lose sight of that post-war task.

In view of the above premises and statements it is fair to ask two questions—

a. What are the Soviets' communistic imperialistic aspirations?

b. What consideration should be given the Soivets at the peace table?

Question *a.* will be treated briefly from two aspects: (*1*) Communism within Russia, and (*2*) Communistic imperialism.

(*1*) *Communism within Russia in terms of President Roosevelt's "four freedoms"*

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

The Press throughout the Soviet Union is controlled by the government. Controversial subjects do not appear in the Press. It is intended to be an organ of propaganda rather than of information. Only news items favorable to the government are printed. The two newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIA have large circulations in the cities and reach all culture clubs outside. Local newspapers, restricted to localities, devote most of the space to criticism of local labor output.

The tight censorship and control of the Press leaves the citizens in the dark concerning foreign news of any nature. As a result, the young people with no basis of comparison, assume the Soviet standard of living to be ideal. The Soviet citizen attends all meetings and applauds the speakers, but he will not discuss politics for fear of informers. Instead, he discusses his output of work.

The people pretend to take a very active part in public life. They choose members of the local council and elect the chairman of their local meetings. However, in the general elections they have no choice of candidate and the resolutions and doctrines preached are the same at all gatherings and dictated by the NKWD (O. G. P. U.) and the Communist Party. Members of the party control the non-Communist members occupying equal or higher positions. It is extremely difficult to get a membership in the Party. Two-percent of the people belong to the Communist Party which according to the constitution shares in the government. There is no other party, and therefore, no real freedom of representatives.

FREEDOM OF EVERY PERSON TO WORSHIP GOD IN HIS OWN WAY

In towns and farms anti-religious organizations are active. Even the Polish Army in Russia was subject to anti-religious agitation. Immediately after the signing of the Soviet-Anglo-American Lend Lease Pact the Soviets stopped all talks of religious freedom. Polish Military Chaplains were prohibited from leaving the camps even for the purpose of conducting services for the families of soldiers. There are some 150 Polish Priests in Russian prisons or concentration camps. Articles and pictures showing religious services in the Soviet Union which appear in American magazines were propaganda.

Bishop Gawlina (Polish Army Chaplain) on a visit to Baku, Moscow, Kuibyshev, Tashkent, Samarkan and Ashkabad saw but one church open for services. Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Russian Orthodox all shared alike. The few churches opened for services were taxed out of existence in very short time. Soldiers of the Soviet Army or their mothers approached Polish Chaplains (mostly at night) and begged for religious medals and pictures to take along to the front—Religious freedom does not exist.

FREEDOM FROM WANT

It is expected that fully 20,000,000 Russians will die of hunger this winter and coming spring. The plight of the Polish evacuees indicates the conditions existing in Russia. This, of course, will be due mostly to the German occupation of territories that produced 60% of the food products. Part of it is due to the dislocation of transport and to poor organizing ability.

But the "want" existed before the war. Government control of industry brought about lower wages to cut cost, thus lowering the purchasing power because not all produced equally but all suffered. Black bread, a cereal and beans with practically no fat constitute the workers daily diet. Clothing is very scant, shoes not available and for housing, but one room is given to even large families.

FREEDOM FROM TERRORISM

The entire U. S. S. R. lives under a constant threat of prison, concentration camp and deportation. Nearly every family mourns a member who is either imprisoned, or had died in some prison or camp. The threat becomes greater because to inform is considered the highest virture of a citizen. The system of spying and punishment without trial is so general that a victim puts up no defense. With the fatalism of the East, he simply accepts the enevitable. The older generation still remembers the past, but appreciate the tragedy of its position and keeps quiet for fear of spies and informers and the consequent jails and concentration camps from which none return. It is difficult to estimate the number incarcerated. The figure generally spoken of is roughly 20,000,000. Suspects and families of prisoners are likewise imprisoned. Some are sentenced by courts, some by the administration without trial.

Moreover, the Russian worker has no freedom of travel from place to place, is subject to compulsory attendance at training schools for manual labor in factories and on railroads, and under penalty of imprisonment, cannot change jobs without authority. He has no right to strike. The Workers' Committees, composed of members selected by the party, are not in practice concerned with the interest of workers and are merely the mouthpiece of the management. In fact, the days of joint consultation between workers and managers are over.

(2) *Communistic Imperialism*

The COMINTERN is a political organization within the Soviet Government. Its task is to bring about a Communistic revolution. It is particularly active at present in U. S., England, France, Germany, and Poland.

In the United States, the main effort of the Comintern is devoted to the popularization of Communism through the relief activity known as "AID FOR RUSSIA." Every prominent American working for this relief is unfortunately pictured by the Comintern in other countries and in Russia as a champion of communism.

In Germany, the Comintern is proclaiming that Hitler alone is fighting communism, defending the interest of German capitalists, and that after a communist revolution in Germany, cooperation will be established, Poland divided, and Germany and Russia will decide on future conditions in Europe.

In France, the communists are conducting sabotage and preaching the doctrine that Russia and France would decide the fate of Europe and not English and American capitalists.

In Poland, the communists, dropped by parachutes, took advantage of the populations depression caused by the German terror and the protracted war and started propaganda against Polish leaders and advocating a premature uprising against the Germans. Immediately after the Sikorski-Stalin negotiations, an underground communistic paper in Poland stated that a victorious Red Army would not stop at the border of Poland, and not even at the British Channel or the Bay of Biscay.

In England, the Communists based their propaganda on the opening of a second front, not in Africa or the Middle East, but in France, Holland and Belgium. This attack would have entailed great losses to the Allies and the Germans alike, which would enhance the chances of the Soviet Army.

The conquest of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, and Bessarabia was not for strategic purposes, but a positive indication of communistic imperialism.

WILL THE RUSSIANS FIGHT NEXT SPRING?

Yes, if they find the Germans very weak. This winter they will conduct limited offensives in order to straighten their lines. Behind these lines, they will rest, reorganize, train and equip more divisions. They will wait until the Allies and Germans annihilate each other. They will wait until the German army confronting them is so weak that their own effort will bring easy and huge results. They will not stop their westward march until the American Army stops them.

Europe is confronted with what seems to many of the powers an "either—or" choice—i. e., either German domination or Soviet domination.

There is little faith that the United States could control a *victorious* Russia at any peace table conference.

One of Mr. Willkie's secretarys stated to me in Tehran, that Russia and the United States will dictate the peace of Europe. When I repeated this (without mentioning the source) to a very prominent Pole in Tehran, he at first begged me not to jest, and then very sadly said to me that, "In that case Poland has lost the war and the Allies have lost the war."

The choice in Europe is not merely: Democracy vs. Hitler, as so many Americans seem to think it is.

HENRY I. SZYMANSKI,
Lt. Col. Infantry, U. S. Army,
Liaison Officer to Polish Army.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. One question if you don't mind. I want to ask counsel, Does that complete the so-called Szymanski reports which we have received from the Department?

Mr. MITCHELL. No, sir. There is one additional report.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Where is it?

Mr. MITCHELL. That report is a report by a British officer——

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I mean other than that.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is all, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. There are no additional Szymanski reports with the exception of the Lieutenant Colonel Hull's report, that we received from the Department. This completes the record. I will get to that later.

Mr. KORTH. Just as a matter of record here which I indicated in the executive session a moment ago, in order to protect myself with refer-

ence to this last exhibit which was introduced I have not had an opportunity to read it and therefore cannot comment as to whether there is any objection to it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In fairness to Mr. Korth, that should be noted on the record.

Chairman MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. But I would like to ask one question again in that connection.

Mr. KORTH. Yes, sir?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When we received the Colonel Van Vliet report we received with it also a copy of a letter of transmittal to the Department of State.

Mr. KORTH. That is right, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. With any of these reports is there a letter of transmittal to the Department of State? Am I to understand that these reports so far as you know have not been transmitted to the Department of State?

Mr. KORTH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. You are quoting for the record?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I am quoting for the record because, if I might make a short statement, part of the work of the committee is to bring out the various things as we see them in the record and their proper significance, which naturally cannot be evaluated now but at a future time will all be tied together by the committee when they make their report. I am reading from the report. This is part of the report signed by Colonel Szymanski and I merely bring it to the attention of the committee. I think I would prefer that the colonel himself read the last three paragraphs.

Mr. MITCHELL. What is the date of this report, please, that particular one that he is referring to?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. November 23, 1942.

Mr. MITCHELL. Please read it for the record. It is the last three paragraphs, I believe, that Congressman Sheehan asked for.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

> There is little faith that the United States could control a victorious Russia at a peace-table conference. One of Mr. Willkie's secretaries stated to me in Tehran that Russia and the United States will dictate the peace of Europe. When I repeated this without mentioning the source to a very prominent Pole in Tehran, he first begged me not to jest and then very sadly said to me that in that case Poland has lost the war and the Allies have lost the war. The choice in Europe is not merely democracy versus Hitler, as too many Americans think it is.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Those were your opinions at that time?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I would suggest the colonel should have been the Secretary of State and we would have been in a lot better position than we are today.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May I again ask, Mr. Korth, in view of the fact that there were important conclusions not only of a military nature but of a political nature, and in view of the fact that the report contains such important conversations as conversations between General Sikorski, General Anders, Stalin, Molotov, why were those reports never transferred to the Department of State? Do you know?

Mr. KORTH. No, sir; I do not know.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I would say that if they were, and if they were heeded there probably would have been no Yalta or Tehran.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, the next matter——

Chairman MADDEN. Let me interrupt. Do you mean to say that these reports were kept in G–2?

Mr. KORTH. No, sir. I answered the question, I think correctly, that I had no knowledge whether these reports were transmitted or not to the State Department or anywhere else.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let me tell you this. The previous reports you have sent to us, as the Van Vliet report, you indicated were conveyed to the Department of State.

Mr. KORTH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. This report shows no such conveyance.

Mr. KORTH. And I have no information.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. To that effect. Will you do this for the committee——

Mr. KORTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. If you find in the Department of Defense or the Department of War any place a letter or any indication that the valuable information contained in these reports, including the conversations between Stalin, Molotov, General Sikorski, and General Anders was brought to the attention of the Department of State, will you let this committee know about it?

Mr. KORTH. I certainly will, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. This might be a good time to observe—will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. This might be a good time to observe that if these observations are true as a fact, and if these reports remained in G–2 at the Army and never reached the Secretary of State, it would be very difficult for the Secretary of State to act upon something he knew nothing about.

Mr. KORTH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. What is the purpose of G–2? Maybe we ought to save some money there.

Colonel, did you ever return to the United States in the interim between 1943 and your other assignment later in 1944 or 1945?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In other words you remained overseas all the time?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. In this interim between the end of the war and the beginning of your reports, did you talk to any official of the Army or the State Department in Europe about your Katyn report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Or the Russian treatment of the Poles?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Are these all the reports that concern the Katyn matter that you now have?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. There are some cables, are there not? Did you have a reply in cables from the Army?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. We differentiate between reports and cables, so there may be and there were cables sent on the disappearance of the

officers, when I first started and made contact with the Poles in April 1942.

Mr. MITCHELL. Those cables he is referring to have not been made available to this committee to my knowledge, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, as I remember in our covering letter to the Army did we not ask them to make available all information?

Mr. MITCHELL. We never wrote a covering letter to the Army. They offered it. They have had considerable difficulty finding all the various reports connected with Poland. If you will recall, it was on the directive of the President, when this entire committee visited with him, that all reports anywhere in the Government of the United States would be made available to this committee. Consequently, those reports have only begun coming in during the past 6 weeks or 2 months. The committee staff has just not had time to sift down all the reports that have come in at this time, but we have not received to my personal knowledge anything in the way of cables signed by Colonel Szymanski or referring to him in any way.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest you instruct counsel to write the appropriate letter getting the necessary cables and any other pertinent information.

Chairman MADDEN. I will order that procedure to be followed.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In clarification, so that we won't get into another impasse as we have today—I will have to ask one question if you don't mind—I will ask the Colonel, you had other assignments besides the problem of locating the disappeared Polish officers; did you not?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When you answered Mr. Sheehan's question that this completes all the reports made by you to G-2 at that time, you were referring only to all the reports made by you with reference to the Katyn massacre?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That was his question, as I understood it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I just wondered if Mr. Sheehan got the impact of that. There are other reports that you did file about that time regarding the Russian-Polish situation, did you not?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Are those included in the reports we have?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I haven't seen them in these reports.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In other words, then, the file that we have received from the Department of Defense is not a complete file of all your reports on the Russian-Polish situation, is it?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. KORTH. Mr. Chairman, I don't know whether the committee is aware of the information and assistance that the Department of the Army has given. I have a list of the things that we have furnished, if you would like that detailed.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I think I might say in defense of your Department that probably our letter wasn't broad enough. These reports which do not refer directly to the Katyn incident but which indirectly have a great bearing on the Katyn incident probably were not furnished the committee by you because you had no specific demand for them.

Mr. KORTH. As indicated earlier, we had a directive from the President that we make available to this committee all information that the committee desires in connection with its hearing.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I think you literally complied when you furnished us only the reports which had a direct bearing on the Katyn incident.

Mr. KORTH. That is true.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I am going to ask the chairman now that in our requests to the Department we request that they furnish us not only the reports which have a direct bearing on the Katyn incident, but also the other reports which I understand are several in number. Am I correct in that?

Mr. MITCHELL. Whose reports?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Colonel Szymanski's reports on the Russo-Polish situation which did have an indirect bearing on the Katyn incident.

Chairman MADDEN. I think Congressman Machrowicz made a good suggestion there, because if my memory doesn't fail me, we requested all reports pertaining to the Katyn massacre. I believe the reports indirectly referring to or that might affect the Katyn massacre are essential to the committee. At the time we visited the President, if I remember right, we asked him for all reports pertaining to the Katyn massacre. Any reports indirectly pertaining to the Katyn massacre I think are essential and I believe that the committee agrees that we should request all reports that indirectly refer to the Katyn massacre.

Mr. KORTH. We will be happy to furnish the committee whatever the committee desires.

Mr. MITCHELL. I might state on behalf of the War Department that there are a great many other reports they have submitted to us in the German, French, and Polish languages which have nothing whatsoever to do with Colonel Szymanski in any shape, form, or manner. They are statistics.

Chairman MADDEN. We are just referring to Colonel Szymanski's reports.

Mr. MITCHELL. I want the record to show we are referring to his reports.

Chairman MADDEN. No doubt the colonel has made reports which probably directly do not implicate or refer to the Katyn massacre, but indirectly would, and I think we should have those reports.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I might say while we are at it, I specifically make the request, if you don't mind noting it, for a report dated around December 8, 1943.

Mr. KORTH. We have that right here, sir. I am sorry.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May I see it?

Mr. MITCHELL. This is a report that I have never received.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. We have never received this report. Do you have any objection to that report being offered in evidence now?

Mr. KORTH. It has just been handed to me, sir, by Colonel Szymanski.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you want to look at it?

Mr. MITCHELL. I might explain the position of the War Department counselor here. He is not a qualified declassifier as far as our Government system is concerned. He is a representative of the War Department counselor's office. He is in no way connected with G-2. I would like to have the record show that.

Mr. KORTH. That is correct.

Chairman MADDEN. I might make this statement: I do think——

Mr. MITCHELL. Excuse me, sir. This report which Mr. Korth is speaking of right now was handed to him in my presence by Colonel Szymanski just before we started hearing Colonel Szymanski's testimony. Neither I nor any member of this committee has seen such a report.

Chairman MADDEN. I feel that all the members of this committee want to cooperate with the Department of Defense as far as secret reports are concerned, but nevertheless the committee is going to insist on the production of all reports. I can't conceive of any reports being secret dating back 7 or 8 years ago. Reports pertaining to the Katyn massacre directly or indirectly that should not be clasified as secret at this late date. If they are classified as secret, they should be declassified.

Mr. FURCOLO. May I say something at this point, Mr. Chairman? I think it probably has been made very clear but in the event it has not, I think every single member of this committee is determined that we are going to do everything we can to find out the truth about this massacre.

Secondly, I think we are determined to make available every paper and document, whatever it may be, whether it helps or hurts the State Department or the Defense Department or the Congress, Democrats, Republicans, whatever it may be.

Mr. KORTH. That is correct.

Mr. FURCOLO. We are going to show that. In view of that, it seems to me if there are any reports at all, whatever kind they may be, which for one reason or another the Department of the Army thinks should be secret or should not be given to this committee, it seems to me that with the reports that you send over you should take it up perhaps informally but in some way with the chairman of the committee or whoever the chairman may designate, saying, "We do have certain other reports that we think may have a bearing. We think they should be secret," and then go on from there.

In other words, there isn't much sense in getting into a situation like this again, I think.

Mr. KORTH. I see your point.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. The point I want made clear is why these reports containing such vitally important matter affecting United States-Soviet Russia diplomatic relationships were put away in a warehouse somewhere and not found until we finally made a little noise about it, and why they were never brought to the attention of the Department of State. I hope sometime before our committee has completed its work, the Department will give us a satisfactory answer to that.

Mr. KORTH. Sir; I have made a note of the request in that regard and will ascertain whether I can find that those reports or extracts from those reports were sent to the State Department.

Mr. FLOOD. Before the gentleman from Illinois proceeds, and on this question of documents and authority, who was USA G-2 after General Strong?

Mr. KORTH. I think it was General Bissell. Is that right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. It was as a matter of fact, General Bissell.

Mr. KORTH. I am almost certain there was no one in between the two.

Mr. MITCHELL. Where is General Bissell today?

Mr. KORTH. I can't answer that.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. He has retired, but I don't know where he is.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. He is in the country, is he not?

Mr. FLOOD. I know where he is.

Mr. O'KONSKI. He has a job with the Ford Foundation.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is Bissell you are talking about.

Mr. SHEEHAN. May I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MITCHELL. Since Mr. Korth has indicated to the chairman that he is perfectly willing for the committee to have this report, I believe Colonel Szymanski should hand it to the chairman.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You have no objection to that report?

Mr. KORTH. No. That is the one of November 6, 1942, I believe it is.

Chairman MADDEN. Is this report from you, Colonel Szymanski?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May it be made clear when you are offering that exhibit that it is not the copy which has been furnished us by the Department. It is a copy furnished by the colonel, the original of which has not yet been furnished by the Department but which I hope you will try to locate; is that correct?

Mr. KORTH. That is right, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I would like to know whether you can locate that report, too.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. May I add that the Army said if I found any documents, to make them available to the committee.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I understand. You are very cooperative.

Mr. FLOOD. Just mark this as "Exhibit 12," Mr. Clerk.

(The document was marked "Exhibit No. 12" and filed for the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. I have been handed by the clerk what is marked "Exhibit No. 12," which purports to be an addition to the so-called Szymanski report. I now show that to the witness, Colonel Szymanski, and ask him if that is a fact.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. We offer that in evidence, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MADDEN. It is accepted.

(The document marked "Exhibit No. 12" follows:)

EXHIBIT 12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ REPORT—POLAND

Subject: The Polish Army in England and the Middle East.
From: M. A. Liaison Officer Date: November 6, 1942
Source and degree of reliability: General Wladyslaw-Sikorski; Lt. General Wladyslaw Anders.

THE POLISH ARMY

1. The Polish Army in England.
2. The Polish Army in the Middle East.

THE POLISH ARMY IN ENGLAND

The Polish Army in England, numbering around 20,000 exclusive of air units was formed from units evacuated from France and from groups arriving from

Russia. It is charged with the defense of the area north and south of the Firth of Forth in Scotland, stretching for approximately 60 miles along the sea. It is well-equipped (except for some transportation which is about one-half complete), and is continually getting the latest equipment (tanks). It does not get enough ammunition for target practice. All officers have had battle experience. Its outstanding generals are: Boruta, commanding corps; Duch, commanding rifle brigade; and Maciek, commanding 1st Armored Division.

Its organization is as follows:

(a) 1st Armored Division.
(b) 1st Independent Rifle Brigade (Regiment, U. S. A.)
(c) 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment.
(d) Battery Antiaircraft Heavy Artillery.
(e) Brigade (Regiment, U. S. A.) of parachutists. (2 bns. of 2 cos. each).
(f) 309th Air squadron-cooperation with Army.
(g) Corps Troops.

In addition to the above Corps the Poles have in England 13 squadrons in the air of which 7 are fighters, 4 are bombers, 1 is night fighter, 1 is the cooperating squadron mentioned above.

As of October 30 they are credited with the destruction in combat of 498 German planes. The fighters are being equipped with the latest-type planes.

THE POLISH ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Polish Army in the Middle East, numbering around 70,000, is concentrated in the vicinity of Khanaqin, Iraq, about 125 miles north of Baghdad. Headquarters are in Qizil Ribat, about 35 kilometers below Khanaqin. When the concentration of the Polish forces in Khanaqin is completed, and it should be by now, there will be *no* Polish forces in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine and nothing but a small evacuation base in Tehran, Iran, under command of Lieut. Colonel Anthony Szymanski, who was also designated as the Military Attaché to Iran.

This force is composed largely of men and units evacuated from Russia in April and August.[1] Its 3rd Division was formed from the Carpathian Brigade of Tobruk fame and from evacuees from Russia (1st evacuation). The division is almost fully equipped (rifles and machine guns). It needs transport and considerable artillery.

The balance of this force, organized according to the attached table of organization, is not equipped. Training equipment was to have been on hand, but was not as of October 5th. The balance of the equipment is supposed to be in transit. At least that is what Churchill and Sir Brooks promised General Anders. It is my opinion that despite promises the force *will not* be equipped by the British. This opinion is based on the British past performances dating back to April, which I followed closely, and upon the fervent pleas of some members of the British Military Mission for American assistance, as well as the prayers of the Poles.

The force can be increased by a further evacuation from Russia of a minimum of 60,000 former soldiers organized into labor battalions, and now serving the Russian Army. These are so concentrated that they can be evacuated to Persia within two weeks. There are also a minimum of 80,000 former soldiers whom the Russians refuse to release because, though Polish citizens, they originate from the so-called minorities—White Russians, Ukranians, and Jews.

The Poles feel as I do, that pressure on Stalin on the part of our President and Mr. Churchill will bring about the evacuation of this potential force and of the thousands of Polish officers still incarcerated, mostly in Siberia. The total number may run as high as 250,000 men with battle experience. As it is, they are slowly being liquidated by a process of overwork and undernourishment, under impossible living and climatic conditions. *Every effort to locate one group of 8,300 officers who were supposed to have been deported to Franz-Joseph Island has up-date been fruitless. Very little cooperation is being given the Poles by the Russians in this matter.*

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[1] The Army has approximately 1,000 women volunteers organized into companies, who serve in various clerical jobs, as nurses, and aids to nurses in field hospital units, and as chauffeurs of passenger cars. They are seriously being considered as replacements for the men in the kitchens. Their camp life is similar to that of the men, they are uniformed, are permitted no cosmetics, and are well-disciplined.

The force in Khanaqin, however, is largely rehabilitated physically, after its experience in Russia, and if given equipment can be made ready for battle within sixty days of this receipt. Its discipline is excellent, its men are tough, being the survivors of the fittest after two years of prison and concentration and labor camp life in Russia.

The force is well officered with regular officers, the old ones having been weeded out. The Commanding General is Lieut. General Wladyslaw Anders; second in command is Lieut. General Joseph Zajac. The two make an ideal team. Anders is the bold, imaginative and audacious leader, and Zajac the careful, methodical planner and executor. The Chief of Staff is Major General Rakowski of whom it is said that he knows the duties of every man in the ranks. Other generals are Tokarzewski, Kopanski, Szyszko-Bohusz. My impression is that the Polish officer is militarily well educated and well qualified in his profession. Given the necessary equipment for his men, he will lead them ably.

HENRY I. SZYMANSKI,
Lt. Colonel, Infantry,
Liaison Officer to Polish Army.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Colonel Szymanski, in your covering letter of May 29, 1943, to Major General Strong, you list the items that you are sending him, and under appendix 4 you list excerpts of conversations between General Sikorski, General Anders, and Stalin and Molotov. Are those conversations part of this record here?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. Congressman, those are part of exhibit 10 (A).

Mr. SHEEHAN. Are those the originals there, or copies?

Mr. MITCHELL. Photostatic copies.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Counsel, have we been notified what happened to the original?

Mr. MITCHELL. You have them on the left-hand side, unclassified. The names have not been stricken out. The original is over there [indicating].

Mr. SHEEHAN. I also understand, for the sake of the record, that these excerpts were sent to the Nuremberg trials as part of our documentary evidence in building up the trials. Do you know anything about that, Colonel?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Have you been informed anything about that, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. MITCHELL. Not officially, only on the basis of a pencil note on the original letter which was on the letter when we received it from the War Department.

Mr. SHEEHAN. To what effect?

Mr. MITCHELL. "Documents sent to the Nuremberg trial," with an arrow pointing to appendix 4 on Colonel Szymanski's original letter of May 29, 1943, a photostatic copy of which is part of exhibit 10 (A).

Mr. SHEEHAN. The originals are in here, then, are they?

Mr. MITCHELL. I have in no way touched these reports as a part of this exhibit because my instructions from the committee were that they were to remain as they are. Whatever notes are on there, handwritten notes, pencil, I want the record to definitely show that no one on the committee staff has in any way touched any of these reports. I do not know who placed these pencil notes on the original but it was probably someone in the War Department.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Without studying exhibit 10 (A), is appendix 4 in there, the originals, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. MITCHELL. I will see.

Mr. SHEEHAN. For the sake of the record will you see if appendix 4 is in there, Colonel?

Mr. FURCOLO. It is page 20, in the photostats, if you have this numbered right.

Mr. MITCHELL. Congressman Sheehan, the colonel says that he cannot find that appendix among the original reports. However, on our photostatic copies we have it. But the photostatic copies were made from the carbon copy of Colonel Szymanski original of appendix 4. We do have the carbon copy of appendix 4 but the original doesn't seem to be here.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. The photostatic copy was taken from these documents?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes; from the carbon copies of the originals.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to the original of appendix 4?

Mr. MITCHELL. I don't know.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In whose possession was the original report?

Mr. MITCHELL. G-2.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Apparently G-2 sent this to us without the appendix 4 in it.

Mr. MITCHELL. They sent the photostatic copies also.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Are we making the photostatic copies a part of the record?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, they are now exhibit 10A.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Apparently the original of appendix 4 is not here. I had been given to understand it was sent as part of the original documents in the Nuremberg trials. I may be wrong on that. But the point I now want to get at, at any time did the Department of the Army, the State Department, or the International Military Tribunal ever consult with you or ask you about these particular conversations that you originally included in your report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Thank you.

Mr. FURCOLO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I will be glad to yield to Mr. Furcolo for a minute.

Mr. FURCOLO. I want to ask you a question about those conversations on page 20 to 25 of exhibit 10A. As I understand it they purport to be a verbatim transcript of conversations between Stalin, Molotov, General Anders, and General Sikorski, is that right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do not reveal the name if for any reason you should not do so, but what I am interested in is where did that report of the conversation come from? Did that come frome someone who himself was present at the conversation?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. Did it come from General Sikorski, if you know?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. This came from General Anders; but I discussed this with General Sikorski.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is what I want to get. Those conversations have been repeated in book after book and document after document. Up to now I have not been able to find any witness who has actually talked with someone who was present at those conversations. Do I understand correctly that one of the participants in those conversations referred to in pages 20 to 25 is the source of that transcription?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. Secondly, do I also understand that one of the other participants in the conversation, General Anders in this case, talked with you about it?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, what you are telling this committee is that those conversations that are described took place with Stalin and Molotov according to the information that was given to you by the two men who were in on the conversations?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all I have.

Chairman MADDEN. Congressman Sheehan.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Colonel, I seem to be the chief inquisitor for the time being, but you will be through with me in a short while.

Colonel, for the sake of the record there are some things I want to have you read in as much as these are your reports.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is exhibit No. 11 the Congressman is reading from.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Is this already a part of the record?

Mr. MITCHELL. It is.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I have marked the first one. If you will just read that paragraph No. 4 and get it into the record at this time.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

The entrance of Bolshevik troops came as a distinct surprise to the population, the civilian and the military authorities. From conversations I gather that the Bolshevik commanders had two sets of orders, one a directive for peaceful entry as a supposed ally of the Poles, and the other to be read when certain points were reached of entirely different purport.

Mr. SHEEHAN. For the purpose of the record, Colonel, that bears on the testimony which has been given to us previously that the Russians supposedly came as allies into Poland, and when they reached a certain point they were all set to take it over. These were your comments from the reports that were given to you, is that right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. There is another thing interesting to the American people.

Mr. MITCHELL. Who do you receive those reports from?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. General Anders and different officials of the Polish Government.

Mr. SHEEHAN. If you will read section 4, page 2, with reference to unions.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

All trade unions were abolished. Workers' wages remained low despite rising prices. The unemployment problem was solved by voluntary deportation to Russia. The peasants and small farmers were forced to join the Kolhoz, a form of collective farming, where they soon learned they had no liberty to exchange their products for industrial commodities.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Thank you.

Again that bears out the testimony of witnesses that many of them were sent to Russia.

Section 2, here, Colonel is the next one, I believe. Will you be kind enough to read that for the sake of the record?

Mr. MITCHELL. The same exhibit.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

After the invasion of September 17, 1939, the Soviets had held a plebiscite in occupied Poland. All the candidates proposed by the Soviets were elected. There were no other candidates. Eastern Poland was thus joined to the Soviet Republic. Soviet citizenship papers were issued to all inhabitants of the Soviet occupied part of Poland. All became citizens of the Soviet Republic. All papers of identification of the deportees were taken away from them and in their places were issued Soviet citizenship papers. Reference to the date November 1, 1939, in subsequent paragraphs and attached translations of Polish reports is in effect a reference to plebiscite and the issuance of citizenship papers.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Thank you, Colonel. I think that speaks for itself.

The last part I want you to read is on future Soviet relationship. Let's see if I can get hold of that. Page 4. These are apparently observations of your own, are they not? Take a look at them before you state that.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Will you be kind enough to read into the record your own personal observations of the evidence that was given to you?

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

Polish-Soviet relations are maked by differences which are, in my humble opinion, irreconcilable. These differences are irreconcilable at present because (a) the Soviets did not carry out their end of the Polish-Soviet nonaggression pact, (*b*) the Soviets are not carrying out the provisions of the Polish-Soviet agreement of July 30, 1941, (*c*) Stalin's promises to Sikorski and Roosevelt are not being kept, (*d*) there are still some 900,000 Polish citizens deportees in Russia slowly being exterminated through overwork and undernourishment, (*e*) there are still some 50,000 Polish children slowly dying of starvation.

3. If the Soviets forsake their communistic and imperialistic aspirations there is a good chance that peace may reign in the eastern part of Poland.

4. The Polish Government and Army officials are making a determined effort to reconcile the differences. The attitude of the Government is realistic.

5. Thousands of families broken up, deported, tortured, and starved cannot so easily forget the immediate past. Young men just out of Russia, young men 6 months out of Russia, ask not for bread, but for rifles, willing to die provided they can bag their toll of Nazis and then of Bolsheviks.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you mind showing the prophetic qualities of our witness by giving the date of that report?

Mr. SHEEHAN. What is the date of that report, Colonel Szymanski?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. November 22, 1942.

Mr. FLOOD. The last conclusions you gave were all very clear. The first two deal with actual treaties the Poles and the Soviet made. Suppose you just tell us in a sentence or two what was the component part of the treaty of 1932 between Poland and the Soviet and the 1941 amnesty agreement, so the record will show what you ment by the first two points.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. The first treaty of nonaggresion, the most important part was that neither country would attack the other. The agreement of 1941, July 30, 1941, was an agreement whereby all of the Polish nationals then in Russia would be immediately released and whereby an Army would be formed within Poland.

Mr. FLOOD. And the 1932 agreement between Poland and the Soviet, the first agreement you gave, was extended in 1934 to run I believe until 1939, wasn't it?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Twenty years, sir, which was broken by the the invasion by Russia——

Mr. FLOOD. But the original 1932 2-year agreement was actually in existence at the time it was breached.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes.

Mr. MITCHELL. I believe in 1934 it was extended to 1945.

Mr. FLOOD. I just want the colonel to show in the record what he means. It is well done.

Mr. SHEEHAN. The purpose of these secret reports and your being appointed liaison man with the Polish Government was to inform our G–2, our intelligence of the actual facts, is that right or wrong?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Right, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Could I assume as a nonmilitary man that once the proper authorities of G–2 are informed of the facts, it is their business to assess the facts, their importance and so forth, and to refer them to higher echelon?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir. That is the purpose of intelligence.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Then could we safely assume that such reports as you submitted, which I know are substantiated by other reports, because I know there is an English report that substantially reports to the English Government some of the findings you have here, can we safely suppose that higher echelon such as General Marshall, who was our commander in chief, would know about these if they were of sufficient importance?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yer, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. In fact, didn't General Marshall ask you to make the report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. On one phaze of it only, sir.

I should explain that when there is a signature on a cable it doesn't necessarily mean that that cable or that message was composed by the individual. The custom was that to a theater commander, as General Brereton was, only the chief of staff would sign a message. Whether General Marshall actually wrote that or not I don't know.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Which cable are you referring to now?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. The cable that directed me to make an investigation of the Katyn affair, in April 1943.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Colonel, I would like to make just one or two statements here to sort of tie this thing up. Assuming this was dynamite, as you said, and you knew it was, I have already stated we know of an English report to the English Government which has been sent to the United States Government where they say substantially the same as you said, about the great importance of the Katyn massacre and Soviet relations. I also know, which so far is not a part of our report here, that there is a report from another military attaché in a neutral country who has seen the facts and figures about Katyn and Polish-Soviet relationship and in that report he states the great importance of this matter. We know that recently Colonel Van Vliet testified (he was the American soldier who was brought by the Germans to Katyn), and I believe 5 or 6 days after he was freed from a German prison camp they flew him back to Washington. He stated that General Collins said his testimony was so vital that nobody but the highest officers should touch it. Do you remember that, Mr. Madden?

Chairman MADDEN. Yes, that is right.

Mr. SHEEHAN. With all your fine reports and your fine diagnosis, plus all these other reports, it seems to me that either General Marshall, who we know from history had a very potent hand in making many of the decisions with Russia, or somebody in G–2 was negligent,

maybe, in not bringing these reports to the attention of the proper authorities, such as the State Department or the President. Is that a right or a wrong conclusion?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I would say that is a correct conclusion.

Mr. SHEEHAN. I think, Mr. Chairman, that ends my questioning of the witness.

Chairman MADDEN. Have you any knowledge that General Marshall ever heard about these reports?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Chairman MADDEN. Have you any knowledge as to how far your report got after it arrived at the G-2 office?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Chairman MADDEN. That is all. Wait a minute. Who was at the head of G-2 then?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. General Strong.

Chairman MADDEN. When did General Bissel come in?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I was away. I don't know, sir.

Chairman MADDEN. But General Strong was the head of G-2 all the time you were there?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Colonel Szymanski, one of the tasks which you had assigned to you was the interrogation of these various Polish officers in order to determine the fate of the lost Polish officers in Russia, is that correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You interviewed a number of them, is that correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir; quite a number.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Could you give us a rough estimate of how many you interviewed?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. A couple of hundred.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In these voluminous reports that you sent you included the depositions of quite a few of them, did you not?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir, not depositions of the officers.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You have some depositions here.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. But depositions from some noncommissioned officers.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Of the officers that you interviewed——

Colonel SZYMANSKI. There are two depositions of officers who were in Russia at the time and had talks with Beria, the head of the Secret Service of Russia.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I know we don't have the time nor probably do you have an exact memory of what you found from all of them, but I would like to know whether or not you can give us a general idea, a summary of what you found from examining these various officers regarding the fate of the Polish officers in Russia.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Most of them explained briefly the treatment they received in camps as POW's, that the officers as a whole were not treated as prisoners of war but were treated as political prisoners and were turned over to the Russian secret police. All the interrogation was done by the secret police. It was mostly to find out what the political background was of these Polish officers. When I speak of officers I should take into consideration other, shall we say, educated

classes. There was quite a number of priests there. There were doctors there.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Without going into the detail regarding their treatment at prison camps, which is included in the reports, can you tell us, generally speaking, what the conclusion of these officers was as to who was responsible for the Katyn incident?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. There is no question about it as far as their opinion is concerned.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What was their opinion?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That the Russians did it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Of the several hundred that you interviewed did you find one who had any other opinion than that?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. You have included in your report an appendix 4. Do you have it before you?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. These are excerpts of conversations between Sikorski, Anders, Stalin, and Molotov. As I understand from a previous question, you got this excerpt from whom?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I got this from General Anders.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And General Anders was present and also served as interpreter at the conversations, is that right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. First-hand testimony.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. He was present during the conversation and acted as interpreter, and gave you a verbatim report of what happened?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know how he happened to get a verbatim report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Usually immediately after any kind of a meeting they make a memorandum of the meeting, and in an important one like this General Sikorski and General Anders would naturally get together and see that it was correct and that it was exactly what transpired. General Sikorski also told me about this.

Mr. MACHOROWICZ. In other words, immediately after the conversations they got together and wrote from memory the complete text of the conversations they just had to the best of their memory?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Because I believe this is an important document I would ask you if you would refer to that exhibit, starting from page 8, and read to us the text of that conversation, which is not very long.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Starting with "General Sikorski"?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Yes.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading): "General Sikorski: But I——"

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What you are reading now is the actual text of the conversation between these people, right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

General SIKORSKI. But I return to our business. I here state in your presence, Mr. President, that your declaration of amnesty is not being executed. Many and the most valuable of our people remain still in the labor camps and in prisons.

STALIN (making a note). This is not possible as the amnesty concerned all and so all the Poles are released.

(He addressed these last words to Molotov. Molotov assents to them.)

General ANDERS (quotes particulars at the request of General Sikorski). This is not in accordance with the real state of things, as we have quite precise data out of which it results that in the camps those released first were the Jews, then the Ukranians, and lastly the Polish working elements chosen among those physically weaker. The stronger ones were kept back and only a small part of them were set free. I have in the Army men who have been released from such camps only a few weeks ago and who state that in the single camps remained still hundreds and even thousands of our country men. The orders of the Government are not being executed there, as the commanders of the single camps having the obligation of executing the production plan do not want to get rid of the best working material, without the contribution of which the execution of the plan could be some times impossible.

Molotov (smiles and makes a nod of assenting.)

General ANDERS. These people do not understand at all the great importance of our common cause, which in this way is being greatly prejudiced.

STALIN. Those people should be prosecuted.

General ANDERS. Yes; so they should.

SIKORSKI. It does not belong to us to present to the Soviet Government the detailed lists of our men, but the commanders of the camps are in possession of such full lists. I have here with me a list with the names of about 4,000 officers who had been deported by force and who at present are still in prisons and in labor camps, and even this list is not complete as it contains only the names which could be compiled by us out of memory. I gave orders to verify whether said officers were not in Poland as we were in permanent contact with our country. It has been proved that no one of them was there, neither have they been traced in the camps of our prisoners of war in Germany. These men are here. None of them has returned.

STALIN. It is not possible; they must have run away.

ANDERS. Where to?

STALIN. Well, to Manchuria.

ANDERS. This is impossible that they could have run away, all of them, so much more that with the moment of their deportation from the prisoners' camps to the labor camps and to the prisons every correspondence between them and their families had stopped. I know exactly from officers who have returned even from Kolyma that a great number of our officers is still there, each of them quoted by name. I also know that there were transports of Poles prepared already for release and departure, and that in the last moment these transports have been kept back. I have news that our men are sojourning even in Newfoundland. The majority of the officers quoted in this list are personally known to me. Among these men are my staff officers and commanders. These people perish there and die in dreadful conditions.

STALIN. They certainly have been released, only they did not arrive until now.

SIKORSKI. Russia has immense territories and the difficulties are also great. It may be that the local authorities have not executed the orders. Those who arrive after having been released state that the others vegetate and work. Had anybody succeeded in getting out of the Russian borders he certainly would report to me.

STALIN. You should know that the Soviet Government has not the slightest motive to keep back even one single Pole. I have even released Soskowski's agents who were organizing a tax on us and murdering our people.

ANDERS. Still declarations continue to flow in concerning people known to us, quoting the names of their prisons and the numbers of their cells where they are confined. I know the names of a great number of camps where an enormous mass of Poles has been detained and is compelled to work.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That conversation was dated December 3, 1941; is that correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. It was held at the Kremlin; is that correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. There is just one other very brief conversation which you have reported and which I would like to have you read into the record, and that is the conversation at the Kremlin on the 18th day of March 1942, at which were present Stalin, General Anders, Colonel Okulicki, and Molotov.

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

ANDERS. Besides, many of our men are still in prisons and in labor camps. Those released in these last times continually report to me. Up to the present time the officers deported from Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Ostashkov have not made their appearance. They should certainly be by you. We have gathered supplementary particulars on them. [He hands two lists that are taken by Molotov.]

What could have happened with them? We have traces of their sojourn on the Kolyma.

STALIN. I already have given all the necessary dispositions for their release. It has been said that they even are on Francis Joseph lands, and there, as it is known well, there are no such people. I do not know where they are. Why should I keep them? It may be that they are in some camps on territories now occupied by the Germans. They dispersed themselves.

Colonel OKULICKI. It is impossible. We would be aware of it.

STALIN. We have kept back only those Poles who are spies in the German service. We released even those who after passed to the Germans, as for instance Kozlowski.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Now a third one. I can't locate it right now, but you probably can locate the report as to the conversations with Beria, who was the head of NKVD.

Mr. MITCHELL. Appendix V in exhibit 10A constains the conversations you are referring to. They are in extract of report dated May 6, 1943.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you have the conversation of General Beria where he referred to the blunder that they made?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I would like to have you read that. For the purpose of identifying the report, General Beria was the general in charge of NKVD; is that right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. This conversation is of what date?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Before October 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What was present at the conversations?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Present at the conversation were Gorczynski, G-o-r-c-z-y-n-s-k-i; ex-Lieutenant Colonel Bukojemski, B-u-k-o-j-e-m-s-k-i; and ex-Lt. Col. Sigmund Berling, B-e-r-l-i-n-g.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Who gave you this conversation?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. This was taken from the original document and I was given a true copy of it by General Anders.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. General Anders prepared the document?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Or his staff.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Will you read the contents of the statement made by General Beria on that occasion?

Colonel SZYMANSKI (reading):

According to written declarations in the possession of Colonel Gorszynski, Beria when asked about the date of the Polish officers prisoners of war, expressed himself as follows: "We made a great blunder."

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That was the statement made by General Beria when asked about the fate of the Polish officers?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. He said, "We made a great blunder"?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

This opinion of Beria's has been corroborated by the National Commissar of Public Security, Merkulov, out of Beria's further words stating that the above officers were no more. It resulted that something had happened with the officers interned at Kozielsk and Starokielsk even before October 1940.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is also part of the report that you filed with G-2?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. When did you file that report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. In May 1943, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know Colonel Hulls?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Who is he?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Lieutenant Colonel Hulls is a British officer who was my British counterpart with the Polish forces.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Where?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. He was in Russia. I met him when he came with the Poles to Iran.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know whether or not Hulls was assigned to do any investigating regarding the Katyn incident?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I did not see him after the announcement of the Katyn massacre.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know whether or not Colonel Hulls made any report, knowledge of which was conveyed to you regarding this Katyn incident?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Concerning the disappearance of officers; yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Concerning the disappearance of Polish officers in Russia.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. How did you get notice of any report that he may have made?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. He made copy of it available to me.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What happened to that copy?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That copy is in the possession of G-2 in the Army. It is a top secret British classified document and not available to us in the sense that we can pass it on without its first being declassified by the British Government.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I am going to ask you a question. Before you answer that I would like to have you confer with Mr. Korth whether or not you are at liberty to answer it.

Did you read that report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. May I interrupt to indicate this? I think the record should show that the full committee is aware of the existence of this so-called Hulls report, and we have communicated our awareness to that fact to the Department of the Army, and we have requested the Department of the Army to get in touch with the British Governmen immediately for the purpose of declassifying that document and making it available to this committee as an exhibit without delay. Is that correct?

Mr. KORTH. Yes, sir; I so understand.

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to have the record show that request is made as of this date.

Mr. KORTH. That is right.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is all right. The request has been made and we have received assurances, which I have full faith in, that efforts will be made to have it declassified.

Mr. KORTH. That is correct, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I have asked the witness to confer with you as to whether or not he is free to answer the question. The question is, Did you read that report?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know what he said in that report as to the disappearance of these Polish officers? You had better discuss it with Mr. Korth before you answer.

(Witness and Department of the Army counsel conferring.)

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I know what is generally in the report.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know the date of the report? For your information I might say it is June 18, 1942.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. June 18, 1942. The title of it is "Polish Army in Russia." I submitted it to G–2 November 19, 1942.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. So far as you know, Colonel Hulls submitted the original to his superiors in London?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Mine was one of five copies. One was given to the British Government, one to the British Army, one to the Polish Government, and one was his own copy, and the other one he gave to me.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I want to ask you whether or not you know or whether you remember whether he stated in that report that the arrest and the deportation of millions of Poles was not a haphazard but a definite plan of Soviet Russia?

Mr. KORTH. Mr. Chairman, in connection with that report, I feel that with another meeting, with the declassification of this, we can submit the whole document to the committee.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you object to his answering that at this time?

Mr. KORTH. I would prefer his not answering it at this time. There is no desire to withhold information from the committee.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. All right.

Mr. FLOOD. Will the gentleman yield? Maybe we can accomplish our purpose for the record at this point, although we are all in agreement as to what is to be done, by this kind of question:

Colonel, are you aware of the connotation of this new term "genocide"?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. From your best recollection of the contents of the so-called Hulls report, without directing your attention to any particular part thereof, but from the four corners of the document, would you say that the gist of the Hulls report dealt with the so-called crime of genocide?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Without a shadow of doubt.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Just one other question to clarify that. Would you say that, generally speaking, his findings were very much the same as yours were?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. From your discussions with these various people, and from your own investigations, have you personally come to a conclusion as to who was guilty of the crime of Katyn?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. It is a personal opinion.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. All right. Have you come to it? All of us have only an opinion. No one of us has a complete conviction.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Based upon the conversations and based upon the feeling of the Poles, there is no doubt about it but that, in my opinion, the Russians committed it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Would you want to give the reasons which led you to that conclusion?

(The witness conferred with Department of the Army counsel.)

Mr. MITCHELL. Will you repeat that question, please?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Will you give the reasons why you have come to that conclusion?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What are they?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. In the report which already is exhibit 11 and indicates the condition of the refugees which were evacuated from Russia to Iran in 1942, I specifically picked out pictures of children that I took myself, and their condition, because if the children came out in that condition it is certain that the adults perhaps suffered even more. Second, never in all the conversations concerning the disappearance of the officers did the Russians explain that they were captured by the advancing Nazis. Third, why don't the Soviets account for the balance of the 15,000 officers that disappeared in Russia?

Fourth, the Polish underground sources made a search in Poland and could not find even one returnee, and they had exceptionally fine contact with all of them. None of the relatives received any mail after May 1940.

Lastly, I visited POW camps, Polish POW camps in Germany.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. How many prisoner-of-war camps of the Germans in which Polish officers were confined, did you visit?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I visited two of them.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Did you have ample opportunity to see the treatment of these officers?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Not the treatment so much, because I wasn't in prison when they were there, but I saw the condition when I did get there.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. What was it?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. They were not undernourished, they were fairly well dressed, they were depressed mentally because they had been in for over 5 years, but they were certainly alive.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is an important question. Did they disappear eventually?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. They were taken over by the Polish Government-in-exile.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. In other words, those Polish officers in German prison camps did not disappear?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And those Polish officers who were in Russian camps did disappear, is that correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May I have the report of December 8?

Mr. KORTH. Yes, sir. It is right here.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I would like to clarify one point there. I more or less may seem like defending the Nazis. I certainly don't want the implication that I am a Nazi in any way, because I also visited Buchenwald and Dachau, and I saw the treatment of the humans there. They did at least observe some rules of law concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

Mr. MITCHELL. Do you know of any instance where the Germans violated the international agreement at The Hague governing the working of officers who were POW's?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir; I do not know of an instance of that.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. This is not the report that I wanted. I asked for the report of December 8.

Mr. KORTH. I am sorry, sir. I thought that exhibit 12 was the one to which you had reference.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I want the one Mr. Szymanski brought in today.

Mr. KORTH. That is the one.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is not December 8.

Mr. KORTH. That is the one he brought in today, sir; isn't that right?

Mr. MITCHELL. It is the second page.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Is there another report besides this that you have in your possession, which has not yet been brought up?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. May I ask you, did you ever file any report with any recommendations of forming a military intelligence agency?

(The witness conferred with Department of the Army counsel.)

Mr. KORTH. Mr. Chairman, I think that the witness must respectfully decline to answer that, from what he has just told me. I did not know the nature of the question prior to the time it was asked.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I asked for the report of December 8, and you gave me the report of November something.

Mr. KORTH. Sir, I was handed that report by Colonel Szymanski. I thonght that was what you had in mind.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Is there another report or letter besides that, I will ask the colonel, which has not yet been brought to our attention?

Mr. KORTH. It is not a report, sir, that you speak of. It is a recommendation to G-2. Is that what you have reference to? There is no other report.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Every report has a recommendation.

Mr. KORTH. As I understand from Colonel Szymanski, there is no additional report. There is a recommendation.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I do not care what you call it.

Mr. KORTH. He did make a recommendation, as I understand it.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do we have that?

Mr. KORTH. Do you have it with you?

Could we have about a 30-second recess, Mr. Chairman?

(The witness conferred with Department of the Army counsel.)

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I think the committee would like to know what the content of that report or recommendation is.

Mr. KORTH. I have no objection to your seeing it in executive session. I am not trying to hide anything.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let me follow that with one question, and then we can see it in executive session.

Colonel, without reference to the contents of that recommendation, there was a recommendation made by you on or about December 8, 1943, to G-2?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Just one other question. Was that followed 11 days later with a cablegram, the contents of which we are going to discuss in accordance with a previous agreement?

Mr. KORTH. It was the 23d, I think.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Let us get the date. You made a recommendation to G-2 on or about December 8, is that correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. 1943?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. 1943.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And following that—on what date?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. December 19.

Mr. KORTH. You are right, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That recommendation was followed by a cablegram dated December 19?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. As I understand, we are not going to discuss that cablegram at this time, but what I do want to know is, that cablegram followed a report and recommendation of December 8, 1943?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I think the record at that point should show that the entire committee is aware of the existence of that telegram and has seen the telegram. The Army has not had a chance yet to examine the original microfilm of the said telegram. A copy of the telegram is now in the possession of the colonel, and the Army is going to meet with the committee at a special open session at 10 o'clock next Wednesday morning in Washington for the very purpose of examination on the basis of the declassified telegram, is that correct?

Mr. KORTH. That is right, sir.

We understand that, and we will comply with the wishes of the committee.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. That is all.

Mr. FLOOD. Colonel, I am a precisionist, as far as the record is concerned. I want to have the record in order on this point. I am now reading from exhibit No. 11, part of your report, that part thereof described as "Polish-Russian Relations; Relations between the period July 30, 1941–October 30, 1942." I quote as follows:

1. On June 22, 1941, Germany attacked Russia. On July 30, 1941, the Polish-Soviet agreement was concluded. The text is as follows:

This is a quotation within a quotation, with underlining in the quotation.

"The Government of the U. S. S. R. recognizes the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 as to territorial changes in Poland as having lost their validity. The Polish Government declares that Poland is not bound by any agreement with any third power which is directed against the U. S. S. R."

Now, I go to that part of the same page, point 5, which says as follows, and I quote:

This agreement will come into force immediately upon signature and without ratification.

Now, the protocol, quotation within a quotation:

"The Soviet Government grants an amnesty to all Polish citizens now detained on Soviet territory, either as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds, as from the resumption of diplomatic relations."

Then I go to that page of the same exhibit, your said report, called "Polish-Russian Relations; Relations prior to Bolshevik invasion, September 17, 1939," and I quote point 3 thereof as follows:

On September 17, 1939, the Polish Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. was read a note in the Kremlin to the effect that (*a*) the Soviets regarded the Polish Government as disintegrated and the Polish state as having in fact ceased to exist; (*b*) that consequently, all agreements between the two countries were rendered invalid; (*c*) that Poland, without leadership, constituted a threat to the U. S. S. R.; (*d*) that the Soviet Government could not view with indifference the fate of the Ukrainians and White Russians living on Polish territory; (*e*) that accordingly, the Soviet Government had ordered its troops to cross the Polish border for their protection; (*f*) and that the Soviet Government proposed to extricate the Polish people from the unfortunate war into which they were dragged by their unwise leaders and enable them to live a peaceful life.

Do you recognize those statements?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Now, I want to go for a minute to perhaps a higher realm of our discussion, but being a very intelligent intelligence officer—and that does not always follow—let us see what we can do about motives.

You have had extraordinary experience on this mission. You have had vast opportunity to converse with military and civil leaders of the Allied nations, with particular reference to the Poles and their allies. Directing your attention to the year 1939, I am trying to find out why would the Russians from 1939 to 1941, if they committed this offense, why, in the sense of motives, would they do it?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Genocide.

Mr. FLOOD. Besides genocide, can you think of political reasons specifically resulting from historic and traditional situations within Russia? Why would the Russians want to kill 15,000 military officers, separate from the fact that they were intelligentsia and the recognized concept of genocide, from the military point of view?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. They couldn't swing the officers over to their way or their ideology. They couldn't control the officers. Of the 15,000, only 20 defected, which is a tribute in itself.

Mr. FLOOD. It has been indicated by several reputable witnesses, Polish officers from Kozielsk and Starobielsk who have testified before this committee, that they were subjected to an unending barrage of propaganda to convert them to communism, without success. Does your conclusion follow from that kind of fact?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you agree, from your experience, that there was at that time a conceivable counterrevolutionary situation existing behind the Russian line among the Russian people, the various elements of the Russian people?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Not from the stories I got from the Poles, and that would be my only source.

Mr. FLOOD. Was there ever brought to your attention a situation that was potentially revolutionary in the Ukraine?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Would it be conceivable that the Russians would want to liquidate an officer corps that, if released from prison camps, could be the leaders of a revolution behind the Russian line?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. If that is conceivable, would it make an intelligent motive for the Russians to eliminate revolutionary leadership?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Is that beyond the realm of reason in this case?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. It is conceivably, therefore, a motive?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Now, let us jump to the other side of the line. No, let us not jump quite so quickly. Let us go back to the Russians.

It has been indicated by a Russian colonel today, and it is not unknown to intelligent historians, that mass executions, mass migrations, mass murder are not a novelty in the Russian political world, back to the imperial days, perhaps down to date. Is that not so?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. You were not surprised or stunned or shocked, or you would not be, if it turned out that the Russians did this crime?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir; I would not be.

Mr. FLOOD. It was indicated by a Russian colonel today that the Katyn massacre was not a great subject of conversation among the Russian officer corps because, from their point of view or thinking, it was really a minor incident.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Correct.

Mr. FLOOD. If that is all true, and if the Russians are more or less experts at this kind of thing, why do you think they would commit such a blunder within a hop, skip, and jump of the Polish border in the Katyn Forest where somebody with his eyes open would stumble over the whole thing?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. The workings of the Russian secret police are such that it is almost utterly impossible to get anything out of that country.

Mr. FLOOD. Do you have any opinion as to why such skilled mass executioners would perform such a mass execution in that area, under the circumstances?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I am sure you are aware of the geographical location of Smolensk.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I direct your attention now to the dates of the alleged crime. Would it be conceivable for the Russians to feel, keeping in mind where the German lines were and where the Russian lines were, that the Russians had no reason to believe or expect or think that Smolensk would fall to the Germans and the crime be discovered? Is that not an intelligent thinking?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. It would not be unreasonable for the Russians so to think, under the tactical situation that existed at the time of the alleged crime?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. The tactical situation was then and is now common knowledge?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. That could be one indication of why what might be considered a stupid site was selected, that they felt secure, perhaps?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Now, let us take a look at the Germans. Directing your attention to the years that these crimes were perpetrated, no matter whose date you take, can you agree—and I am sure you know the facts—that Hitler was in a rather precarious position at that time?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir; he was not.

Mr. FLOOD. Comparatively, in '39? Do you think that he was experiencing any trouble with the German General Staff vis-à-vis the attack upon Russia?

I mean 1941. What did I say—1939? I mean the summer of 1941.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. There were probably staff discussions and disagreements which were finally ironed out, and perhaps they did exactly what Hitler said.

Mr. FLOOD. Not "perhaps." They did exactly what Hitler said, did they not?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I wasn't there, and I couldn't very well say.

Mr. FLOOD. Have you ever heard it indicated that the German General Staff opposed violently the attack upon Russia, and it was only by orders of Hitler that the undesirable creation of a two-front war was instituted?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir——

Mr. FLOOD. You never heard that. This has nothing to do, really, with your type of testimony. If you mind this kind of thing——

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Maybe I am not expert enough on this.

Mr. FLOOD. I think you are. I am trying to probe both sides to see what was going on in their minds, if I can, and then we will apply the facts to what we find as motives, you see.

You have heard of panslavism?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. You have heard it indicated that Russia was looked upon by the smaller Slav nations as "Mother Russia," and the leading Slav protector?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Except by the Poles.

Mr. FLOOD. Except by the Poles.

The Germans were not unaware of that state of mind or this geopolitical phrase, "panslavism"?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. It would militate to the advantage of the Germans if they could drive a wedge between any Slavic group?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. And if the Germans were laboring under any impression that the Poles and the Slavs were happily married, they might have taken this kind of action as happened at Katyn for the purpose of turning the Poles against the Russians?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. That is not beyond the kind of fantasy that I am engaging in now, is it?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. In all of your experiences and in all of your conversations, have you ever unearthed one scintilla of evidence which would support that kind of German thinking or action?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I just wanted to know what you thought about those things.

Chairman MADDEN. Any further questions?

Mr. MITCHELL. Did you at any time during your discussions with the Polish Corps, General Anders, Ozapski, those men that you have reported to us here today, receive an explanation as to why, since the Germans took over the Smolensk area in August of 1941 and held it through August 1943, they delayed releasing this report until April 13, 1943, when they shocked the world with it? Have you got any version that you could give this committee with respect to the delay?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. I haven't seen anything which stated that they did find the graves before more or less, say, April, when they first announced it.

Mr. MITCHELL. Did the Polish people that you may have talked to have any information?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Not that I know.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Such as what, Mr. Counsel?

Mr. MITCHELL. As to why there was a delay from August 1941, when the Germans took the Smolensk area, until April 1943.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Have you established when the Germans located the graves?

Mr. MITCHELL. April 1943. That is when they announced it.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Do you know when they found them?

Mr. MITCHELL. April 1943, but they had this area from August 1941 until April 1943. Why didn't they discover these graves sooner?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is probably operational there.

Mr. MITCHELL. I just wanted to know if he heard anything from the Polish officers or anybody else who may have been in Russia at that time.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. MITCHELL. After all, he was the American liaison officer assigned specifically to it.

Chairman MADDEN. They could not announce it until they discovered the graves and there is no evidence that they had discovered the graves any long period of time before they announced it.

Mr. MITCHELL. We don't know that, sir.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Did not one of the witnesses yesterday state something along that line?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, at Nuremberg they alleged they discovered it much sooner. Dr. Miloslavich said something yesterday to that effect. I just wanted to see if this witness had any information or if he had ever imparted that information to the United States Government.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Colonel, I am proud of you as one American to another, extremely proud for the way you carried on and the things that you did against great odds. I am going to give you a little experience before I ask you a question to verify the importance of your testimony.

One of the most thrilling experiences I had when I was elected to Congress and sworn in, in 1943, was to be invited to the Polish Embassy in Washington, at which the guest of honor was General Sikorski. He had just come back from Europe after several meetings with Stalin on this mission that you describe in your report. I was extremely happy to meet him. But I noticed that in our cross-examination of him, not once would General Sikorski say anything that would even give one the slightest hint that he wanted to give the Germans any propaganda value or any military value from the stand-

point of what he might say. He was cautious never to say anything that would be favorable to the Germans, politically, militarily, or any other way.

The reason I mention that is that I want to ask you this question: In dealing with these Polish officers as a liaison man for the United States Army, did you not likewise find that true of all Polish officers and all Polish military personnel and the Polish Government all the way down the line? They never wanted to give any propaganda value to the Germans or give anything to their advantage in this controversy with the Russians. Did you not find that more or less to be true?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. In other words, they actually leaned the other way in many instances, actually to cover up for the Russians; not to give the Germans any propaganda value.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Because inherently they hated the Germans with equal vigor as they did the Russians; is that not right?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. So any reports coming from the Poles, from the Polish Government, from the Polish military personnel, or from General Sikorski, would not be a prejudiced report. It would be one based simply on human justice.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. I mention that because it brought out the experience very, very pointedly for me, because I recall one of the pictures that I shall prize for my entire life is the personally autographed picture by General Sikorski himself. He was killed shortly after that, much to our regret.

I mention that because it shows that all the way throug this picture, the Poles were extremely careful—as a matter of fact, my only criticism of them would be that they protected the Russians too much. They did not want to give Hitler any propaganda value out of any controversy they had with the Russians. Therefore, the testimony that they gave is not a prejudiced testimony.

From the gleaning and the very little information we got from General Sikorski—in other words, we asked him the question, "How are conditions in Russia as regards the Poles?" and his only answer was, "Bad, hard."

Then immediately when we cross-examined him, "What is the condition? Are they in prison camps? Are you having any trouble with Joe Stalin about the treatment by the Russians?" his answer was, "I don't care to talk about that. I don't care to talk about that." In other words, you could see that the tendency there was not to divulge any information that the Germans might pick up and make propaganda out of against the Russians. Do you get my point?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Judging from his conversation, we sort of got the hint that things were not all right. At that time there happened to be nine Members of Congress, Americans of Polish descent, who had several meetings on it, and we did some digging. We knew in 1944 that your report was sent in. We knew that other reports were being sent in. We tried to get the War Department to give us the

contents of those reports, but we were immediately clamped down with the determination that it is secret.

We knew so by telephone conversation, and we got letters in writing that your report, among other reports, was secret.

Then, of course, when the thing blew off, they couldn't find it, but at first it was top secret. In fact, it was so secret that when they wanted it they could not find it. They really made it secret, all right.

It so happened that we did not want to do very much about it, but just to give you an idea of what your reports were up against, it so happened that this uprising in Warsaw broke out in 1944, and the begging and the pleading of the Polish underground was, "For God's sake, have mercy on us. Come to our rescue. Come to our aid." I believe it was during the month of July 1944, that we made an appointment—we tried to get an appointment with the President of the United States to make a plea on behalf of justice for the Polish people in Warsaw and all over the world. We could not get an appointment with the President, but we did get an appointment with our Secretary of State at that time. He graciously saw us, and at that time we told him that there were reports available in the War Department and there were reports available in other places in the Government, to show that things were going bad for the Poles. It seemed that our conversation was falling on deaf ears, because if the Secretary of State heard anything, he heard it between the batch of pills that he had on his desk.

After we saw that we were not getting anywhere, I believe that just about every one of us had tears in our eyes. So we said, "In the name of mercy and in the name of God, Mr. Secretary of State, will you please convey our message to the President of the United States to intervene at least so that the Russians will show a little bit of mercy on the Poles in this great crisis?" He said that that message would be conveyed. And the next thing we heard, of course, was the Yalta agreement, which meant that our message fell on deaf ears.

In other words, Colonel, our personal intervention clear up to the Secretary of State, pointing out to him that these reports were available, our personal intervention on the part of Members of Congress, did not get anywhere at that time. So do not be disappointed because your reports did not get anywhere at that time.

That is all.

Mr. FLOOD. Colonel, I am sure that as a distinguished graduate of our Military Academy, and as a distinguished colonel of Infantry, the mere fact that you are fortunate enough to have in your veins the proud blood of Polish ancestry that you have will not make you a prejudiced witness, either as against Russians or as against Germans. Is that not correct?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. You are a sworn military officer doing your sworn duty.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly no United States Army colonel of Infantry after World War I or World War II could be conceivably classified as a friend of the Germans.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Colonel, in your wanderings on this mission of yours, did you ever run into this situation? We have been listening to

witnesses for several days, and we have all been intrigued by the failure of the Soviet to reply to interrogations directed to their government from the Poles, from other governments, and from other peoples, as to the fate of these prisoners, Polish officers. We have been intrigued by the failure of the Russians to participate in the German and other requests for international investigations.

We have been advised that from time to time inquires were directed from various sources, individual, organizational, and governmental, to the Soviet Government, asking for information about these missing officers. You have heard of that?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Did you ever hear that the Vatican addressed an inquiry to the Soviet Ambassador at Istanbul for the same purpose?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I just want to ask a question to correct any impression that may have been made on the record, either by my cross-examination or any other, namely, have you had any instructions from your superiors as to what your reaction should be here today?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Full cooperation, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I want to say that I believe that those instructions were given you honestly so.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I do not want any questions that I have directed to you to be any evidence of any lack of faith in the leadership that is in the Department of War as it is constituted today.

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir. I feel very strongly that full cooperation has been given.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Because of questions which may arise later, I am going to ask you, in the preparation of your reports in 1942 and 1943, were you at any time directed by prejudice one way or the other?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. At that time did you have any prejudice?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. No, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. And they were unprejudiced reports?

Colonel SZYMANSKI. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I want to join with Mr. O'Konski in telling you that I am very proud to have had the opportunity to have you as our witness, and I would say if we had more people with the foresight that you had in 1942, our country might not be in the precarious position it is today. It is easy for us today to look back and say what was the right thing to do; but to have had the opportunity and the foresight at that time to predict things as you did, I think is a great compliment to you, and I certainly hope the Army will appreciate that.

Mr. O'KONSKI. If you never did anything else in your life, Colonel, "In that case Poland has lost the war and the Allies have lost the war. The choice in Europe is not merely democracy versus Hitler, as so many Americans seem to think it is." If you never did anything else in your life, Colonel, you have earned the right to be a real American on that score.

Chairman MADDEN. Are there further questions?

Colonel Szymanski, you have had vast experience as a military man. You are a graduate of West Point. You have faithfully carried out many assignments as a soldier in the United States Army. You can certainly be proud of the record you have made in so loyally and patriotically and faithfully carrying out your assignments. Your testimony here today, even in spite of some of the opinions that were existing 10 years ago reveals you had the proper analysis. I know that I voice the sentiment of this committee in stating that if the Army and the Navy and the marines were composed of all Colonel Szymanskis, there would be no stopping our country in this battle against communism.

On behalf of the committee and the Congress, I want to thank you.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Before we adjourn, could I ask Mr. Korth a question?

Do I understand that at the meeting Wednesday, you will try to have available to us complete information as to what departments, if any, these reports have been made available?

Mr. KORTH. That is right, sir, although the deadline you have set is new to me.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I will ask you to make an honest effort——

Mr. KORTH. I will, sir.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. To get that information to us by Wednesday; and, if not by Wednesday, as soon thereafter as possible.

Mr. FLOOD. Just one more thing. I concur in these very laudatory comments made in connecion with Colonel Szymanski, but may I suggest that that part of the record dealing with these commendations of Colonel Szymanski be forwarded by the committee to the Adjutant General's office and be made part of his file?

Mr. KORTH. I think it might be well also that the Secretary be informed of that through your official media.

Mr. FLOOD. You know what I mean.

Chairman MADDEN. I instruct the counsel to carry that out.

The committee now stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 5:45 p. m., the hearing was adjourned.)

NOTE.—An executive session of the committee was held in Washington on March 19, as directed by the chairman during the hearing on March 14 in Chicago. At this session the committee was advised by a Department of the Army spokesman that the letter written by Colonel Szymanski on December 8, 1943, to G–2 and the subsequent cable reply sent to Colonel Szymanski by G–2 on December 19, 1943, cannot be declassified at this time. Consequently it will not be made a part of this record.

93744 O—52—pt. 3——20

LISTA KATYŃSKA

JEŃCY OBOZÓW
KOZIELSK – OSTASZKÓW – STAROBIELSK
ZAGINIENI W ROSJI SOWIECKIEJ

OPRACOWAŁ
ADAM MOSZYŃSKI

GRYF PUBLICATIONS LTD.
LONDYN 1949

[Translation of Title Page]

The KATYN LIST

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

PRISONERS OF WAR AT THE CAMPS

KOZIELSK
STAROBIELSK
OSTASZKOW

WHO
DISAPPEARED IN
SOVIET RUSSIA

✦

Prepared by
ADAM MOSZYNSKI
"GRYF", LONDON

OD AUTORA

Opracowania tej „Listy Katyńskiej" podjąłem się jako jeden spośród znikomej garstki pozostałych przy życiu byłych jeńców obozu Starobielsk.

Chciałem w ten sposób spłacić Opatrzności Bożej cząstkę długu wdzięczności za własne ocalenie, a równocześnie oddać tę niejako ostatnią posługę tym wszystkim współjeńcom, którzy tragicznym zrządzeniem losu musieli złożyć swe życie w ofierze.

Członkom Rodzin zamordowanych i zaginionych moich kolegów - współjeńców składam na tym miejscu wyrazy głębokiego współczucia.

Za ewentualne omyłki, których geneze wyjaśnia wstęp, a których uniknięcie w obecnych warunkach było niemożliwe, z góry najmocniej zainteresowanych przepraszam.

Na koniec serdecznie dziękuję tym wszystkim, którzy okazali mi swą pomoc w opracowaniu tej dokumentacji.

Londyn, w maju 1949 r.

ADAM MOSZYŃSKI.

[Translation]

FROM THE AUTHOR

I have undertaken the task of preparing this "Katyn List" as one of only a handful of survivors among Polish prisoners of war interned at Starobielsk.

In this manner, I hope to repay Providence for sparing my life and at the same time give this final service to all those fellow prisoners of war who through the tragic dictates of fate had paid with their lives.

To the members of families of my fellow prisoners of war who were murdered I offer my deepest condolence.

I apologize for any mistakes which may have crept into this list and wish to call attention to the preface in which I explain why it is virtually impossible under prevailing conditions to eliminate all errors.

I also wish to take this opportunity to thank all those who have given tireless cooperation toward the completion of this list.

London, May 1949. ADAM MOSZYNSKI.

WSTĘP

Lista Katyńska jest uzupełnieniem zbioru dokumentów, które zostały zawarte w książce pt. „Zbrodnia Katyńska w świetle dokumentów" *).

W rozdziale drugim wymienionej książki stwierdzono, że w obozach Kozielsk, Ostaszków i Starobielsk znajdowało się w miesiącach zimowych 1939/40 około 15.000 polskich jeńców wojennych. Kozielsk liczył około 5.000, Ostaszków około 6.500, a Starobielsk około 4.000 polskich jeńców wojennych. Z ogólnej tej ilości pozostało przy życiu około 400 jeńców, przewiezionych do obozu Pawliszczew - Bór, a stamtąd do obozu Griazowiec, skąd we wrześniu 1941 zostali wypuszczeni na wolność. Jeńców z Kozielska odnaleziono pomordowanych w grobach katyńskich, a reszta zaginęła bez śladu, przy czym wszystko wskazuje na to, że zaginionych spotkał ten sam los, co ofiary katyńskie.

W ten sposób, kto mówi lub pisze o Katyniu, ma w gruncie rzeczy na myśli nie tylko te ofiary mordu, które w ilości powyżej 4.000 odnalezione zostały w mogiłach lasku Katyńskiego pod Smoleńskiem, ale ogół zaginionych z wszystkich trzech obozów, którzy od wiosny 1940 r. nie dali o sobie znaku życia. Lista imienna winna przeto objąć nie tylko byłych jeńców kozielskich z Katynia, ale wszystkich zaginionych, czyli około 15.000 nazwisk.

Ogólne cyfry jeńców przebywających w trzech obozach pochodzą ze źródeł wiarogodnych i kompetentnych. Opierają się one na informacjach tych jeńców każdego z obozów, którzy uniknęli likwidacji, i znaleźli się w obozie Pawliszczew - Bór, a następnie Griazowiec. Już wtedy rozpoczęła się bowiem pomiędzy jeńcami, pochodzącymi z trzech obozów zlikwidowanych, i zaniepokojonymi losem pozostałych kolegów, wymiana informacji na temat ogólnej ilości zaginionych. Jak wiadomo, obozy jeńców, które posiadały nieco odmienną organizację niż obozy pracy przymusowej, czyli tzw. łagry, dopuszczały jeńców w szerszym zakresie do współadministracji obozów. Dlatego też jeńcy posiadali konkretne i źródłowe informacje o ogólnej liczbie mieszkańców zamkniętych w obozach. Podawane więc przez uratowa-

*) „Zbrodnia Katyńska w świetle dokumentów", z przedmową gen. Władysława Andersa, „Gryf", Londyn 1948.

nych jeńców ogólne cyfry stanów zlikwidowanych obozów można uważać za sprawdzone i wiarogodne.

Zestawienie imiennej listy ogółu zaginionych, kompletnej i bezbłędnej, jest niemożliwe, i odnaleźć ją możnaby chyba jedynie w moskiewskich archiwach NKWD. Lista Katyńska nie jest pierwszą publikacją, ani pierwszą pracą polską tego rodzaju. Były przeprowadzone już poprzednio — poza spisem niemieckim „Amtliches Material" — spisy częściowe i mniej zupełne, na których lista niniejsza została oparta po przeprowadzeniu możliwych i koniecznych poprawek oraz uzupełnień.

Źródła, na których opiera się poniżej ogłoszona lista, są następujące:

1) «AMTLICHES MATERIAL ZUM MASSENMORD VON KATYN» — (URZEDOWY MATERIAŁ O MASOWYM MORDZIE W KATYNIU) WYD. BERLIN 1943 — STR. 167 DO 273 — ROZDZIAŁ IV.: WYKAZ 4143 ZWŁOK ZIDENTYFIKOWANYCH DO 7. CZERWCA 1943.

Wykaz ogłoszony przez Niemców w „Amtliches Material" nie był alfabetyczny, a nazwiska, imiona, nazwy miejscowości, adresy oraz inne szczegóły podane są często w brzmieniu zniekształconym. Lista była sporządzana i ustalana ostatecznie przez osoby narodowości niemieckiej, i to często może na podstawie znalezionych przy zwłokach dokumentów, wystawionych w okresie niewoli w języku rosyjskim; prócz tego dokumenty te po ekshumacji zwłok znajdowały się często w stanie daleko idącego zniszczenia. Wszystkie te czynniki złożyły się na omyłki i nieprawidłowości wykazu niemieckiego, których sprostowanie wymagało krytycznej oceny na podstawie innych źródeł, oraz uwzględnienia faktu, że listę sporządzali cudzoziemcy, nie znający dokładnie języka polskiego, ani brzmienia polskich nazwisk i nazw. Prócz tego krytyczna ocena listy niemieckiej prowadzić musi do jeszcze jednego zastrzeżenia: oto mordowane w Katyniu ofiary nie zawsze musiały posiadać przy sobie swoje własne dokumenty. Jeśli na przykład jedynym dowodem tożsamości była kartka z nazwiskiem, lub z zaadresowaną kopertą, albo nazwisko wypisane na notatniku lub kalendarzu, to nie koniecznie musiały te dane dotyczyć zwłok, przy których ślad ten znaleziono. Niektóre, — aczkolwiek bardzo nieliczne, — wypadki tego rodzaju zostały już stwierdzone, i tak na przykład wiarogodne informacje pozwalają przyjąć, że Franciszek Biernacki, właściciel książeczki oszczędn. PKO., znalezionej przy zwłokach w Katyniu i opublikowanej wśród fotografii niemieckiego zbioru, a zreprodukowanej w książce „Zbrodnia Katyńska", w rzeczywistości w obozie kozielskim nie był, ani też nie znalazł śmierci w Katyniu. Zostało stwierdzone, że owa książeczka oszcz. PKO. została przez niego pozostawiona w Wojskowym Instytucie Geograficznym w Warszawie, i następnie przy ewakuacji WIG. z Warszawy została wywieziona przez innego oficera celem doręczenia właścicielowi przy spotkaniu, które jednak nie nastąpiło. W ten sposób dokument ów, opiewający na nazwisko Fr. Biernacki, został znaleziony w grobach katyńskich przy innym oficerze.

2) WYKAZ CZŁONKÓW B. ARMII POLSKIEJ, ZAMORDOWANYCH PRZEZ BOLSZEWIKÓW W KATYNIU, ZIDENTYFIKOWANYCH DO DNIA 1. CZERWCA 1943 R., — STR. 3 DO 55. — (BROSZURA BEZ PODANIA WYDAWCY, AUTORA, ROKU I MIEJSCA).

Wykaz powyższy — w porównaniu z niemieckim — jest mniej kompletny i kończy się na pozycji 2916. Układ, kolejność poszczególnych, nie zawsze numerowanych pozycji, a wreszcie treść danych, zawartych w tym wykazie, — pozwalają przypuszczać, że został on sporządzony przez Polaków pracujących w Katyniu przy ekshumacji zwłok. Nazwiska, adresy i inne dane zamieszczono w wielu wypadkach w brzmieniu również zniekształconym. Numeracja poszczególnych zwłok nie zawsze pokrywa się z numeracją „Amtliches Material"; — tak samo treść danych nie jest tażsama, lecz w pewnych wypadkach obszerniejsza, w innych szczuplejsza; niż w wykazie niemieckim. Znajdują się w tym wykazie pozycje, których w niemieckim spisie w ogóle brak, względnie których odpowiedniki oznaczono w wykazie niemieckim jako niezidentyfikowane. Wykaz ten ogłoszony został drukiem anonimowo, najprawdopodobniej w Kraju, pod okupacją niemiecką.

3) LISTA ZAGINIONYCH JENCÓW Z OBOZÓW ROSYJSKICH KOZIELSK, OSTASZKÓW I STAROBIELSK, — ZESTAWIONA PRZEZ BIURO OPIEKI NAD RODZINAMI WOJSKOWYMI DOWÓDZTWA POLSKICH SIŁ ZBROJNYCH W ZSRR., UZUPEŁNIONA DODATKOWYM SPISEM BIURA POMOCY RODZINOM WOJSKOWYCH I JEŃCÓW WOJENNYCH DOWÓDZTWA WOJSK POLSKICH NA ŚRODKOWYM WSCHODZIE. L. dz. 904/RW/45 z daty Egipt 30. listopada 1945.

Lista ta została zestawiona na podstawie: a) pisemnych relacji jeńców ocalałych, którzy przebywali w jednym z 3 zlikwidowanych obozów. Relacje te zostały złożone w r. 1941 po odzyskaniu wolności; b) indywidualnych zgłoszeń rodzin, albo znajomych zaginionego jeńca, opartych na fakcie poprzedniej korespondencji z zaginioną osobą w okresie pomiędzy jesienią 1939 a wiosną 1940 r. Lista powyższa została zestawiona początkowo przez ocalałych jeńców z pamięci, a następnie uzupełniano ją stopniowo, w miarę napływu korespondencji z rodzinami i znajomymi zaginionych. Listę, obejmującą 3848 nazwisk, wręczyli ś.p. gen. Sikorski i gen. Anders Stalinowi w czasie rozmowy w dniu 3. grudnia 1941 r., a następnie dodatkową, uzupełnioną do cyfry 4518, wręczył gen. Anders podczas bytności u Stalina w dniu 18. marca 1942 r. — Ostatecznie ilość zestawionych tą drogą nazwisk doszła do około 9.000. W rzeczywistości cyfra ta była zwielokrotniona, ponieważ w trosce o to, by nikogo nie pominąć w poszukiwaniach, wpisywano nieraz na listę zaginionych to samo nazwisko w kilku zniekształconych wersjach, tak, jak były one przedstawiane przez poszczególne źródła. Nazwiska te bowiem — podawane z pamięci, albo kreślone w listach pismem nie dość czytelnym lub wyblakłym, — ulegały nieraz przekręceniom. Wykaz powyższy, jak to już stwierdzono w 7 wypadkach, w okresie publikowania „Listy Katyńskiej" na łamach tygodnika „Orzeł Biały", — nie może uchodzić za bezwarunkowo miarodajny. Mogą bowiem — wyjątkowo co prawda — znaleźć się w nim nazwiska niewłaściwie w swoim czasie

tam zarejestrowane, albo też należące wprawdzie do b. jeńców Kozielska czy też Starobielska, ale z okresu niewoli po maju 1940 r., które to osoby — przeważnie ocalałe — w ostateczności odnalazły się, czego następnie w wykazie powyższym nie uwidoczniono.

4) DODATKOWE RELACJE WIAROGODNYCH OSÓB. — Są to, nieliczne zresztą, informacje indywidualne, pochodzące od ocalałych b. jeńców jednego z 3 obozów, albo też od naocznych świadków przeprowadzonej w 1943 r. ekshumacji zwłok ofiar mordu w Katyniu, które to informacje dostarczono bezpośrednio w okresie zestawiania tej Listy.

5) ROCZNIKI OFICERSKIE BIURA PERSONALNEGO MINISTERSTWA SPRAW WOJSKOWYCH: a) ROCZNIK OFICERSKI 1932 — WYD. WARSZAWA 1932., ORAZ b) ROCZNIK OFICERSKI REZERWY, — WYD. WARSZAWA 1934.

Roczniki Oficerskie pozwoliły na skontrolowanie, poprawienie lub odtworzenie brzmienia nazwisk lub imion zaginionych w wypadkach, kiedy zostały one przytoczone w źródłach w sposób zniekształcony albo niezupełny. I tak na przykład — jeśli nazwisko lub imię były podane w źródłach w postaci nieścisłej lub niejasnej, a inne dane odpowiadały Rocznikowi Oficerskiemu, można było sprostować lub uzupełnić brzmienie, opierając się na danym Roczniku.

Wymienione powyżej źródła stanowią wszystko to, co w obecnych warunkach jest w tym zakresie osiągalnym. Niemniej ogłoszenie niniejszej Listy powinno być punktem wyjścia do dalszego uzupełniania jej. Wykończenie tej pracy będzie oczywiście możliwe dopiero w Kraju, i to w Polsce wolnej, kiedy wszystkie rodziny zaginionych jeńców będą miały pełną swobodę zestawienia nazwisk swoich bliskich, o których pobycie w latach 39/40 w Kozielsku, Ostaszkowie lub Starobielsku posiadały wiadomości, — oraz kiedy będzie można ustalić szczęśliwe a wyjątkowe wypadki odnalezienia się osób, uważanych za zaginione.

Ogłoszenie tej Listy jest wyrazem hołdu pamięci ofiar tego — rzadko spotykanego w dziejach — masowego mordu jeńców wojennych, i spełnieniem smutnego obowiązku wobec ich rodzin. Lista ta jest równocześnie uzupełnieniem materiału dokumentacyjnego, potrzebnego do aktu oskarżenia przeciwko mordercom, którzy pozostali dotychczas bezkarni. Jest rzeczą nas Polaków ten akt oskarżenia przygotować, i domagać się postawienia zbrodniarzy przed Trybunałem Wolnych Narodów, który zbierze się jeszcze dla ukarania winnych.

Niniejsze książkowe wydanie „Listy Katyńskiej" jest drugim z rzędu, poprawionym i uzupełnionym. Po raz pierwszy „Lista Katyńska" była ogłaszana na łamach tygodnika „Orzeł Biały", poczynając od Nru 41/327 z dnia 9. października 1948 r.

(Translation of Preface written in Polish)

PREFACE

The *Katyn List* constitutes an amplification of documents which were included in the book *The Katyn Massacre in the Light of Documents.*

In the second chapter of the above-named book it has been established that some 15,000 Polish prisoners of war were interned in the three camps—Kozielsk, Ostaszkow, and Starobielsk—during the winter months of 1939–40. There were approximately 5,000 Polish prisoners of war in Kozielsk, 6,500 in Ostaszkow, and approximately 4,000 in Starobielsk. From this entire group only approximately 400 Polish prisoners of war survived who were first transferred to the prison camp at Pawliszczew-Bor; then to the camp at Griazowiec, and from there, in September 1941, this group of 400 finally was liberated. Those prisoners of war interned at Kozielsk subsequently were found murdered and buried in the Katyn graves. Those from the other two camps have disappeared without any trace of their whereabouts and all indications point to the conclusion that they met with the same fate as those Polish prisoners of war whose corpses were found at Katyn.

It must follow then, that whoever discusses or writes about Katyn, must keep in mind not only those 4,000 victims whose bodies were found in the graves of the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, but all of the prisoners interned at the three camps who disappeared and have given no trace that they are alive since the spring of 1940. Of necessity, then, this list of names must not only include the names of those former prisoners of war interned at Kozielsk and subsequently found dead at Katyn, but all the names of the 15,000 Poles interned at the three camps.

The total figure of Polish prisoners of war interned at the three camps is based on reliable and competent information. They are based, for the most part, on information supplied by those prisoners of war interned in the camps who escaped liquidation and found themselves in Pawliszczew-Bor and later in Griazowiec. Already at these last two camps the survivors from the three liquidated camps

began discussions amongst themselves in an effort to correctly establish the total number of Poles interned at the three camps. As it is known, these prisoner of war camps had a somewhat different organization than the forced labor camps commonly known as "Lagers" and provided for considerable self-administration by the prisoners. It is because of this that the survivors of the liquidation were able to compile definite and concrete information regarding the number of prisoners interned at the three camps. The numbers compiled by these survivors can, therefore, be accepted as correct and wholly reliable regarding the total number of Poles interned at these three camps.

A complete and absolutely correct compilation of names of all those who disappeared is virtually impossible and probably could be accomplished only through a careful search of all records in the archives of the NKVW headquarters in Moscow. This book titled *The Katyn List* is neither the first nor the only Polish publication of this nature. There have been lists prepared prior to this publication. Some of them go beyond the scope of names included in the German list titled "Amtliches Material"—which in some instances was less complete than this list but nevertheless served as the basis for this report after further checks and corrections were made.

Sources from which the following list was compiled are as follows:

1) "Amtliches Material Zum Massenmord von Katyn"—the official material about the mass murders in Katyn published in Berlin in 1943, pages 167 to 273, Chapter IV, table 4143 of the corpses identified up to June 7, 1943.

The German list of victims was not arranged in alphabetical order; first names, last names, names of towns, addresses, and other details in the German report frequently appear to the illegible. This list, it should be remembered, was prepared by Germans frequently on the basis of documents which were written in Polish or Russian and also the German list was prepared on the basis of documents found on the corpses which were in an advanced state of decay. All of these factors, justifiably account for the mistakes included in the German report which was prepared by people who do not know the Polish language and do not recognize characteristic signs in Polish names. A critical and impartial appraisal of the German list must also give consideration to the possibility that there may have been cases where documents found on bodies of the

victims did not necessarily belong to the corpse they were found on. If for instance, identification was based solely on the fact that a card or letter or penciled notation on a note bore a name, it cannot be taken for granted that this was necessarily the name of the victim. This has already been demonstrated in some instances although these cases were few in number. As an example it can be reliably stated that Franciszek Biernacki, whose bank book was found on a corpse in Katyn and reproduced in the book Katyn Massacre, actually never was in Kozielsk and was not murdered in Katyn.

It has been established that Biernacki's bank book was left behind by himself at the Army Geographic Institute in Warsaw and that it subsequently had been found by another Polish officer at the Institute who took the bank book with the hope of giving it to Biernacki if the two ever met subsequently. This meeting never took place and as a result the bank book bearing Fr. Biernacki's name was found on the corpse of another officer.

2) Report of former members of the Polish Army murdered in Katyn by the Bolsheviks identified up to June 1, 1943, pages 3 to 35. (This brouchure does not list the publisher, the author, nor the date or place of publication.)

The above report is less complete than the German report and ends with victim No. 2916. The format of this document, along with the manner in which the names are written plus the order in which the bodies were removed, suggests it was prepared by one of the Poles who was sent to Katyn to work on the exhumation of the bodies. In many instances here, too, the names and other information are illegible. The numerical order in which the bodies apparently are reported in some instances does not agree with the German report. In some instances the additional information regarding each corpse is not the same as reported by the Germans, i. e., frequently, the information is more detailed and complete and in others less so. We find in this document actual positions of the bodies which were not listed in the German report and we find identifications for bodies in this list which the Germans reported as unidentified. This list most probably was published anonymously in Poland during the German occupation.

3) Official list of those prisoners who disappeared from Kozielsk, Starobielsk, and Ostaszkow as prepared by the Polish Relief Bureau for Families of Polish Soldiers in

the USSR. The list has been supplemented with information provided by the Polish Welfare Bureau for Families of Polish Soldiers in the Middle East, assembled Nov. 30, 1945, in Egypt.

This list was prepared on the basis of information gathered from: a) written reports of surviving Polish prisoners of war who were interned in one of the three liquidated camps. These reports were prepared in 1941 after their liberation; b) individual reports of families of prisoners interned in the three camps based on correspondence they carried on with the prisoners between the fall of 1939 and the spring of 1940. The above list was prepared first on the basis of memory of those who survived liquidation and later by refreshing their recollections through letters received from the families inquiring about their dear ones. This list of 3,848 was handed to Stalin by the late General Sikorski and by General Anders during a conference Dec. 3, 1941. An amended and corrected list bearing 4,518 names was handed to Stalin by General Anders on March 18, 1942. Eventually the total number of names transmitted to Russian authorities through these conferences reached 9,000. This list was increased somewhat because of duplications submitted by the various sources. Also, because many of the names were submitted from memory and others from poorly written letters, in some cases the same name was spelled two or three different ways and constituted two or three corpses when in reality they all involved only one person. Therefore this list, which was published in seven installments in the publication *The White Eagle*, cannot be considered conclusive or absolutely correct, because in some instances it includes names of prisoners in Kozielsk and Starobielsk who were interned at these camps subsequent to May, 1940 and who have for the most part survived.

4) Additional reports of reliable persons—This is information from prisoners who survived liquidation from the three camps or who participated in the actual exhumation and supplied information for the preparation of this list.

5) Annual reports of the Personnel Division of the Ministry of Military Affairs of the Polish Government; a) Annual Report of Officers from 1932 published in Warsaw; b) Annual Report of the Reserve Corps published in Warsaw in 1934.

The annual reports of Polish officers permitted me to check for the correct spelling of names. Hence, if a name was illegible but all the other facts pertaining to the vic-

tim were, we were able to establish the correct spelling of a name through a careful check of the annual list of Polish Officers.

The above-mentioned sources constitute all of the sources so far as is known which may have information pertinent to this subject. Publication of this list should afford the opportunity to correct further any possible errors unknown to the author. The ultimate completion and correction of this list will be possible only in Poland when the country is free and when families of the victims are permitted to make their full reports in complete freedom regarding any correspondence or contact that they have had with prisoners interned at Kozielsk, Ostaszkow, or Starobielsk, and also when it will be possible to locate any survivors now listed among the missing, if any survived.

Publication of this list is an expression of tribute to the memory of those who disappeared in this unprecedented mass murder of prisoners of war and an expression of condolence to their loved ones. This list furthermore constitutes a further documentation of material necessary to bring an indictment against those guilty for this crime if they haven't been brought to the bar of justice as yet. It is our duty as Poles to prepare this indictment and seek to have the murderers brought before the Tribunal of Free Nations, which eventually will be formed to punish the guilty ones.

The following book *The Katyn List* constitutes the second publication of an expanded and corrected list. The first *Katyn List* was published in the newspaper *White Eagle* beginning Oct. 9, 1948.

CZEŚĆ PIERWSZA

OBÓZ W KOZIELSKU
GROBY KATYŃSKIE

PART I

THE KOZIELSK CAMP
GRAVES AT KATYN

93744 O—52—pt. 3——21

OBJAŚNIENIE ZNAKÓW, OZNACZAJĄCYCH ŹRÓDŁA:

AM. — «Amtliches Material zum Massenmord von Katyń (Urzędowy wykaz niemiecki) z cyfrą, oznaczającą poz. rej. zwłok.

WO. — Wykaz ofiar — członków b. Armii Polskiej, zamordowanych przez bolszewików w Katyniu (sporządzony przez Polaków obecnych przy ekshumacji zwłok w Katyniu) z cyfrą oznaczającą poz. rej. zwłok, względnie ze stronicą wykazu tego.

LZ. — Lista zaginionych jeńców z obozów rosyjskich (sporządzona przez Biuro Opieki nad Rodzinami Wojsk. D-twa Polskich Sił Zbr. w ZSRR., względnie przez Biuro Pomocy Rodzinom Wojsk. D-twa Wojsk Polskich na Śr. Wschodzie) z literą oznaczającą obóz, w którym dany jeniec miał przebywać: **K.** — Kozielsk, **O.** — Ostaszków, **S.** — Starobielsk. Są informacje, wedle których dany jeniec był kolejno w dwóch wzgl. trzech obozach.

RO. 32 — Rocznik Oficerski Biura Pers. MSWojsk. — wyd. Warszawa 1932.

ROR. 34 — Rocznik Oficerski Rezerwy Biura Pers. MSWojsk. — wyd. Warszawa 1934 r.

Abramski Jan, 1905, ppor. art. (LZK)

Achtelik Paweł, w mundurze, karta szczepienia, 2 listy, kartka z zapiskami (AM 3752), 1912 (LZK)

Adam Franciszek, — — —, por., 1 list z adresem: Adam Franciszek, Kozielsk, karta szczepienia 1615, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1459)

Adam Władysław, — — —, w mundurze, dwa różne bilety wizytowe: 1) Dr. Adam Władysław, 2) Zeman Rudolf, 1 kartka z adresem: Klimec Ludwik, Kraków ul. Bosaka 39, wieczne pióro, karta szczepienia (AM 2750)

Adamczyk . . . . . ., por. rez. (LZK)

Adamczyk Franciszek, por. K.O.P. (LZK)

Adamczyk Stefan, por. br. panc., 1897, znak tożsamości, list, odznaka pułkowa, notatnik, pierścień z brylantem, 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Adamczyk Genowefa, Warszawa, Czerniakowska 174 m. 9 (AM 2202)

Adamek Józef, na razie brak szczegółów (WO str. 3), ppor. (LZK)

Adamski . . . . . ., chorąży (LZK)

Adamski . . . . . ., sierż. P.P. (LZK)

Adamski Franciszek, 1901 s. Feliksa i Justyny, por. K.O.P. (LZK)

Adamski Ignacy, mjr - lek., Dr. med., leg. ofic. (AM 3424), (LZK)

Adamski Józef, nauczyciel, ppor., ur. 1.9.97 Bajki Stare, zam. Michałowo - Niezabudka, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. odznaczeniowa, wizytówka, pocztówki, karta szczepienia (AM 2255)

Adamski Stanisław, s. Antoniego, mjr. Inst. Geogr. (LZ. S - K)

Adamski Władysław, por. (LZK)

Adas B., ppor. lotn. (LZK)

Afelt Tadeusz, por., dowód osob., karta szczepienia, karta mobil., ołówek do napełniania, pismo służbowe, kontrakt służbowy z Zarządem Miasta Łódź (AM 3398)

Aksamitowski Stefan, Aksanistowski Stefan, ppor., metryka urodzenia, (AM 59), Aksamitowski Stefan (WO. str. 5), Aksamitowski ppor. (LZK)

Aksan Mikołaj, ppor., zam. Poznań, 1 zaświadczenie, prawo jazdy (AM 1526)

Alamas Tadeusz Andrzej, ppor., ur. 11/IX., ..., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczepienia (AM 3921), Alamas Tadeusz ppor. (LZK)

Albrecht Leon, ewangelik, ppor., znak tożsamości (AM 860), (LZK)

Aleksandrowicz Paweł, 1901, ppor. art. (LZK)

Antoń Bolesław, kpt., 1 zaświadczenie, części legit. ofic. 2113) kpt. piech. (LZK)

Albrecht Leon, ewangelik, ppor., znak tożsamości (AM 860). (LZK)

Aleksandrowicz Paweł, 1901, ppor. art. (LZK)

Aleksandrowicz Władysław, mjr. lek. (LZK)

Aleksiewicz Zygmunt, Aleksewicz Zygmunt s. Józefa, ppor., 2 listy (AM 376), Aleksiewicz lub Alecewicz Zygmunt (WO str. 7)

Alfer Józef, oficer, s. Aleksandra (LZK)

Allery Antoni, (?) ppor., leg. ofic. (AM 3328)

Alonczyk Franciszek, 1900, ppor. art. (LZK)

Alpiński - Solowicki Roman, ppor., znak tożsamości (AM 1770), ur. 1909 w Warszawie (WO 1770 str. 24), Alpiński-Salowicki Roman, por. (LZK)

Ałaszejew Leon, Dr., mjr., powołanie wojenne, zaświadczenie ze Starostwa, 1 list, karta meldunkowa, 1 medalik (AM 3278)

Ambrożewicz Włodzimierz, Ambroziewicz Włodzimierz, Dr. med. w mundurze, Poznań ul. 3-go Maja 5, ur. 26.6.95 w Odessie, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, bilety wizytowe, 1 list, pismo Związku Lekarzy Poznań (AM 2433), por. lek., 1895 (?), s. Katarzyny (LZK)

Amerik Jan, w mundurze, prawnik, pracownik Twa Ubezp. w Lublinie, metryka ślubu, 1 list (AM 4127)

Anasiewicz Jan, Anaziewicz Jan por., ks. ofic., medalik (AM 1942), Anaziewicz (?) Jan (WO 1942 str. 28), Anasiewicz Jan kpt. art. (LZK)

Anc Józef, aspirant, mgr., (LZK)

Androletti Roman, w mundurze, ur. 5.6.06, ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 listy, 1 pocztówka (AM 1575)

Andrusewicz Wacław, kpr. (LZK)

Andrzejewski . . . . . ., por., rozkaz wyjazdu, karta szczep., cwikler (AM 1286)

Andrzejewski Bogdan, ppor., 3 pocztówki, kalendarzyk kieszonkowy (AM 1997), por. (LZK)

Andrzejewski Henryk, ppor., leg. urzędn., pocztówka, list, kwit depozytowy (AM 4110), ppor. art., 1900 (LZK)

Andrzejewski Marjan, ppor. piech., 1908 (LZK)

Andrzejewski Stanisław, w mundurze, ur. 1909, znak tożsamości (AM 2995)

Andrzejkowicz Borys, ppor., 1 leg. ofic. AM 1868), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Andziak Józef, kpt., rez., komisarz P.P., lat 44 (LZK)

Andziak Marcin, dowód osob., list, karta szczep. (AM 87), ppor. (LZK)

Anton Konstanty, kpt., 2 koperty z nadawcą: Gala Antonowa, Wilno, Aukstaicio 12 (Kopanica), 2 telegramy (AM 9), rtm. K.O.P. (LZK)

Antoniak Józef, por., zam. Dublany wojew. Tarnopol, bilety wizytowe, pismo urzędowe, karta szczepienia 3636 (AM 1415), por. rez, 1894, syn Wojciecha (LZK)

Antoniak Stanisław, ppor. art., 1906 (LZK)

Antoniewicz Wacław, w mundurze, kwit depozytowy, karta szczepienia, medalik (AM 4089), kpt. art. (LZK)

Antonowicz . . . . . , kpt. (LZK)

Antoń Bolesław, kpt., 1 zaświadczenie, części legit. ofic. (AM 2113) kpt. piech., (LZK)

Antoszek Józef, Antoszei . . . . Józef, oficer, legit. ofic. (AM 17), Antosze . . . ., dowód oficerski (WO str. 5), ppor. rez., 1906 (LZK)

Antoszewski Lech, por., 1911 (LZK)

Anufrjew Jerzy, w mundurze, 1 pocztówka, 1 list, 1 krzyżyk (AM 1962), list od Emila . . . (nazwisko nieczytelne), Kowel, ul. Mościckiego 6 m. 4 (WO 1962 str 29)

Araszkiewicz Włodzimierz, ppor., lat 43 (LZK)

Arcichowski Mieczysław, dr med., (LZK)

Arcimowicz Henryk, ppor. (LZK)

Arcimowicz Zenon, w mundurze, 1 pocztówka, kartka z zapiskami (AM 2289)

Arciszewski Jan Piotr, por. rez. żand., 1894 (LZK)

Aret . . . . ., pchor. lek. (LZK)

Arendarski Antoni, 1901, ppor. art. (LZK)

Armata Władysław Stefan, Armala, dowód zwolnienia z wojska w 1935 r. w stopniu sierżanta, karta szczepienia 230 (AM 2055), Armala (Armata) syn Józefa (WO 2055 str. 31), Armata, ppor. rez., 1899, s. Józefa (LZK)

Astapczyk Adolf, (?) w mundurze, ur. 1909, znak tożsamości, list z nadawcą: Dorota Astapczyk (AM 3665), ppor. art., s. Józefa i Malwiny (LZK)

Auc Antoni, w mundurze, ur. 8.3.907, dyplom prawniczy, metryka urodzenia, zaśw. przynal. państw., leg. sportowa, monogram MA (AM 2711), (LZK)

Augustowski Karol, ppor., ur. 1903, znak tożsamości, 1 list, karta szczep., kartka z zapiskami (AM 2097), (LZK)

Augustynowicz Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)

Augustynowicz Mieczysław, sędzia, cywilny, różne pisma sądowe (AM 1905), ofic. rez., medalik (WO 1905 str. 28)

Aziukiewicz Aleksander, por. rez. art., 1901 (LZK)

Babczuk Władysław, por. (LZK)

Babicz Rudolf, ppor., lat 25 (LZK), ppor., dowód osob., świad. szczepienia, telegram, listy (AM 221)

Babiński Zbigniew, kpt., karta szczep., rozkaz wyjazdu, zaświadczenie (AM 1958), kpt. lotn. (LZK)

Babuchowski Marian, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., lista z nazwiskami, różne kartki (AM 1487), ppor. (LZK)

Babula Jerzy, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta szczep., medalik (AM 2946)

Baczkowicz Szymon, 2 listy, naramiennik bez odznak, fotografia (AM 367)

Badecki Feliks, kpt., 3 pocztówki pisane do Wandy Badeckiej, Włodzimierz Wol., ul. Listopada 115 m. 1, dwa listy, różne kartki, naramiennik z cyfrą 25 (AM 1875), (WO 1875 str. 27) kpt. art. (LZK)

Badowski Wiktor, kpt., znak tożsamości z napisem: PKU Bochnia, koperta (AM 255)

Badowski Witold, (bez nazwiska), por., dowód osob., kalend. kieszonkowy, łańcuszek, odznaka Szkoły Podchor. (AM 451), Badowski Witold, nauczyciel, leg. Nr. 777/37 (WO 451 str. 19)

Badowski Zbigniew, por., zaświadczenie, ofic. leg. (AM 1883), (LZK)

Bagieński Eugeniusz, kpt., 3 pocztówki, list, karta szczep., orzełek polski (AM 344), (LZK)

Baginski Czesław, ppor. pilot (LZK)

Bagiński Edward, ppor., ur. 20.9.912 Czeladź, dowód osob., listy, pocztówki (AM 1394), ur. 20.2.1 . . . w Czeladzi (WO 1394 str. 17), por. rez. 1912 (LZK)

Bagiński Władysław, por., Toruń - Podgórz, Młynna 2, wyciąg z „drzewa rodowego", część franc. dowodu osob., 2 listy, medalik (AM 1594), por. rez. (LZK)

Bahr Marek, pchor. (LZK)

Bajan Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)

Bajkowski Jerzy, por. rez (LZK)

Bajoński Jan, Dr med., mjr., docent Uniw. Poznańskiego, zam. Poznań, Patr. Jackowskiego, Krzyż i leg. Virtuti Militari, wizytówka, listy, pocztówki, (AM 1484), mjr dr (LZK-O)

Bajoński Jan, syn Józefa, w mundurze, pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 2568)

Bakoń Julian, w mundurze, pocztówki, karta z książeczki wojsk. (AM 1895), pocztówka z nadawcą Michał Bakoń, Sanok ul. Kościuszki 5 (WO 1895 str. 28), pchor. rez., 1917, 20 p. ułanów (LZK)

Bakuła Stanisław, por., 1 kartka z ofic. ks wojsk., kartki z zapiskami, karta szczep. 1534 (AM 1881)

Balcer Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)

Balinger Antoni Witold, mjr. ur. 13.6.86, dwie leg. osob., karta szczep. 3596, pismo Min. Spr. Wojsk., wizytówka, 3 kartki z zapiskami (AM 300), mjr st. sp. (LZK)

Balko Antoni, mjr, karta szczep., leg. LOPP., pocztówka (AM 2175), mjr., 1893 s. Stanisława i Anny (LZK)

Balon Tadeusz, w mundurze, ks. wojsk., karta szczep., leg. urzędn. (AM 1407), ppor. rez., 30 lat (LZK)

Bałachowski Witold por., część leg. odznacz., 2 zaśw. wojskowe, list, karta szczep (AM 4115), por. (bez imienia) — (LZK)

Bałdowski Wincenty strz. piech., 1914 (LZK)

Bałłaban Karol, Dr med., kpt., 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 2229, 2 wizytówki, okulary (AM 905)

Banach Czesław, oficer (LZK)

Banach Eugeniusz (Ramach) zam. Lwów, ul. Wąska 8 (WO 839 str. 19), w mundurze (bez nazwiska), kartka z adresami, 2 medaliki (AM 839)

Banach Tadeusz, ppor., karta mobil., 1 przepustka, karta stałej jazdy, zaśw. z 8. p.p., listy, kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 1486)

Banasiewicz Teodor, ppor. rez. piech., urzędnik PKP Ostrów (LZK)

Banaszak Stanisław, adwokat, ks. oszcz. PKO., części dowodu osob., wizytówka, listy, karta szczepienia (AM 1209) (WO 1070 str. 15), por. rez. piech. Kępno, adwokat (LZK)

Banaszewski Jan, kpt., wizytówki, karta na broń, fotografie, zegarek kieszonkowy (AM 1722)

Banaszewski Władysław, ppor., prawo jazdy z Warszawy, karta szczep. 3355, kwit (AM 518)

Bandt . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Bania Józef Kazimierz, policjant, 39 lat, s. Rozalii, Czortków (LZK)

Bandurek Michał, ppor., znak tożs., 1 rosyjska gazeta z 3. kwietnia 1940 r., dwie odznaki pułkowe (AM 1724)

Baniewicz Henryk, por., ur. 25.10.909 w Petersburgu, dowód osob., listy, fotografie (AM 3470)

Bańkowski . . . . . ., st. post. PP. (LZK)

Bańkowski Bogdan znak tożs. z napisem: 198/34 Wilno Miasto 1910, 2 kalendarzyki kieszonkowe (AM 184), Roman (WO str. 5)

Bańkowski Czesław, por., 1905, s. Karola i Bronisławy (LZK)

Bańkowski Roman, (AM 146), odnaleziono pocztówkę (WO str. 4)

Bańkowski Zygmunt, por. (LZK)

Barabasz Józef, Barabacz, ppor., leg. urzędn. państw., 1 pocztówka ,karta szczep., 1 list, orzełek polski (AM 544), Barabasz (WO str. 8)

Baran Bronisław, ppor., leg. szkolna, notatnik, świad. Uniw. Warsz., różne świadectwa, części dowodu osob., 1 medalik (AM 1332), ppor. art. plot., 1910, s. Jana i Józefy, Łódź (LZK)

Baran Kazimierz, pchor., 1921, 5. p.p. (LZK)

Baraniecki Kazimierz, por., leg. Virtuti Militari, medalik, 1 list (AM 519), Baranowski (WO str. 8), Baraniecki — por. piech., 1901, 57. p.p., Poznań (LZK)

Baranowicz Edward, naramiennik bez odznak, koperta, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep., odręcznie rysowana mapa Europy (AM 275), (bez imienia) podpułkownik (LZK)

Baranowski Adolf, ppłk., dowód osob., karta szczep. 1240, kartka z 3-ma adresami i uwagą: „Proszę napisz mi pod tymi adresami: 1) Warszawa, Stalowa 5, 2) Milanówek pod Warszawą, Chrzanów ul. Piłsudskiego 63, 3) Warszawa, ul. Rydza Śmigłego 6 m. 9 (AM 248), (bez imienia) ppłk. kaw., (LZK)

Baranowski Aleksy, ppor. rez., Poznańskie (LZK)

Baranowski Bolesław, w mundurze, części legit. (AM 1470), ppor. (LZK)

Baranowski Jarosław, ppor., karta szczepienia, 1 list (AM 2209)

Baranowski Józef, w mundurze, 1 list (AM 2122), list z Nieświeża (WO 2122 str. 33), policjant, 1900, s. Michała (LZ-O)

Baranowski Kazimierz, dowód osob., pocztówka ,telegram (AM 699), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Baranowski Ludomir, kpt. san., adj., Kmdta C.W.San. (LZK)

Baranowski Ludwik, por., część legit., pismo MSWojsk., 1 pismo (AM 1876)

Baranowski Stanisław, mjr. aud. (LZK)

Baranowski Tadeusz, ppor., ks. wojsk., karta szczep., notatnik, 3 odznaczenia (AM 507)

Baranowski Tadeusz, por., ur. 9.2.95, Kołomyja, zam. Warszawa, ul. Kozielska 4., 2 ks. oszcz PKO., 1 notatnik, różaniec (AM 2049), por. san., oficer gosp. CWSan. (LZK)

Bauer Ludwik, oficer, ur. 11.10.08, znak tożs., leg. urzędn.

1070 str. 15), por. rez. piech. Kępno, adwokat (LZK)

wa, ul. Kozielska 4., 2 ks. oszcz PKO., 1 notatnik, różaniec (AM 2049), por. san., oficer gosp. CWSan. (LZK)

Baranowski Teodor, kpt. pilot, Łódź (LZK)

Baranowski Wacław, kpt., różne pocztówki (AM 1879), pocztówki od Baranowskiej Jadwigi, Warszawa, Żoliborz, ul. Niegolewskiego (?) — (WO 1879)

Barański Tadeusz, w mundurze, zam. Gdańsk, ul. Chrzanowskiego 12, prawo jazdy, ofic. leg., telegram, listy, 1 pocztówka (AM 2664)

Barański Tadeusz, dowód osob., bilet wizytowy, notatnik, fotografie (AM 93)

Barański Wacław, ppor. (LZK)

Barczyk Franciszek, chorąży, leg. Virtuti Militari, karta na broń, wizytówka (AM 105), chor. kaw., 20 p. ul. (LZK)

Barciński Wacław, (bez nazwiska) karta szczepienia 1698 (AM 241), Barczyński — por. (WO 241 str. 19), Barciński ur. 10.1.03 (ROR 34 str. 147)

Bardczak Jan, (?) w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 1174, plakieta (AM 2285), Bartczak — s. Jana (WO 2285 str. 37)

Bardziński Stanisław, w mundurze (WO 1058 str. 19)

Barowski . . . . . ., w mundurze, torebka skórzana z monogramem, 3 lekarskie zaświadczenia, 2 cygarniczki (AM 733)

Barski Kazimierz, kpt. lotn., 1906, Łódź (LZK)

Bartczak Janusz, kpt. (LZK)

Bartela Władysław, Bartel — kpt., 2 listy przewozowe, 1 odcinek pocztowy (AM 2167), Bartel — kpt., Puławy (LZK)

Bartnik Stefan, 1905 (LZK)

Bartkowiak Czesław, w mundurze, dowód osob., 3 pocztówki, list, medalik, dzienniczek (AM 581), Bortkowicz lub Bartkowiak (WO str. 9)

Bartoszyński Kazimierz, ppłk.-aptekarz, Warszawa, ul. Czerniakowska 204 m. 37, pismo MSWojsk, karta na broń, świad. szczep., wizytówka, karta jazdy (AM 277)

Bartys Jan, ur. 9.10.909, zam. Kraków, ul. Krupnicza 22, ks. oszcz., kalend. kieszonkowy, zaśw. na aparat fotogr., listy (WO str. 3)

Baruch Kazimierz, mjr., s. Pawła i Heleny (LZK)

Barwicz Kazimierz, w mundurze, listy, pocztówki, fotografie, 1 medalik (AM 2898)

Barwiński Wacław, ppor. lek., 1904 (LZK)

Bastrzyk Jan, w mundurze, 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, bilety wizytowe (AM 3382), (LZK)

Baszkiewicz Ryszard, por., 1913, s. Franciszka (LZK)

Baszkowski Edmund, w mundurze, ur. 25.7.03, leg. Zw. Ofic. Rez., 2 listy, kartki meldunkowe (AM 2060)

Batorski Kazimierz, inżynier, ppor., zam. Anin, ul. Krótka 12, 2 legitymacje, karta szczep. 2308, 2 pocztówki, bilet wizytowy (AM 821)

Batycki Jan, mjr. (LZK)

Bauer Czesław, mjr. rez. lekarz, lat 50 (LZK)

Bauer Jan, syn Jakuba, major, 2 pocztówki, 1 telegram, 1 list (AM 3520), mjr lek., 1884, s. Jakuba i Pauliny (LZK)

Bauer Ludwik, oficer, ur. 11.10.08, znak toża., leg. urzędn. (AM 3514), ppor. art., 1908 (LZK)

Bauerfeind Gustaw, mjr rez. (LZK)

Baumfeld Gustaw, kpt., ur. 1879, leg. ofic., karta szczep., 1 zaświadczenie (AM 3523)

Bawbolski Roman, kpt. (LZK)

Bazakowski . . . . ., podpułkownik (LZK)

Bazarnik Ignacy, mjr., 1893, s. Jana i Katarzyny (LZK)

Bączkowski Witold, ppor., koperta, odznaka pułkowa, różaniec, medal pamiątkowy 25-lecia bitwy 70/71, kartka z adresami (AM 2862), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Bączkowski Szymon, 1910, (LZK)

Bądzyński Tadeusz, Będzyński — por., dowód osob., prawo jazdy, różne legit. członkowskie, pełnomocnictwo, łańcuszek, rozkaz wyjazdu (AM 1977) zam. Inowrocław, list od Janiny Będzyńskiej z datą, Warszawa 28.8.39 (WO 1977 str. 29), Bądzyński — por. inż. chemii, 1907, s. Stefana i Heleny (LZK)

Bąkiewicz Marian, (LZK)

Bątorek Jan, w mundurze, ks. wojsk., leg. urzędn., 2 pocztówki, 1 list (AM 1904)

Beck Leonard, inż. ppor. ur. 6.11.04, zam. Lublin, leg. Aeroklubu, leg. urz. państw., leg. cyw. pilota, karta na broń, 3 wizytówki, karta szczepienia 3477 (AM 983), (WO 934 str. 13)

Bedliński . . . . . ., chorąży kaw. (LZK)

Bednarczuk Piotr, pchor. piech. (LZK)

Bednarek Leon, ppor. ur. 4.11. . . ., ks. wojsk., wizytówka, medalik (AM 560)

Bednarowicz Czesław, ppor. ur. 12.7.09 w Wilnie, dowód osob., leg. urzędn. pocztówka. list (AM 2216), Bejnarowicz (WO 2216 str. 35)

Bednarz Jan, pchor. (LZK), w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep., 2 listy, leg. odznacz., papierośnica, zegarek naręczny (AM 1657)

Beksiński Władysław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Beksulak . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Belicki Władysław, (?) cywilny, koperta (AM 2553), Belecki (WO 2553)

Beliński Zygmunt, w mundurze, karta szczep., pocztówki (AM 1896)

Belohlavek Roman, Bieloglawok — kpt., pocztówka (AM 167), Białogłowek (WO str. 4), Belohlavek — kpt. rez. (LZK)

Bełtowski Józef, por. (LZK)

Benesch Julian, ppor., obs. 3 p. lotn. (LZK)

Benesch Michał, por., leg. PCK., (AM 2595), pismo Dtwa Pułku Radiowego (WO 2595 str. 47), ppor., 1899, s. Izydora i Heleny (LZK)

Bentle Jan, por., pocztówka, list (AM 2871)

Berczyński Kazimierz, Bereżyński — w mundurze, ur. 21.7.08, dowód osob., listy (AM 1519), Berczyński — lat 38 (LZK), Berczyński ur. 21.7.08 (ROR 34 str. 116)

Bernstein Feiwel, cywilny, karta szczep., różne rosyjskie pisma, 1 gazeta rosyjska z 27. marca 1940 r. (AM 2549), Berensztein Fejwisz (LZK)

Berent . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Bereśniewicz Jerzy, mjr (LZK)
Berlinerblau Leopold, 2 karty, na jednej z nich adres: Obóz Fichnowsk, st. Babinka koło Smoleńska (WO 473 str. 20), Leon — por. lek., 1900 (LZK)
Bernadziewicz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Bernatowicz Czesław, Francewicz Czesław Bernatowicz, kpt., pocztówka (AM 174), kpt. (LZK)
Bernatowicz Stanisław, kpt., Suwałki (LZK)
Berodrinski Zygmunt, kpt., zaświadczenie, dzienniczek (AM 214)
Bersowski Hipolit, mjr lek., wizytówki, karta szczep., 3 pocztówki, kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 3461)
Berylka Tadeusz, por., ofic. legit. (nieczytelna), karta z personaliami zestawionymi własnoręcznie, karta szczep. 1043 (AM 2018), Bryłka, ur. 8.9.911 w Wieruszowie, woj. Łódzkie (WO 2018)
Berżyński Maks, ppor., leg. służb., pocztówki, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3619)
Beuth Jan, por., kartka z nazwiskiem (AM 783), (LZK)
Beuza Józef, kpt., ur. 5.8.98, medalik z łańcuszkiem, ks. ofic. (AM 1216) Zeuze (?) ur. 5.8.908 (WO 1076 str. 15)
Bezucha Zygmunt August, asp. Str. Gran. (LZK), por. ur. 22.4.12, ofic. legit., dowód osob. (AM 2210)
Bezuhly Jerzy, ppor. rez. (LZ. K-S)
Bęzan Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Białecki Leon, ppor. ur. 1896, ks. wojsk., prawo jazdy dla p. Apolonii Białeckiej, Borek, ul. Kilińskiego 62, wystawione 16.7.35, — notatnik, wizytówka (AM 229)
Białek Roman, kpt. dr, karta mob., 2 listy, pocztówki (AM 1337), (LZK)
Białogrodzki Kazimierz, ofic. legit., pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 2984), por. art. (LZK)
Białokos . . . . . ., pchor. (LZK)
Białowiejski Maksymilian Edward, inż. ppor., leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., wizytówki, rozkaz wyjazdu, karta na broń, karta na polowanie, medalik (AM 3113), ppor. rez. (LZK)
Białozor Bolesław, prof. gimnazjalny (LZK)
Biały Witold Edmund, ppor., ur. w marcu 09 w Jamiemyślu, pow. Środa, pocztówka, fotografia (AM 213), (bez imienia) ppor. (LZK)
Bicz Aleksander, w mundurze, karta na broń, listy i pocztówki (AM 2053), (LZK)
Bicz Aleksander, leg. urzędn., fotografia, różaniec (AM 1884), nauczyciel (WO 1884 str. 27)
Bieganik Stanisław, sierżant (LZK)
Biegański Tadeusz, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep., list (AM 2135)
Biel Franciszek, w mundurze, kier. firmy „Arbor", Warszawa, ul. Grochowska 263, pismo tej firmy, karta szczep. 262, rachunek, kwit, wizytówki, fotografie (AM 1218), (WO 1078 str. 15), ppor. (LZK)
Bielaczyc Wilhelm, Bielaczyk — w mundurze, leg. szkolna

karta szczep., fotografie, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1625), Bielaczyc —s. Antoniego, leg. członk. Koła Mechan. Stud. Politechn. Lwowskiej (WO 1625 str. 21), ppor. art. (LZK)
Bielan Józef, ppor. KOP (LZK)
Bielawski Konstanty, Belawski — ppor., ks. oszcz. PKO., medalik (AM 1053) Bielawski (WO 969 str. 13)
Bielecki Adam, ppor. ur. 1882 (2. Komp. sap.), część wojsk. zaśw., etykieta firmowa apteki, 1 karta (AM 2560), ppor. (LZK)
Bielecki Henryk, por. (LZK)
Bielecki Jerzy, ppor., ur. 1.8.08, karta mob., wizytówka (AM 3253)
Bielecki Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Bielecki Wilk, ppor. (LZK)
Bielecki Wł., ppor. art. (LZK)
Bielejec Józef, mjr, karta szczep., wizytówka, list z nadawcą: Zofia, Sandomierz, ul. Mickiewicza 11 (AM 77), (bez imienia) mjr sap. (LZK)
Bielewski Józef, kpt. art. (LZK)
Bielicz Włodzimierz, przy zwłokach Czyżewski Jerzego znaleziono drugą kartę szczepienia na nazwisko Bielicz Włodzimierz (AM 2971)
Bieliński Bogusław, por., leg. urz. państw., karta na broń, listy, złoty medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1208), (WO 1069 str. 15)
Bielock A., dr lekarz, w mundurze, 1 kwit, znak tożs. (AM 3144)
Bielski Henryk, kpt., ofic. leg., karta szczep., wizytówki, świad. lek., (AM 3204), syn Wincentego, 1896, (LZK)
Bielski Robert, junak piech. (LZK)
Bielski Stanisław, por., 2 listy (AM 3020)
Biełos Julian, ppor. art. (LZK)
Bienia Jan, ppor. rez., 1902., (LKZ), porucznik ,koperta (AM 55)
Bieniawa - Gabryszewski Aleksander, por., ofic. legit. (AM 2753)
Bień Stanisław, oficer, ur. 22.12.91, Warszawa, dowód osob., okulary (AM 2269), por. lek. (LZK)
Bieńko . . . . . ., ppor. rez., lek. - wet., Ostrołęka (LZK)
Bieńko Kazimierz, por. kaw. (LZK)
Bieńkowski Adam, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 2751), Bieńkowski — syn Adama (WO 2751 str. 51), ppor. (LZK)
Bieńkowski Kazimierz, por. (LZK)
Bieńkowski Stanisław, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Bieńkuński Mieczysław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 1 pocztówka (AM 2213), nad .wca pocztówki: Michał Bieńkuński, Wilno (WO 2214 str. 35)
Bierer Izaak, oficer (LZK)
Biernacki Tadeusz, ppor., leg. urzędn., 2 pocztówki, fotografia, zaświadczenie (AM 2537), ppor. rez. (LZK)
Biernacki Zygmunt, kpt., szczegółów brak (WO str. 9), 1883 r., syn Wilhelma i Michaliny, kpt. (LZK)
Biernacki Zygmunt, chorąży (LZK)
Bierzanek Remigiusz Henryk, ppor., zniżka kolejowa dla urz.

Bielaczyc Wilhelm, Bielaczyk — w mundurze, leg. szkolna.

Bierzanek Remigiusz Henryk, ppor., zniżka kolejowa dla urz.

pałsie., wizytówki, cygarniczka z napisem „Kozielsk" (AM (AM 1105), (W 999 str. 14)

Bierzyński Stefan, Berzyński — por., Warszawa, ul. Delka 4 m. 28, cztery pocztówki z nadawcą: Zofia Wordzijaszowa, Warszawa, ul. Złota 37 m. 28, karta szczepienia ,plan Obozu Kozielsk, leg. Zw. Kolon., odznaczenie wojenne, odznaka pamiątkowa (AM 756), Beczyński (WO str. 11), por. piech. (LZK)

Biesiadowski Konstanty, kpt., 1 list, karta szczep., 2 kartki w jęz. ros. (AM 2047)

Bigoszewski Mieczysław, s. Leona, w mundurze, karta szczep., kwit depoz., fotografia (AM 4117), por., 1911 s. Leona i Walerii (LZK)

Bilewicz Józef, por. (LZK)

Bilewicz Witold, (LZK)

Bilewski Henryk Wiktor, por. (LZK)

Bilewski Józef, kpt. art. (LZK), kpt. ofic. leg., karta szczep., wizytówki (AM 1856)

Bilmin Stanisław, dowód osob., (AM 374), Bilmins (WO str. 7)

Bilwin . . . . . ., mjr (LZK)

Binder Eugeniusz, ppor., Kraków, ul. Łobzowska 52 m. 6, książka w jęz. niemieckim, karta szczep., 1 odznaczenie, wizytówka (AM 363)

Binder Eugeniusz, ur. 1904, oficer, ks. wojsk., 5 pocztówek, 2 listy, 2 wizytówki, fotografia, portfel (AM 452), Eugeniusz Henryk por. rez. (LZK)

Binder Stanisław, ppor., leg. urzędn., wizytówki (AM 2057)

Biniakowski Bronisław, por. (LZK)

Bińkowski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Birnbaum Mieczysław, w mundurze, pismo Urzędu Pracy, Krzyż i Legitymacja Virtuti Militari, 2 odznaczenia, karta na broń (AM 2579), por. (LZK)

Bisikierski Ignacy, ppor. art. (LZK)

Biskupski August, płk., lekarz, leg. ofic. (AM 1833), list i pocztówka z nadawcą: Maria Biskupska, Warszawa, Podhalańska 24, wykaz otrzymanych i wysłanych listów (WO str 19 i 20), dr płk., 1890, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Bisping Kazimierz, 1887, s. Józefa i Heleny, Wołkowysk (LZK)

Bitner Witold, ppor. rez., 1897, s. Ryszarda i Aliny (LZK)

Bittner . . . . . ., sędzia (LZK)

Bittner Karol, por. dr med., znak tożs., dowód osob., leg. lekarska, leg. P.C.K., 1 list (AM 3367)

Blacha Wilhelm, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 1992), (LZK)

Bladye Marian, (?) w mundurze, ur. 1909, znak tożs. (AM 3163), ppor. (bez imienia), (LZK)

Blatkiewicz Karol, por., leg. Zw. Ofic. Rez., kartka kasowa, karta szczepienia (AM 1494), (LZK)

Blecki Bolesław, (LZK)

Bleicher Aleksander, pchor. (LZK)

Blicharski Tadeusz, por. ze Lwowa (relacja kpt. K. W.)

Blicharski Wojciech, por., korpus V., ks. wojskowa, koperta, fotografia, z jego nazwiskiem na odwrocie. Jego pismo do kmdta

Obozu w Kozielsku, datowane 18. kwietnia 1940: „Dnia 8/...40 żona moja wysłała mi z Tarnopola paczkę . . ." (AM 187), (LZK)

Błasiak Jan, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczepienia, medalik (AM 3392)

Błaszczakiewicz Władysław, por. aptekarz, leg. ofic. rez., pismo wojsk., karta szczep. 3938, zaśw. przeszkolenia Obr. Plotn. (AM 2649)

Błażejewski Bolesław, Glazewski, ppłk. lek., pocztówka z Kowna, list, okulary (AM 484), Głażewski wzgl. Błażejewski (WO str. 7), Błażejewski, dr płk., Szef San. O.K. II. Lublin (LZS)

Błażejewski Roman, Wlaziejewski — w mundurze, części dowodu osobistego, karta na broń, karta szczep (AM 2073), Błażejewski — oficer rezerwy, zniszczone fotografie, miniaturka świętego (WO 2073 str. 32), ppor. lek. wet. (LZK)

Błażewicz Aleksy, ppor. art. (LZK)

Błeszyński Andrzej, ppor., leg. Zw. Ofic. Rez., karta szczepienia, pocztówki (AM 2136)

Błędski Bolesław, w mundurze, rozkaz wyjazdu, kartka z jego nazwiskiem (AM 2972)

Błędzki Brunon, Błęcki, kpt., 1 karta szczepienia, 1 telegram, pół koperty (AM 853), Błecki (Wo 848 str. 11), Błędzki kpt. br. panc., (LZK)

Błociszewski Lucjan, Lociszewski — w mundurze, 4 pocztówki, 1 list (AM 2691), Błociszewski — (WO 2691 str. 49) — por. piech., 1906, s. Kazimierza i Zofii (LZK)

Błoński Kazimierz, ppor., 1910 (LZK)

Błoński Stanisław, ppor., 1911, s. Bolesława, 45 p.p. (LZK)

Bniński Rafał, 1921, s. Konstantego (LZK)

Bober Antoni, dr med., w mundurze, Kraków, ul. Długa 88, wizytówki, karta szczep., notatki (AM 649), (bez imienia) ppor. lek. (LZK)

Bober Wojciech, kpt., dowód osob., wizytowka (AM 143)

Boberski . . . . . ., por., 1900 (LZK)

Boberski Leon, ppor., ur. 17.6.04 w Poznaniu, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., 1 pocztówka (AM 4076)

Bobiatyński Stanisław, ppor., 1910, s. Ottona (LZK)

Bobowski Teodor, ppor., ur. 22.10.89 w Berlinie, karta szczep. 1770, (AM 1345)

Bobrowicz Longin, kpt., 1905, s. Józefa i Jadwigi (LZK)

Bobrowski Stefan, kpt., (LZK)

Bochenek Mieczysław, s. Katarzyny i Józefa (LZK)

Bocheński Władysław, kpt. (LZK)

Bociański Maurycy, Rochański — oficer, dowód osob. (AM 41), Bociański (WO str. 5)

Boczek . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Bodnarowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Bodziew Jerzy, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. dowód osob., listy (AM 4107)

Boenisch Hipolit Antoni, ppor., 3 legit., medalik (AM 637)

Bogdzewicz Eugeniusz, wizytówka z nazwiskiem: Bogdziewiczowa Eugenia, 1 notatnik z adresem, karta szczepienia (AM

1249), nierozpoznany ppłk. (WO 1100 str. 15), Bogdziewicz ppłk. 1889 s. Piotra i Klotyldy, M.S.Wojsk. (LZK), Bogdzewicz ur. 26.8.89, mjr - aud. (RO. 32 str. 309)

Bogobowicz Aleksander Romuald, por., dowód osob., baretka, karta szczep., 2 listy, legit. odznacz., prawo jazdy (AM 2339), ur. 7.2.99, (WO 2339 str. 39), por. 1899 s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)

Bogucki Kazimierz, kpt. (LZK)

Bogusławski Czesław, ppor. (LZK)

Bogusławski Walerian, kpt. (?) (LZK)

Bogusz Marcin, w mundurze, wizytówki, karta szczep. 2824, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1464), ppor., 1905 s. Józefa i Amalii (LZK)

Boguszczak Józef, dr. ppor., dowód osob., leg. Zw. Ofic. Rez., wizytówki, karta szczep. 4002, różaniec w etui (AM 3142)

Bahaczewski Kazimierz, ppor. (LZ. K-S)

Bohaterewicz Bronisław, generał, zam. w Warszawie, ul. Tejtowa 3 — 28, własny list, pisany w Kozielsku, 2 fotografie, większa gotówka (AM 2), gen. bryg., lat 68 (LZK)

Bohdziel Antoni, ppor., 1919 (LZK)

Bojanowski Szymon, w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Jadwiga Świderska, maj. Mzurów, pocztówki (nieczytelne), medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1455), adres nadawczyni pocztówki: maj. Mazurów (WO 1455 str. 18), por., ur. 1902, s. Michała i Jadwigi (LZK)

Bojarski . . . . . ., legit. służbowa 1884 (AM 862)

Bojarunas Dyonizy Aleksander, ppor., dowód osob., medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 3317), ppor. ur. 1908, s. Dyonizego i Władysławy (LZK)

Bokoniewski Stanisław, cywilny, leg. urzędn., list, fotografie, karta szczepienia (AM 3235)

Bolbat Antoni, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, kartka z notatkami (AM 1254), (WO 1102 str. 16)

Boldok Tadeusz, sekretarz, Warszawa, ul. Grodzka, dowód osob., notatnik, 2 fotografie (AM 211), ppor., 1910, s. Jana i Julii, 36 p.p. (LZK)

Bolechowski Jan, kpt., leg. ofic., wizytówki, list (AM 2723), nauczyciel gimn. (WO 2723 str. 50), kpt. (bez imienia), profesor z Łodzi (LZK)

Bolesta Tymoteusz, kpt. (LZK)

Bołbota Anatol, ppor. (LZK)

Bombel Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Bomsewicz Benedykt, ppor. (LZK)

Bomski Czesław, ppor., lotn. techn. 3 p. lot. (LZK)

Bonchowitz Simon (LZK)

Bończa - Pióro . . . . . ., ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Boras Alojzy, kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Borczyński Jan, kpt. (LZK)

Borczyński Wiktor, kpt. art. (LZK)

Bordziak Leonard, kpt., leg. ofic., karta na broń, list, wizytówki, (AM 4092), z Równego (LZK)

Borek Ludwik, ppor. (LZK)

Borgowiec Alojzy, Borgowicz — w mundurze, oficer rezerwy, okulary, medalik, cygarniczka, list (WO 881 str. 19 i 20)

Borkowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Borkowski . . . . . ., kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Borkowski Piotr, kpt., 1 list, karta szczep. 611, kwit depoz. (AM 2283)

Borkowski Romuald, wachm. pchor. (LZK)

Borkowski Tadeusz, w mundurze, dowód osob., (nieczytelny), 3 fotografie, 1 list, koperta ,medalik (AM 775)

Borodzicz Ignacy, Borodycz — w mundurze, pocztówki (AM 1531), Borodicz — ppor., 1881 (LZK), Borodzicz — ur. 1.1. 73 por. (ROR. 34 str. 254)

Boroński Wacław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw., odcinek pocztowy, karta szczep. 2878 (AM 448), ppor. (LZK)

Borowicz Kazimierz, dr praw — por., urzędnik Starostwa w Białymstoku (LZK)

Borowicz Wacław, kpt. lek. dent., 1902, s. Piotra i Marii. Szpital Wojsk., Warszawa (LZK)

Borowicki Wacław, kpt., część leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1408, kartka z adresem, 2 medaliki (AM 843), (WO 841 str. 11)

Borowiec Lucjan, Borowicz — ppor., leg. członk., karta szczep. (AM 2044), Borowiec — syn Józefa, leg. Czł. Zw. Naucz. Pol. (WO 2044 str. 31)

Borowiecki Zygmunt Wiktor, Borowicki ur. 10.3.08, zam. Warszawa, ul. Marszałkowska 35 m. 9, ks. oszcz. PKO., (AM 4049), Borowiecki ur. 10.3.08, por. (ROR. 34 str. 105)

Borowski Piotr, metryka ślubu (AM 64), por., 1911, s. Józefa i Anny (LZK)

Borozdin Konstanty, mjr, leg. ofic., listy, pocztówki (AM 3410), mjr inż. 1897, s. Jana i Marii (LZK)

Bortkiewicz . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Borucki Teodor, mjr P.P. (LZK)

Borysławski Mikołaj, por., 1 list, pismo urzędowe, karta szczep. 2454, (AM 1917), ppor. (LZK)

Borysowicz Romuald, mjr (LZK)

Borzuchowski Tadeusz, w mundurze, listy, pocztówki (AM 1718), ppor. art. 1904, (LZK)

Borzym . . . . . ., ppor., nauczyciel Szkoły Powsz. w Wołkowysku (LZK)

Borzym Władysław, w mundurze, 3 listy, 2 pocztówki (AM 3441), ppor. 1894, s. Bartłomieja i Sabiny (LZK)

Borzymowski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Bosiakiewicz Jan, por. (LZK)

Bowbelski Roman Tadeusz, mjr, s. Konstantego (LZK)

Boyd . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Bożek Daniel, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., 1 list (AM 3432)

Brachaczek Rudolf, kpt., świadectwo, 2 kartki, koperta, karta szczep. (AM 108), kpt. (LZK)

Brancewicz Czesław, ppor. ur. 25.3.08, w Horodyszczu, ks. oszcz. PKO., medal 10-lecia służby, zaświadczenie z Politechniki (WO 1396 str. 20), ppor. rez. 1908, s. Wacława i Marii (LZK)

Brandwein Marek, ppor., dr med. (LZK)

Brański . . . . . ., ppor. lekarz (LZK)

(owki, (AM 4092), z Równego (LZK)
Borek Ludwik, ppor. (LZK)

Brandwein Marek, ppor., dr med. (LZK)

Brański . . . . . ., ppor. lekarz (LZK)
Brącki . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Brdyś Franciszek, Brdys — kpt., 4. Szpital Woj., Łódź, leg. ofic. (AM 709), Bradys lub Brandys (WO Str. 10) Brdyś (bez imienia), por. int. (LZK)
Brejdygant Karol, Brejdgant — por., karta szczep., polic. karta, meldunk., 1 list, różaniec, 3 medaliki (AM 1983) Brejdygant (WO 1983 str. 30)
Brejte Wacław, aptekarz (LZK)
Brenda Hieronim Edmund, ur. 10.10 . . (?), inż. dypl., pismo, dowód osob., karta szczep. 1728, plakieta (AM 1885), dyplom Polit. Lwowskiej, (WO 1885)
Brendel Henryk, kpt. lek. (LZK)
Brendel Napoleon, dr por. (LZK)
Breyte . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)
Brodniewicz Teofil, por. rez., Drawsk (LZK)
Brodowski Zbigniew, por., leg. urzędn., karta mob., 2 pocztówki (AM 2412), nadawca 2 kart: Emilia Brodowska, Warszawa, Mokotów, ul. Malczewskiego 3/8 (WO 2412 str. 40)
Brojerski Mieczysław, Brojewski — w mundurze, karta płatnicza, listy, medalik (AM 1949), Brojewski lub Brojerski (WO 1949 str. 29), Brojerski por. lotn. (LZK)
Brondziński Jerzy, por. (AM 3908)
Bronowicz Wiktor Stanisław, w mundurze, ur. 15.12.11, w Krakowie, dowód osob., legit. odznacz., karta szczep., listy, pocztówki, fotografia, plakieta, wizytówka (AM 3406)
Bronowski Marian, nauczyciel, ur. 22.10.10, w Husiatynie, zam. Janów, ppor., ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 680)
Brosek Jan, por. inż., 1900, s. Jana i Marii (LZK)
Bross Marian, ppor. (LZK)
Broszkiewicz Antoni Maksymilian, por., leg. służb., 2 wizytówki, list, okulary, różaniec, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 939) (WO. 904 str. 12), kpt. — audytor (LZK)
Brożek Jan, w mundurze, wizytówki, 3 listy, 2 medaliki z łańcuszkiem (AM 3333)
Brózda Bolesław, pchor. rez. (LZK)
Brudnicki Adam, por. (LZK), w mundurze, 2 listy z nadawcą: Edward Brudnicki, Warzynek, gm. Bialiszewo, pow. Sierpce, karta szczep. (AM 3671)
Brudnicki Jan, por., 1897, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK-S)
Bruksztos Jan, Szkoła Ofic. (LZK)
Bruksztus Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)
Bruliński Wilhelm, pchor. rez. (LZK)
Brunner . . . . . ., mjr dypl. art. (LZK)
Brus Paweł, ppor. (LZK)
Brych Czesław, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Bryk Józef, mjr piech. (LZK)
Bryk Stanisław, kpt., ur. 8.5.88, zam. Toruń, części leg. ofic. ks. oszcz, PKO. (AM 2761)
Bryk Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Brykowicz Stefan, kpt., list, pocztówki — jedna z nich z nadawcą: H. Brykowicz, Kalisz, Kopernika 17, (AM 2032), (WO 2032 str. 31), (LZK)

Bryłowski Kazimierz, por. art. (LZK)
Bryzek Leszek, w mundurze, listy, pocztówki, fotografie (AM 3492), Leszek Aleksander, 1912, s. Jana i Stefanii (LZK)
Brzana Kazimierz, por. (LZK)
Brzawa Kazimierz, w mundurze, 1 kartka, rzeźbione wieczko (AM 2978)
Brzezicki Mikołaj, w mundurze, list z nadawcą: Franciszka — Młynów, pow. Dubno, notatnik (AM 2149), ppor. art. (LZK)
Brzeziński Adam Roman, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., wizytówka, fotografia, 2 pocztówki (AM 3133)
Brzeziński Stefan, por., sekr. rachunkowy Urz. Woiew. Wilno, zam. Warszawa, ul. Kielecka 35 (Mokotów), pismo Urzędu Wojew. Wilno, rachunek, notatnik (AM 115), por. (LZK)
Brzeziński Zbigniew, ppor., wizytówki, pocztówki, plakieta (AM 1467)
Brzeziński Zygmunt Leopold, metryka urodzenia, prawo jazdy, karta szczep. 2082, list (AM 2040), metryka wystawiona przez Parafię Ewang. w Wilnie (WO 2040 str. 31)
Brzostek Aleksander, lek. kpt., ur. 5.3.92, w Białej, ofic. ks. sł., 1 dyplom rosyjski lekarski, różne pisma urzędowe cywilne, fotografia (AM 1829) dr kpt. lek. (LZK)
Brzozowski Antoni, mjr inż., leg. ofic., przepustka, ks. oszcz PKO., wizytówki, karta szczep., fotografie, kartka z nazwiskiem (AM 2122), zam. Warszawa, ul. Czerw. Krzyża 9, (WO 2122 str. 33), (bez imienia) — mjr (LZK)
Brzozowski Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Brzozowski Tadeusz, por. (LZK), Błozowski — ppor., 2 kartki, notatnik (AM 53), Brzozowski (WO str. 5)
Brzozowski Teofil, Berzowski — w mundurze, karta szczep 3168, dwa listy, medalik (AM 1961), Brzozowski — syn Wojciecha, dwa listy od Zofii Brzozowskiej, Grodno, ul. Grędzicka 28 (WO 1961 str. 29)
Brzozowski Władysław Bogdan, metryka ślubu, karta szczep 3396, pocztówka (AM 1697)
Brzozowski Zbigniew, ppor., 1912 (LZK)
Bubik Witold, w mundurze, ur. 12.7.08, Zebrzydowice, dowód osob., metryka ślubu (AM 2900), por. (LZK)
Bucevschi . . . . . ., w mundurze, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Bucevschi, 2 fotografie (AM 3219)
Buchalski Feliks, por., list (AM 47), 1897, s. Teodora i Stanisławy (LZS)
Buchcik Julian, kpt., leg. ofic., wizytówki, dowód osob. (AM 755), Buchnik (WO str. 11), Buchcik Jan (?), kpt. (LZK)
Buchcik Robert, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep., kartа na broń (AM 3989)) ppor. (LZK)
Buchholz Mieczysław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 1 pocztówka (AM 3462), Buchole (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Buciański Jan, rtm. (LZK)
Bucior Wojciech, mjr st. sp. (LZK)
Buczkowski Wacław, por., Poznań, ul. Szwajcarska 29 m. 8, wizytówka, różaniec, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 2027), mgr., (WO 2027 str. 31), por. rez. (LZK)
Budkiewicz . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Budmer Władysław, ppor., ur. 1912, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2876), Budner (WO 2876 str. 54)

Budyn Józef, Budin, ppor., ur. 1904, znak tożs., karta na broń, karta szczepienia (AM 2996), Budyn, ur. 1.8.04 ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 87)

Budzicz Bolesław, wachm. pchor. (LZK)

Budzik Józef, kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1085, monogram na ubraniu B.J. (AM 909), (WO 888 str. 12)

Budzisz . . . . . ., pchor. (LZK)

Budziński Aleksander, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., 2 listy, 2 pocztówki (AM 3515)

Budzyn Julian, Budzin — ur. 1909, lekarz, naramiennik bez odznak, dowód osob., pakiecik opatrunkowy, 2 listy, 1 pocztówka, dzienniczek (AM 260), Budzyn — (LZK)

Budzyński Eugeniusz, Budziński — mjr lek., ofic., ks., telegram w języku rosyjskim, wizytówki, karta szczep., medalik (AM 1863), lekarz Zakładu Zdrojowego w Busku (WO 1863 str. 27), (bez imienia) Budzyński, ppłk. lek (LZK)

Bugajewski Tadeusz, w mundurze, 3 listy, z nich jeden z adresem: Laszkiewiczowa Wanda, Kraków, ul. Kremszowska 14 m. 7 (AM 1930)

Bugajski Jan, naczelnik w Min. Oświaty (LZK)

Bugajski Władysław, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Bugajski Włodzimierz, por. (LZK)

Bugajski Zygmunt, oficer, 1887, s. Waleriana i Emilii, naczelnik Wydziału w Min. Sprawiedl. (LZK), cywilny, 1 pismo urzędowe, leg. urzędn. ks. wojsk., pocztówki, list, 1 dyplom (rosyjski), (AM 1906), zam. Pawia 21 m. 3 (WO 1906 str. 28)

Bujalski Jan, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Bujalski Stanisław, por. piech. (LZK)

Bujnowski Zygmunt, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta mobil., rozkaz wyjazdu, karta szczepienia, fotografia (AM 3014), por. piech. (LZK)

Bukowski Romuald, pchor. (LZK)

Bukowy . . . . . ., kpt. lekarz (LZK)

Bulicz Kazimierz, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Bulik Piotr, ppor. art. (LZK)

Bullo . . . . . ., (Bułło ?), (Butto ?) por. (LZK)

Bułat Aleksander, Bulaj — ppor., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 2711 (AM 2111), Bułat (Butaj) — (WO 2111 str. 33)

Bułczak . . . . . ., przodownik P.P. (LZK)

Buniakowski Bronisław, por., ofic. ks. wojsk., leg. urzędn. (AM 1529), por. piech. 1903 (LZK)

Burakowski Józef Władysław, ppor., ur. 18.3.99 (AM 597)

Burakowski Marcell, kpt. (LZK)

Burakowski Michał, ppor., ur. 21.4.12, karta szczep. 3516, znak tożs., część legit. (AM 1450), ur. 25.4.12 (WO 1450 str. 18), ppor. (LZK)

Burba Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)

Burczak Kazimierz, płk. dypl. (LZK)

Burdajewicz Mieczysław, por. (LZK), pocztówka z nadawcą: M. Burdajewicz, Moschen, Kreis Schrimm, Muehlenstr. 20, list (AM 175)

Burdziński Jerzy Jan, ppor., ur. 11.6.910, leg Zw. Ofic. Rez., notatnik (AM 2117), ppor. (LZK)

Burhardt Mieczysław, kpt. aud. (LZK)

Burhardt Stanisław, kpt. rez., Wilno, 3 bat. sap. (LZK)

Burka Józef, dowód osob. (AM 323)

Burkacki Kazimierz, Kusman (imię), por., pocztówka (AM 44), Kazimierz (WO str. 5)

Burkacki Jan, por. rez. (LZK)

Burowski Romuald, pchor kaw. (LZK)

Bursa Wojciech, oficer, leg. ofic., 2 pocztówki, list (AM 2159) Burza kpt., ur. 23.6.95 Bukowsko, szereg zaśw. wojsk., legit. Legionów Polskich (WO str. 45 oraz 2159 str. 34), (bez imienia) kpt. art. (LZK), Bursa — ur. 23.4.95, kpt. art. (RO. 32 str. 185)

Bursa Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Bury Dominik, ppor. art. (LZK)

Bury Franciszek Marian, ppor., ur. 18.9 . . .(?), ks. wojsk., leg. urz. państw. (nieczytelna), 3 pisma urzędowe (AM 837), ur 1908 (WO str. 11), ppor. art. (LZK), ur. 18.9.05, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 80)

Burzyński Józef, ppor. lotn., listy, fotografie, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3437), (LZK)

Busiakiewicz Apoloniusz, kpt. KOP., 1896, s. Łukasza i Doroty (LZK)

Butkiewicz Aleksander, ppor., leg. ofic., karta szczep. kwit depozyt. (AM 2288), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Butkiewicz Ignacy, Budkiewicz — świad. przynal. państw. rozkaz likw., odznaka pułkowa (AM 2901), odznaka 22 p.p. (WO 2901), Butkiewicz — kpt. (LZK), Butkiewicz — ur. 15.2.95 kpt. (RO. 32 str. 72)

Butkiewicz Józef, cywilny, karta na pobieranie bezpłatnych obiadów w Gospodzie Federacji Obrońców Ojczyzny (AM 1643 i WO 1643 str. 21)

Butkiewicz Wincenty, ppor. art. 1905 (LZK)

Butwiłło Bogusław, kpt. (LZK)

Butwiłło Witold, w mundurze, leg. ofic. na nazwisko Bupwiłło Witold, kapitan, 2 koperty na nazwisko: Radziszewski Leonard (AM 3782), kpt. (LZK)

Bużyński . . . . ., por., część leg. urzędn., 1 krzyżyk (AM 1890)

Buerer . . . . . ., ppor. inż. (LZK)

Bychowiec Jan, kpt. (LZK)

Bychowiec Jerzy, Bychowicz — syn Michała, kpt., 3 pocztówki, legit. ofic. na nazwisko Świderski Tadeusz (AM 4106), Bychowiec — kpt. piech (LZK)

Byczkowski Mikołaj, ppłk., dowód osob., różne pisma, wizytówka, nożyczki do paznokci (AM 292), ppłk. st. sp. (LZK)

Bylina Aleksander, vide Ronowski, Dr ppłk., przy zwłokach tych znaleziono m.in. znak tożsamości na nazwisko Bylina Aleksander, płk. lek., ur. 3.4. 75 (AM 997), (WO 941 str 13)

Bynkowski Kazimierz, w mundurze, leg. ofic., list (AM 1367), Bankowski (WO 1367 str. 17)

Byszewski Tomasz, dr kpt. (LZK)

Bzowski Jerzy, por. rez., 1903 (LZK)

Cabanowski Mieczysław, por., 1901, s. Wacława i Józefy, 2 p.

Burdajewicz Mieczysław, por. (LZK), pocztówka z nadawcą: M. Burdajewicz, Moschen, Kreis Schrimm, Muehlenstr. 20, list (AM 175)

Cabanowski Mieczysław, por., 1901, s. Wacława i Józefy, 2 p. uł., Suwałki (LZK)

Cakoliński Karol, (WO 1439 str. 45)

Cala Julian, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., wizytówki (AM 3083), Cała — (LZK)

Całka . . . . . ., dr por.-lekarz (LZK)

Car Władysław, kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep., karta na broń, 1 obrączka ślubna (AM 3156)

Cebo Kazimierz, w mundurze, wizytówki z nazwiskiem: Cebo Kazimierz, na odwrocie adres: Antoni Cebo, Niwka koło Mysłowic, ul. Mickiewicza 1 m. 10 (AM 2411)

Ceimer Robert Karol, syn Hermana, ppor., 6 listów z adresem: Władysław Ceimer, Warszawa, ul. Jana Kazimierza 1 m. 5 (AM 2470), ppor. 1908, 44 p.p., Chełm (LZK)

Celski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Cendro Wincenty Witold, rtm., leg. i Krzyż Virtuti Militari, karta szczep. 1811, ofic. legit., papierośnica „Warszawa — październik 1932", monogram CW, 1 ks. oszcz. PKO. na jego nazwisko, 1 protokół, dekret na nazwisko Symonowicz Władysław 1528, wystawiony 1.5.35 (AM 996), Cendor (WO 940 str. 13). Cendro Witold — mjr (rtm.) 1895, 25 p. uł. (LZK)

Cepil Wacław, ppor., 20 p. uł (LZK)

Cerecola Wacław, kpt., lot. Baon Szk. Lotn. (LZK)

Certowicz Jan, ppłk. lek., części dowodu osob., świad. szczep. 3990, cygarniczka, cwikier (AM 472)

Chaciński Jan, Chachianki — ppor., pocztówki z nadawcą: Chachińska Z., Kutno (AM 3940)

Chadt Andrzej, w mundurze, 1 list (AM 3354)

Chaiński Leon, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Chajeński Włodzimierz, ppor. art. 1881 (LZK)

Chajęcki Włodzimierz, dr kpt., karta mobil., wizytówka, grzebień, nożyczki, listy, 1 medalik, naramiennik bez odznak, (AM 381) Charjecki (WO str. 7), Chajęcki (bez imienia) dr kpt. (LZK)

Chałaciński Konstanty, ppor. (LZK-S)

Chamski Antoni Zbigniew, por. 1911, s. Adama i Reginy, 10 p. kaw. (LZK)

Chaniewski Henryk, ppor., kalend. kieszonkowy, karta szczep., odcinek pocztowy ze stemplem „Horyń 2.6.39" i nazwiskiem Chaniewski Henryk, różne kartki (AM 463)

Charbuziński . . . . . ., ppor. rez., Urząd Skarbowy Lubartów (LZK)

Charkiw Piotr, Charkow — ppor., leg. urzędn., pocztówki, fotografia (AM 3823), Charków (bez imienia) — ppor. rez., nauczyciel (LZK), Charkiw Piotr Jan, ur. 29.6.07, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 88)

Chat Zenon, ppor., rozkaz stawienia się, leg. ofic. rez., karta jazdy, karta szczepienia (AM 3631)

Chądzyński Bronisław, w mundurze, 1 list, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 3792)

Chełchowski Tadeusz, por. łączn. (LZK)

Bykowski Kazimierz, w mundurze, leg. ofic., list (AM 1367), Bankowski (WO 1367 str. 17)

Byszewski Tomasz, dr kpt. (LZK)

Bzowski Jerzy, por. rez., 1903 (LZK)

Chełkowski Ludwik, kpt., 1900, s. Ludwika i Teofili, radiotelegraf (LZK)

Chiberski Władysław, ppor., 2 listy, łańcuszek do zegarka, 1 odznaka (AM 1437), (LZK)

Chiliński Piotr, (bez imienia), por., karta szczepienia (AM 2892), Piotr, por. piech., syn Piotra, KOP. Stołpce (LZK)

Chimenchik Grzegorz, (LZK)

Chirkowski Jan, por. dr (LZK)

Chirkowski Stanisław, pchor. sap. (LZK)

Chlebny Czesław, ppor., części dowodu osob., list, karta szczep. (AM 1684)

Chłudziński Czesław, por. 1905 (LZ. K-S)

Chłudziński Włodzimierz Józef, w mundurze, zaśw. Związku Adwokatów, różne wizytówki, metryka ślubu (AM 3672), (bez imienia) ppor art. (LZK)

Chłopicki Stanisław, 7 pocztówek z nadawcą: Chłopicka — Warszawa, ul. Kaliska 17 (WO 929 str. 13), ur. 1893, s. Mariana i Felicji, Modlin (LZK)

Chmielewski Julian, przod. P.P. (LZK)

Chmielewski Kazimierz, kpt. lotn., leg. ofic., karta na broń, karta mobil., różne wojskowe rozkazy, 2 odznaki lotnicze, 2 listy z nazwiskiem Irena Schmidt — Lwów, ul. Bułgarska 1, adresowany do: Edward Schmidt, Kozielsk (AM 1776), (WO 1776 str. 25)

Chmielewski Stanisław, ppor. 1904, Racławice, pow. Miechów, 45 p. strz. k. (LZK), ppor., ks. wojsk., wyciąg z Zarządu Miejskiego (AM 1176), (WO 1046)

Chmielewski Tadeusz, rtm. (LZK)

Chmielewski Witold, ppłk., burmistrz m. Klecka (LZK)

Chmielewski Władysław, ppłk. (LZK)

Chmieliński Witold, w mundurze, legit. P.C.K. 1937, karta szczep., kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 2161), chorąży 45. p.s.k. (LZK)

Chmielnicki . . . . . ., ppor. lek (LZK)

Chmielowicz Franciszek, w mundurze, inż. ur. 13.11.09, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta na broń (AM 3591)

Chmielowiec . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Chmielowski Juliusz, w mundurze, leg. Krzyża Virtuti Militari, medalik (AM 991), rtm. kaw. (LZK)

Chochlewicz Jan, ppor. rez., 1904, s. Stanisława i Julii, 44 p.p (LZK)

Chociłowski Władysław, oficer, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2975)

Choczner Wiktor, ppor. posp. r. 1893 (LZK)

Chodakiewicz Symeon Kazimierz, ppor. ur. 18.2.900 w Babince, różne świad. szkolne, 1 pocztówka (AM 1109), Kodakiewicz, ur. w Rabince (Wo 1002 str. 14)

Chodań Tadeusz Stanisław, ppor. ur. 19.9.14 w Grybowie, leg. Szkoły Ofic., dowód osob., leg. Odznaki Strzeleckiej, łańcuszek, list (AM 2846)

Chodkowski Józef, Chotkowski — ppor. ur. 14.3.04 Działyń, świad. szk., 1 list, Krzyż Zasługi, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 2832), Chodkowski — ur. 14.3.04, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 61)

Chodkowski Karol, por. lek. 1907, s. Antoniego, docent Uniw. Warsz., (LZK)

Chodkowski Stanisław, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., 1 list (AM 2943)
Chodoń Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)
Chodorowski Bronisław, ppor. lek. wet. (LZK)
Chodorowski Józef, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2232 (AM 3572)
Chodorowski Stanisław, mjr rez., ur. 16.12.87, zam. Białystok, ks. oszcz. PKO, okulary (AM 3434)
Chodorowski Władysław, mjr (LZK)
Choiner Jan, por. (LZK)
Chojecki Edmund, Chojęcki — mjr, leg. ofic., 3 pocztówki, leg. Virtuti Militari, 2 listy, 1 pugilares (AM 480), Chojeński (WO str. 7), Chojecki mjr kaw., Rej. Insp. Koni Łuck (LZK), Chojecki — ur. 18.3.92, mjr (VM. 5 kl.) (RO. 32 str. 145)
Chojnacki Leon, w mundurze, karta szczep .1207, część koperty „Warszawa 17.1.40" (AM 963), (WO 922 str. 12)
Chojnacki Wienczysław, Mieczysław, kpt. ur. 17.9.98, ks. oszcz. PKO., złota moneta 20-dolarowa (AM 655), Wieńczysław lub Mieczysław (WO str. 9), Wienczysław kpt., s. Stanisława (LZK), Wienczysław Bohdan ur. 16.9.98 ,por. (RO. 32 str. 281)
Chojnowski Jan, (LZK)
Cholewiak Władysław, ppor., kwit kasowy ,karta szczep., 1 list (AM 3237), ppor. rez., s. Józefa (LZK)
Cholewicki Stanisław, kpt., karta szczep., wizytówka (AM 4075), ur. 1893 (LZK)
Chołowiecki Rudolf, oficer, Korpus W, 2 listy telegraficzne, z Baranowicz: „Odpisz jak Ci się wiedzie. Wysłałam pieniądze. Żona", telegram z Gorodeja z 2 lutego: ,Jesteśmy zdrowi . . . . Michalina i dzieci mieszkają u Stefy Olechowskiej. Wanda", pocztówka z adresem: Chołowiecka Gorodaja, pow. Baranowicze: „Dwa telegramy otrzymałem. Cieszę się bardzo. List wysłałem. Zdrów Całuję. Chołowiecki" (AM 185), ppor. lat 53, syn Michała (LZK)
Chołowski Tadeusz, ppor., leg. ofic., leg. Krzyża Wojennego (AM 2500)
Chomicki Ludwik, Antoni, kpt., karta szczep., koperta oraz pokwitowanie Kolej. Kasy Chorych w Lublinie (WO str. 3), kpt. lek. (LZK)
Chomicz Ostapiej, ppor. art., 1915 (LZK)
Chomin Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Choromański . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Choroszewski Władysław, Choronewski — w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka, leg. urzędn. (AM 2375), ppor. rez. 78 p.p., zam. w powiecie Nowogródzkim, aresztowany w 1940 r. (LZK)
Choroszucha Józef, (?) inż., w mundurze, ur. 21.3.98 w Rudnicy, zam. Choszczówka, ks. oszcz. PKO., (AM 2469), por. inż. (LZK)
Choynowski Jan, w mundurze, 1 list z nadawcą: Antoni Choynowski, Kraków, ul. Długa 54 (AM 3713)
Chromik Walerian, ppor. (LZK)
Chrostowski Tadeusz, w mundurze, pocztówka, koperta, różaniec (AM 513), ppor. art. ur. 1899 (LZK)

Chróścielewski Stanisław, kpt., pocztówki, kwit, wizytówki, notatnik (AM 2145), ur. 1891, kwatermistrz 3. Baonu Panc. (LZK)
Chruszczewski . . . . . ., rtm. st. sp. (LZK)
Chrzanowski . . . . . ., por. dr, docent Uniw. Wileńskiego (LZK)
Chrzanowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Chrzanowski Bogdan, por., 1900 (LZK)
Chrzanowski Edmund, ppor. ur. 23.7.191 . . . (?), leg. Aeroklubu, list, pocztówki z nadawcą: Róża Minejko, Warszawa, odznaka pułkowa
Chrzanowski Lubomir, rtm. (LZK)
Chrzanowski Mirosław, kpt. (LZK)
Chudyba . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Chudzicki Antoni, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., pocztówki, karta szczepienia, papierośnica (AM 3290), ur. 1900 (LZK)
Chudzikiewicz Wiktor, Chudykiewicz — w mundurze, karta szczep. 3520, kwit depozytowy, listy i pocztówki (AM 3057), Chudzikiewicz — por. (LZK), Chudzikiewicz — ur. 18.12.900 por. (ROR. 34 str. 30)
Chutlewski Antoni, w mundurze, 2 kartki kasowe, 1 kwit Zw. Ofic., odcinek pocztowy, 2 medaliki (AM 2844)
Chwaściszewski Jan, st. wachm. rez., umysłowo chory (LZK)
Chworoszewski Władysław, por. (LZK)
Chyliński . . . . . ., por. piech., 1905 - 6, 1. Komp. Baon Stołpce (LZK)
Chyliński Stefan, ppor., (LZK)
Cianciara Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Cichoblaziński Zbigniew, (LZK)
Cichobrzyński Zbigniew, ppor. (AM 3225)
Cichocki Herman, ppor. inż., 1909, inż. chemik (LZK)
Cichocki Hieronim, ppor., leg. szkolna, 2 fotografie (AM 579)
Cichocki Jan, mjr piech. (LZK)
Cichowicz Mikołaj, ks. kpt., kapelan (LZK)
Ciekota Władysław, (LZK), Ciekot — w mundurze, ur. 7.12.09, Czuryty, pow. Siedlce, dr med., dowód osob., wizytówka, karta szczep., 3 listy (AM 729)
Ciemnoczołowski Edmund, (?), por., leg. sportowa, plakieta medalik (AM 3563), ur. 8.10.02, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 55)
Ciemny Stanisław, kpt. lek. (LZK)
Ciepielowski Marceli, w mundurze, pocztówki z nadawcą: Alina Ciepielowska, Warszawa, ul. Marienstadt 6 m. 3, 3 fotografie kobiece (AM 2613)
Cieplak Witalis, ppor., s. Aleksandra i Stefanii (AM 559)
Ciepluch Wincenty, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. (AM 4034), ppor., 1907, s. Stanisława i Franciszki (LZK)
Ciepły Józef, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., list (AM 2875), ur. 22.11.02 (WO 2875 str. 14)
Ciesielski Czesław Jan, ppor., ur. 12.7.01, leg. ofic. rez., karta zwolnienia z wojska, Krzyż Walecznych, medalik, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3826)
Ciesielski Stanisław, ppor. piech., 1913 (LZK)

Ciesielski Stefan, ppor. (LZK), ppor., pocztówki z nadawcą: Tartak Laski, poczta Hirschek, pow. Kempen, Warthegau, karta szczepienia (AM 3690)

Cwalina Edward, w mundurze, znak tożs. (AM 2746), z Łomży, służył w pułku ,którego Szefem był Prez. Mościcki (WO 2746 str. 50), ppor., (LZK)

Ciesielski Stefan, ppor. (LZK), ppor., pocztówki z nadawcą: Tartak Laski, poczta Hirschek, pow. Kempen, Warthegau, karta szczepienia (AM 3690)

Ciesielski Tadeusz, por. lot., CWL. II. (LZK), por. lot., paszport, leg. sportowa, rozkaz wyjazdu, leg. ofic., pocztówki, prawo jazdy, fotografie, zaświadczenie (AM 3024)

Ciesiński Zbigniew, ppor. (LZK)

Ciesiński Zdzisław, ppor. (LZK)

Cieszczyk Marian, ppor. piech., 1907 (LZK)

Cieśla Edward, ppor., lat 41, s. Michała, nauczyciel, Białystok (LZK)

Cieśla Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Cieślewicz Władysław, 1890 (LZK), w mundurze, wizytówki, różaniec, medalik (AM 3170)

Cieślicki Antoni, ppor. art. (LZK)

Cieślicki Tadeusz, ppor. art., 1911 z Lubelskiego (LZK)

Cieślik Bolesław, ppor., 1907, 5. Baon Sap. (LZK)

Cieślik Bronisław, 1907 (LZK)

Cieśliński Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK), w mundurze, karta szczep., 1 list, kwit rosyjski, 5 pocztówek (AM 1761)

Cięciała . . . . . ., por., 1888, adwokat, Tarnowskie Góry (LZK)

Cięciel Stanisław, Cencel — płk., 2 listy, 5 pocztówek, 1 odznaka (AM 3502), Cięciel — płk., dr, 1885, s. Jana i Marii, wiceprezes Sądu Woj. (LZK)

Cikowski Edward, nauczyciel, ur. 2.10.97, zam. Kraków, ul. Szlak 39 — 2, 250 dol. amer. w portfelu zaszyte (AM 1092), (WO 990 str. 14)

Cimek Adam, ur. 1907 (LZK)

Cimek Roman, w mundurze, dowód osob., plakieta, medalik (AM 3107)

Ciołkosz Jan, mjr 75 p.p., dowód osob., wizytówki (AM 777). (bez imienia) — mjr (LZK)

Ciosański Bronisław, kpt., ofic. legit., kawałek drewna z jego nazwiskiem, ks. do modlenia (AM 1645), (bez imienia) — kpt., brat majora (LZK)

Ciosański Józef, mjr, inż. techn. Uzbr. 2 — Dęblin, (LZK)

Ciosiński Zdzisław Józef, ppor., znak tożs., ur. 28.10.08 (AM 3842)

Cisły Józef, por., leg. służb., leg ofic., odznaka Piłsudskiego (AM 3389)

Ciszewski Tadeusz, ppor., pocztówka, karta szczep. 4235 (AM 1690), ur. 1914 (LZK)

Ciszewski Zygfryd, w mundurze, dowody osob., karta członk. Zw. Śpiewaków, list ,różne kartki (AM 1443), ppor., ur. 1902 (LZK)

Ciszkiewicz Stanisław, ppor., leg. PCK., wizytówki, 1 zaśw. (AM 2406)

Ciundziewicki . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Cniłkowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Curyłło Tadeusz, Curillo — w mundurze, karta szczep. 997, notatnik, pocztówka (AM 2799), Curyłło — (WO 2799 str. 52)

Cwajbaum . . . . ., ppor. lek. (LZK)

Cieślewski Stanisław, ppor. piech., 1913 (LZK)

Cwalina Edward, w mundurze, znak tożs. (AM 2746), z Łomży, służył w pułku ,którego Szefem był Prez. Mościcki (WO 2746 str. 50), ppor., (LZK)

Cwykielski Maurycy, dr med., mjr lek., ks. wojsk., 1 pocztówwa, wizytówka, fotografia (AM 854)

Cyankiewicz Stanisław, w mundurze, 2 kartki z adresami, karta podatkowa, karta szczep., kartka z zapiskami (AM 2084)

Cybulski Aleksander Antoni, ppłk. lek., leg. ofic., pocztówka, etui na cwikier (AM 2705), mjr dr (WO 2705 str. 50), mjr lek. 1896 (LZK)

Cycoń Stanisław, kpt., 1899, s. Jana i Elżbiety, 75 p.p. (LZK)

Cygański Adam, syn Włodzimierza, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2850, karta mobil., pocztówka, 1 list (AM 2297)

Cymbalista Jan, ppor., 1901 (LZK)

Cyran . . . . . ., lekarz (LZK)

Cywiński Feliks, por. lotn. Kowszun - Cywiński (LZK)

Czajka Bronisław, Czaska — ur. . . . . ./2.1912, ppor. (AM 191), Czajka — dowód osob., (WO str. 6)

Czajka Józef, mjr, Tarnów, ul. Konarskiego 8, wizytówka, większa gotówka (AM 14)

Czajka Stefan, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., karta na broń, medalik z łańc. (AM 2980)

Czajkowski Adolf, dr med., por., ur. 16.4.86, w Piotrkowie, 1 zaśw., wizytówki, leg. Zw. Lekarzy (AM 1714) ur. 16.6.86, (WO 1714 str. 23), kpt. dr, ur. 1886 (LZK)

Czajkowski Bohdan, ofic. rez., zam. Kutno (WO str. 3), por. (LZK)

Czajkowski Bogdan, syn Stanisława, kartka z adresami, list, oraz pocztówka z Kutna z 6.2.40 (WO str. 3)

Czajkowski Hieronim, kilka pocztówek, naramiennik bez odznak, łańcuszek z krzyżykiem (AM 408), ppor., ur. 1911, s. Franciszka i Stefanii (LZK)

Czajkowski Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)

Czalej Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)

Czamański Adam, ppor. rez. pil. (LZK), dr inż. dypl., dowód osob., karta szczep. 279, listy, bilety wizytowe (AM 1744), Czermański (WO 1744 str. 24)

Czapiewski Jan, chorąży (LZK)

Czapla Stanisław, post. P.P. (LZK)

Czaplicki Stefan Cezary, ppor. ur. 27.8.04, karta mobil., 1 rachunek, legit. odznacz. (AM 3051), ur 1904 (LZK)

Czapliński Antoni, ppor., prof. gimn., ur. 16.2.04, ks. wojsk., leg. urzędn. państw. (AM 782), Czapiński (WO str. 11)

Czaprowski Alfred Alfons, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. (nieczytelna), (AM 1632), Alfons — ppor. rez (LZK)

Czapski Bronisław, mjr, komisarz kolejowy, stała karta jazdy 1 kl. kolej., karta szczep. 2137, pocztówki, przepustka, karta na broń (AM 1603) — mjr (LZK)

Czarkowski Jan Bolesław, por., wizytówki, 1 pismo wojskowe (AM 1420), Jan — por. (LZO)

Czarkowski - Golejewski . . . . . ., senior (LZK)

Czarkowski - Golejewski . . . . . ., junior (LZK)

Czarliński Stanisław, mjr, 2 notatniki (AM 4040), (LZK)

Czarnecki Czesław, por., dowód osob., 1 tymczasowa wojsk. legit., karta szczep. 309 (AM 1493)
Czarnecki Feliks, oficer, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2743), ppor. (LZK)
Czarnecki Kazimierz, kpt. ur. 1892 (LZK)
Czarnecki Kazimierz, ppłk. (LZK)
Czarnecki Stefan, plut. pchor. (LZK)
Czarnecki Zygmunt, ppłk., Zastępca D-cy 40 p.p., 1 łańcuszek z krzyżykiem, legit. osob. (AM 455), por. 40 p.p. (WO str. 6)
Czarnek Zbigniew, ppłk. lek. (LZK)
Czarnik Jan, (LZK)
Czarnowski Stefan, kurator (LZK)
Czarnuszewicz Władysław, st. sierż. (LZK)
Czarski Benedykt, kpt. lek., ur. 13/ . . .,83, ofic. ks. wojsk., leg. Zw. Ofic. Rez., pocztówka (AM 1584), ur. 13.8.83 (WO 1584 str. 44), kpt. dr (LZK)
Czeglik Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)
Czekaj Aleksander, ppor., wizytówka, notatnik (AM 3597)
Czekański Stanisław, w mundurze, karta szczep., wizytówka na nazwisko Czekański Stanisław (AM 3991)
Czekot . . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK)
Czepiel Antoni, chorąży (LZK)
Czepurno Stefan, ppor. lek (LZK), leg. ofic. (AM 3753)
Czerkawski Marian, mjr, 1891, s. Antoniego i Albiny (LZK)
Czermak . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (LZK)
Czermański Adam, ppor. pilot (LZK)
Czerniakowski . . . . . ., mjr (LZK)
Czerniakowski Włodzimierz, kpt., ur. 3.11.96, leg. ofic., karta mobil., pocztówka (AM 2545)
Czerniaków Leon, por., nauczyciel, leg. urzędn., karta czł. Ligi Kolon., 1 ks. oszcz., odznaka pułkowa, dowód osob. (AM 3719), (bez imienia) ppor. (LZK)
Czernecki (Kazimierz), ppor. art. (LZK)
Czernicki Ksawery, admirał, (LZK)
Czernik Maksymilian Michał, mjr, ur. 15.9.90, w Zawichoście, 1 ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 2140), ur. 158.90, mr, ktp. apt. (RO. 32 str. 338)
Czerny Stefan, kpt. (LZK)
Czernyszewicz . . . . . ., pchor. (LZK)
Czerwiński Stanisław, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Czerwiński Zygmunt, por. art. (LZK)
Czerwonka Stanisław, ppor., 1 karta z ks. ofic., 1 pismo, karta szczep. 2853 (AM 1683), pismo do Inspektora Szkolnego (WO 1683 str. 22)
Czerwonko Wacław, w mundurze, 1 list (AM 3233)
Cześnik Marian, ppor., 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Cześnik — Warszawa, ul. Piusa XI Nr 16, karta mobil., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. (AM 2351)
Czobodziński Adam, por. (LZK)
Czobodziński Romuald, por. (LZK)
Czołowski Antoni, kpt., leg. ofic., medalik (AM 1379)

Czołowski - Dąbczański Stefan, Czołowski - Dobczański Sas, (bez imienia), por., wizytówka z nazwiskiem Czołowski Bronisław major art. Równe, koszary wołyńskie (WO 928 str. 13), Czołowski Stefan — (LZK)
Czornik Jan, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. (AM 2771)
Czort Zygmunt, ppor., 1903, prof. gimn., Kraków (LZK)
Czuba Franciszek, por. (LZK)
Czubernat Jan, Czubernard — por., karta szczep., medalik z łańcuszkiem, notatnik (AM 2919), Czubernat Jan — por. (LZK)
Czubiński Marian, ppor., kwit na nazwisko: ppor. Czubiński (AM 273), ppor., ur. 1900, s. Leona i Pelagii, Poznań (LZK)
Czubiński Stanisław, mjr, 2 kalend. kieszonkowe ,okulary, cygarniczka (AM 464), Czubiński mjr, (WO 464 str. 19), (bez imienia), mjr (LZK)
Czyżewski . . . . . ., mjr, 1 pocztówka z Krakowa, karta szczep. 753, (AM 734), Dzyżewski (bez imienia) — (WO str. 10)
Czyżewski Antoni Eugeniusz, kpt., metryka ślubu, 4 listy, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 4167, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 828), kpt. sap. (LZS)
Czyżewski Jerzy, Czysewski — ppor., karta szczep., pismo urzędowe, wizytówki, blok notesowy, druga karta szczep. na nazwisko Bielicz Włodzimierz (AM 2971)
Czyżewski Kazimierz, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Dabiński Florentyn, Dąbiński — por. ofic. legit., wizytówka, 2 odznaczenia, fotografie, różaniec ,notatnik (AM 1941), odznaka pułkowa, pamiętnik (WO 1941 str. 28)
Dachowski Władysław, ppor. rez. piech. (LZK)
Dachtera Czesław, lek. ppor. rez. (LZK)
Dagilis Jan, ppor. rez., 1908, s. Bartłomieja, Korpus Uzbr. Białystok, (LZK)
Dajczak . . . . . ., kpt. 1901, MSWojsk., Warszawa (LZK)
Dajewski Marceli, ppor. piech., sędzia—Miłosław, Pozn. (LZK)
Dalecki Michał, ppor., ur. 1901, zam. Warszawa, ul. Farczyńska 9—28, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep. 1944 (AM 1481)
Damochwał Kazimierz, ppor. art. 1911 (LZK)
Danda Antoni, sekr. Zarządu Miejskiego Kraków, dowód osob., list, bilet wizytowy, notatnik (AM 85)
Daniklewicz Edward, Daniekiewicz — kpt., ks. oszcz. PKO., odznaka, monogram DE (AM 2709), Danikiewicz (WO 2709 str. 50), kpt. ur. 1889, s. Franciszka i Marianny (LZK)
Dankiewicz Jan, kpt. lek., ur. 1893, leg. ofic. rez., ks. wojsk. Legionów Polskich z 1-szej wojny światowej 914/18, wizytówki, 2 pocztówki (AM 4096), (bez imienia), kpt. lek. (LZK)
Danyluk Jan, oficer, znak tożs., leg. ofic., list (AM 51), ppor. 1914, s. Bazylego i Marii, 6 p. art. (LZK)
Darmochwał Kazimierz, ppor., list, pocztówka (AM 1148), Darmochwał (WO 1028 str. 14)
Darzecki Ryszard, w mundurze, karta szczep. 719, 1 list, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 2253), syn Bolesława (WO 2253 str. 36)

Daszkiewicz Erwin, kpt., odcinki pocztowe, 1 list, rachunki (AM 3189), (bez imienia), kpt. st. sp. (LZK)
Daszkiewicz Kazimierz, (bez imienia), ppor., dowód osob.,

legit. odznacz., okulary (AM 3562), por. lek., wzięty do niewoli w Kostopolu we wrześniu 939 (LZK)
Dembicki Józef, por., ks. ofic. z fotografią, 1 pocztówka (AM

Czołowski Antoni, kpt., leg. ofic., medalik (AM 1379)

Daszkiewicz Erwin, kpt., odcinki pocztowe, 1 list, rachunki (AM 3189), (bez imienia), kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Daszkiewicz Kazimierz, (bez imienia) ppor., dowód osob., (AM 119), Kazimierz — ppor. art. 1905 (LZK)

Dawidczyk Leon, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 1925), por (ppor.), aptekarz, Gąbin (LZK)

Dąbkowski Jan, mjr (LZK)

Dąbrowski . . . . . ., płk. d-ca 13 p. ul. (LZK)

Dąbrowski Czesław, ppor., ur. 7.7.08, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. (AM 3491), ppor. piech., ur. 1908 (rezerwa), (LZS)

Dąbrowski Czesław, Dombrowski — notatnik z adresem: Regina Romanówna, Brześć Litewski, Kulegia, — plakieta z blachy (AM 314), Dąbrowski — poczta od Reginy Romanowskiej (WO str. 7)

Dąbrowski Jan, mjr, Dombrowski, leg. ofic., karta szczep. (AM 1857), Dąbrowski (WO 1857 str. 27), Dąbrowski mjr kaw., ur. 1893, ziemianin z Kresów (LZK)

Dąbrowski Jan, Dombrowski — w mundurze, listy, kwit depozytowy, pióro wieczne, ołówek do wykręcania (AM 3799)

Dąbrowski Jan Henryk, Dombrowski — por., karta na broń, 2 pocztówki, list, karta szczep. (AM 2465), Dąbrowski (WO 2465 str. 42), Dąbrowski — por. sap. 1908, Szkoła gar. w Traugutowie — Brześć (LZK)

Dąbrowski Jerzy, Dombrowski — ppor., legit., odznacz., wizytówka, różaniec (AM 3684)

Dąbrowski Józef, Dombrowski — por., ofic. ks. wojsk., fotografia (AM 1557), Dąbrowski — (WO 1557 str. 44)

Dąbrowski Ludwik, Dombrowski — ppor., karta mobil., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka, list, kartka z adresami (AM 2281), Dąbrowski — pocztówka z nadawcą: W. Dąbrowska, Warszawa, ul. Wilcza, (WO 2281 str. 37)

Dąbrowski Mieczysław, por. inż., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., wizytówki, dowód osob., notatnik (AM 2114), inż. leśnik (WO 2114 str. 33)., ppor. art., ur. 1900 (LZK)

Dąbrowski Roman Stanisław, Dombrowski — ppor., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, wizytówki, odznaka (AM 3703), Dąbrowski — ppor. 77. p.p., ur. 1908, syn Szymona i Marii, Lida (LZK)

Dąbrowski Stanisław, przod. P.P. (LZK)

Dąbrowski Stanisław, ppor. art., ur. 1891 (LZK)

Dąbrowski Tadeusz, kpt., aresztowany w Rydze (LZK)

Dąbrowski Zbigniew, w mundurze, 1 pocztówka (AM 2924), ppor. (LZK)

Dąmbski Bronisław Roch, Domski — Stanisław Roch, ppor., legit. odznacz., pocztówki, list, fotografie, karta z zapiskami (AM 3490), Dąmbski Bronisław — oficer, s. Karola i Józefy — z Borysławia (LZK)

Dec Ignacy, por., koperta, pocztówka (AM 3341)

Dec Władysław, kpt. piech., notariusz z Rzeszowa (LZK)

Dejewski Stanisław Arkadiusz, por. z pułku Piłsudskiego (1 p. szw.), leg. ofic., wizytówki, karta szczep., 2 pocztówki, 1 list (AM 2401); (bez imienia) — por. (LZK)

Delebowski Władysław, por. (LZK)

Dembecki Stanisław, dr por. lek., dowód osob., karta mobil.,

legit. odznacz., okulary (AM 3562), por. lek., wzięty do niewoli w Kostopolu we wrześniu 939 (LZK)

Dembicki Józef, por., ks. ofic. z fotografią, 1 pocztówka (AM 2009)

Dembicki Witold Józef, ppor., ur. 15.5.900, ofic ks. wojsk., dowód osob. (AM 1225), Dembiecki ur. 13.5.900, (WO 1084 str. 15), Dembicki ppor., Lubawa (LZK-O)

Denison . . . . . ., por. rez. z Lublina (LZK)

Denitryjuk Eugeniusz, kpt. lek. wet., 23 p. ul., Postawy (LZK)

Derczyński Stanisław, cywilny, list, dowód osob., uczniowska karta jazdy dla Marii Derczyńskiej, notatnik, polska gazeta z 22. kwietnia 1940, zaśw. w jęz. rosyjskim, że „Derczyński przebywał od 24.11.39 do 21.2.40 w lazarecie Kozielskim Obozu NKWD" (AM 397), (LZK)

Deszberg Jerzy Jakub Władysław, Deuberg — kartka z legit., medalik (AM 2303)

Deszczka Władysław, kartograf wojskowy, ur. 2.3.92, zam. Warszawie, al. Ujazd. 22 m. 20 (WO str. 3)

Deszert Bolesław, rtm., 21 p. ul., Równe (LZK)

Dewiński Henryk, adwokat, kpt., zam. Tarnowskie Góry, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., wizytówka (AM 2320), (LZK)

Dewojno Witold, ppor. rez. piech. s. Pawła, z Białegostoku (LZK)

Dewzind Witold, cywilny, 3 listy (AM 3911)

Dębicki . . . . . ., wiceprezes S. O., Warszawa (LZK)

Dębicki Witold, por. (ppor.), 3. p. lot. (LZK)

Dębiec Michał, por. rez., s. Jana, Kierownik Szkoły Powsz. w Tłumaczu, woj. Stanisławowskie (LZK), nauczyciel, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., listy, pocztówka, wizytówka, karta szczepienia (AM 1871)

Dębogori - Mokryjewicz Anatol, w mundurze, ur. 1906, znak toża., dowód osob., prawo jazdy (AM 3472)

Dębowski Jan Stefan, por., lek. wet., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., medalik (AM 2077), lek. wet. w Brzesku (LZK)

Dienstl Franciszek, (LZK)

Długosz . . . . . ., kpt., bez nogi (LZK)

Długosz Józef, ppor. lot., obs. 1 p. lot. (LZK)

Długosz Mieczysław, ppor., leg. ofic., legit. graniczna, list, pocztówki, karta szczepienia (AM 2106)

Dmochowski Antoni, Dmuchowski — ppor., ur. 21.6.02, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urzędn., wizytówka, karta szczep., medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 3487), Dmochowski — pchor., 34 lat (LZK)

Dmochowski Jan, kpr. pchor., ur. 1907, s. Adama, Ostrołęka (LZK)

Dmowski Franciszek, kpt. art., st. sp., 1904, S.P.Art. Toruń (LZK)

Dmowski Marian, kpt. (LZK)

Dniestrzański Roman, por. art., 1907, 1 p. plot. (LZK), leg. urzędn., karta szczep., telegram, wieczne pióro (AM 3721)

Dobak Stanisław, mjr lek., dowód osob., karta czł. Zw. Lek., zam. Bydgoszcz, ul. Gdańska 1, list (AM 2250), (bez imienia), mjr lek. (LZK)

Dobek Czesław, kpt., ofic leg., 3 listy, karta szczep. 1750 (AM 1806)
Dobek Jan, kpt. art., (LZK)
Doberski Adam, kpt., wójt — Bielsko (LZK)
Dobija Michał, ppor. (LZK)
Dobosz Piotr, znak tożs. z napisem 102, W. Wilejka 1912 (AM 132), Dobor — ppor. art. (LZK)
Doboszyński Jarosław, ppor., znak tożs., odznaka, medalik (AM 2186), ur. 1899 (WO 2186 str. 34), por., inż. roln., pow. Dzisna (LZK)
Doboszyński Julian, ppor. art. kon., 1904, s. Henryka, inż leśnik nad Naroczą (LZK)
Doboszyński Stanisław, ppor. rez., 35 lat (LZK)
Dobrautz Ryszard, ppor. (LZK)
Dobrogoyski Tadeusz, Dobrogonski — ppor., skierowanie chorobowe, świadectwo szczepienia (AM 39), Dobrogoyski — por. piech. 1901, z Poznańskiego (LZK)
Dobrogowski Bohdan, ppor. rez., 1906 (LZK)
Dobrosłański Kazimierz, mjr, 1898, s. Alojzego i Herminy, Mielec (LZK)
Dobrowolski Czesław, por. chemik, dowód osob., wizytówka, karta szczepienia, No. 3586, 1 list, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: M Dobrowolska, Warszawa, ul. Markeikarska 49, notatnik, łańcuszek do zegarka, odznaka „SP" (AM 289), por. inż. (LZK)
Dobrowolski Hieronim, (WO 586 str. 45)
Dobrowolski Jan, ppor. rez., Kalisz (LZK), część dowodu osob., pocztówka, prawo jazdy, wizytówka, fotografia, karta szczepienia (AM 1114), (WO 1006 str. 14)
Dobrowolski Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)
Dobrowolski Włodzimierz, ppłk. lek., znak tożs. z napisem ppłk. 1889, słuchawka (AM 272), (bez imienia) ppłk. dr (LZK)
Dobrowolski Zygmunt, rtm. dypl., Sztab Armii gen. Dąb-Biernackiego (LZK)
Dobrzański Zbigniew, ppor. piech., 1909, Lwów (LZK)
Dobrzański Zygmunt, kpt., 3 kartki z nadawcą: A. Dobrzańska, Radom, Parbatka 101 (AM 68)
Dobrzycki Stanisław, por. (LZK)
Dobski . . . . . ., Prezes Sądu (LZK)
Dobuszyński Jarosław, (LZK)
Doczyński Bolesław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., różne kartki, medalik (AM 1981), Dobczyński — (WO 1980 str. 29), Doczyński — 1912 (LZK)
Dolęcki Edmund, por. (LZK)
Domagała Tadeusz, ppor., 23 p.a.l., dowód osob., karta na broń, pęk kluczy z tabliczką: Resta uracia da voi, Sosnowice — pilnik (angielski), notatnik (AM 217)
Domagałło Wincenty, st. przod. P.P., 5 plut. W.P.P. (LZK)
Domalewski Adam, por., pocztówka (AM 172), por. KOP., Dzisna (LZK)
Domania Jan, w mundurze, kartka z zapiskami, list, medalik (AM 3666)
Domański Eugeniusz, por., karta szczep., wizytówka, notatnik (AM 515), ppor. KOP. 1909 (LZK)

Domaradzki Antoni Leon, kpt., 2 wizytówki, 1 pocztówka, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 2704), kpt. piech. st. sp. (LZK)
Domaradzki Tadeusz, ppłk., dowód osob. na nazwisko Helena Domaradzka, list (AM 2172), kpt. (por. ?), (LZK)
Domaradzki Tomasz, kpt. piech (LZK)
Donaj Stanisław, ppor. 1905, Buk, woj. Poznańskie (LZK)
Dorczyk Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 1 pocztówka, fotografie, (AM 4067), oficer, 1907, Jedwabne, pow. Gostyń, Poznańskie (LZK)
Dormanowski Bogdan, w mundurze, ur. 9.10.08, Skokówka, zam. Poznań, ul. Starohetmańska 40/6, pocztówki, list, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 2631)
Dorobczyński Lucjusz, Dorotczyński — ppor., ur. 11.2.02 w Baranowiczach, dowód osob. (AM 299), Dorobczyński — ur. 11.2.02, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 169)
Doroszczak Józef, w mundurze, 2 karty szczepienia: 1) Doroszczak Józef, 2) Kazoba Jerzy, kwit depozytowy, listy (AM 2241), na jednym liście podpis „Twoja Kazia" (WO str. 36)
Doroszewski Edward, w mundurze, 1 list, 1 pocztówka, 1 różaniec (AM 2064), karta z Włocławka z dnia 24.2.40, (WO 2064 str. 32), Dorszewski — por. (LZK)
Dorosz Józef, ur. 16.8.08, ks. uposaż. (AM 92)
Dorożyński Aleksander, kpt., ofic. leg., karta szczep. 885, 3 pocztówki, 1 list (AM 1791), Doroszyński — (WO 1791 str. 26)
Dowbór Michał, por.; 1 pismo wojskowe, leg. ofic. rez., 2 odznaki (AM 3812), ppor., 1896, s. Michała i Weroniki (LZK)
Downarowicz Kazimierz, ppor. art., ur. Jarosław (LZK), Downazrowicz — 1 list, łańcuszek, słownik niemiecko - rosyjski, naramienniki bez oznak, plamieta (pamiątka z Częstochowy), (AM 306), Downarowicz — (WO str 7)
Drabczyński Dominik, brat Zakonu Reform. (LZK)
Drabczyński Ignacy, por. (LZK)
Draczyński Michał, ppor. rez., z Kupy (LZK)
Dragiel Włodzimierz, ppor. art., 1911 (LZK)
Drapalski Erazm, ppor. rez., lek. wet., 1905 (LZ. K-S)
Drapella Rudolf, mjr piech. (LZK)
Drapow Borys, ppor. kaw. (LZK)
Drapow Edward, ppor. rez. art. (LZ.K-S)
Drączkowski Sylwester, Drążkowski — mjr, karta szczep., Virtuti Militari, medalik (AM 698), Drączkowski — ur. 31.12.90, kpt. (RO. 32 str. 67) Drążkowski (bez imienia) — mjr sł. st. (LZK)
Drecki Edmund, por., ur. 24.7.97, zam. Kościerzyna, leśniczówka, leg. urzędn., dowód osob., pocztówki, listy, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. Dyr. Lasów, karta mobil. (AM 1999), por. (LZK)
Dresdner Robert, por. lek. (LZK)
Dreski Karol, inż., ur. 8.2.89, zam. Warszawa, ul. Wspólna 19/7, (WO str. 19)
Dreszler Dyonizy, kpt. (LZK)
Drewski Karol, kpt., 1894 (LZK), ur. 8.2.94, (ROR. 34 str. 193)
Drewski Wacław, mjr, 7 p. uł. (LZK)
Drobczyński Antoni (LZK)

Drobiński Stanisław, ppor., 1 list (AM 2205), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Dudziński Władysław, podoficer, 1899, s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)

nik (AM 515), ppor. KOP. 1909 (LZK)

Drobczyński Antoni (LZK)

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Drobiński Stanisław, ppor., 1 list (AM 2205), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Drojawski Erazm, (?) ur. 23.1.05, w Buczaczu, karta szczep., kartka z nazwiskiem, notatnik (AM 178), ur. 23.1.06, (WO str. 5)

Drozd (Grzegorz ?), ppor. (LZK)

Drozdowski Jan, ppor. (LZK), list (AM 91)

Drozdowski Romuald, Stefan, karta szczepienia, kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 2325), kpt. geogr., 1906, s. Włodzimierza i Marii (LZK)

Drucki Daniel, por., list, karton, świad. lekarskie (AM 2918), (bez imienia), por. br. panc. (LZK)

Drugan Włodzimierz, w mundurze, ur. 15.1.910), metryka ślubu ze Lwowa, 2 pocztówki, 1 łańcuszek, 1 portmonetka (AM 501), ppor. (LZK)

Druhowino Olgierd, mjr, inż. elektryk, leg. Obr. Plot., wizytówka (AM 170), ppor. inż. (LZK)

Drużbacki Franciszek, (LZK)

Drużbacki Józef, Maurycy, ppor., ur. 19.3.06, leg. ofic rez., pocztówka (AM 3482), ppor. rez., 1906, s. Feliksa i Wandy, 10 p. art. (LZK)

Drzewicki Stefan, Cerewicki Szczepan — ppor., nauczyciel. leg. ofic. rez., wizytówka, leg. urzędn., medalik (AM 3387), Drzewicki (bez imienia) ppor., (LZK), Drzewicki Stefan Eustachy — dr, ur. 20.9.98 ,ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 144)

Drzewicki Stefan, por. lek. (LZK)

Drzewiecki Józef, mjr uzbr., s. Bronisława i Heleny, Warszawa (LZK)

Drzewiecki Władysław Kazimierz, por., ur. 22.11.98, leg. ofic. karta mobil., 2 odznaki pułkowe (AM 1378), z Grudziądza (LZK)

Drzewiecki Władysław, ppor., 65 p.p. (LZK)

Dubaniowski Dyonizy, kpt., pocztówka (AM 99), wzgl. Dziubanowski — (WO str 6)

Dubas Tadeusz, ppor., prof. chemii, dowód osob., karta na broń, wizytówka, notatnik, 2 pocztówki (AM 188)

Dubiel . . . . . ., kpt. kap. (LZK)

Dubowski Jan, kpt., fotografie, leg. urzędn. (AM 1532)

Duchnowicz Antoni, instruktor O.K., ur. 2/. . . .05, ks. oszcz. PKO., naramienik bez oznak (AM 282)

Duczak Tadeusz, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3926)

Duda . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Duda Eugeniusz, ppor. rez. art. (LZ.K-S)

Dudek . . . . . ., kpt. lek. (LZK)

Dudek . . . . . ., w mundurze, karta szczep., kartka z jego nazwiskiem (AM 778), Dikk (?) — (WO str. 11)

Dudyński Władysław, ppor., leg. Banku Polskiego, karta szczep., dwie pocztówki, kalend. kieszonkowy, medalik (AM 2884), Dudziński (WO 2884 str. 54)

Dudzik Julian, Dzudzie — ks. czł. Nr. 71 Klubu Sport. Cracovia, leg. stud., 2 medaliki (AM 682), Dudziec lub Dudzik — (WO str. 10)

Dudziński Edward Stanisław, ppor., ks. upos., 2 listy, medalik, świad. szczep., wieczne pióro (AM 429), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Dudziński Władysław, podoficer, 1899, s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)

Dulas Milan, ur. 24.10.10, ppor., ks. upos. (AM 81)

Dulęba Jan Władysław, kpt., świad. lekarskie, część ofic. leg., wizytówki ,pocztówka (AM 1912), (LZK)

Dulęba Piotr, kpt. (LZK)

Dulęnowski Adam, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Dumania Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Dumianek Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Dunaj Juliusz, kpt., ur. 24.9.89, Kraków, ofic. ks. upos., dowód osob., karta szczep., 2 medaliki (AM 1812), kpt. lek., Kraków (LZK)

Dunikowski Stefan Jan, por., 1900 (LZK)

Dunin - Borkowski . . . . . ., kpt. dypl. art., 1898, (LZK)

Dunin - Brzeziński Jan, por. (LZK)

Dunin - Brzeziński Jan, ppor. rez., lat 25 (LZK)

Duracz . . . . . ., kpt. (LZS), (bez imienia) kpt., karta szczep., dwie wizytówki na nazwisko: Batorski Kazimierz, inż., i Andrzejewski Bogdan (AM 2128)

Duras Tadeusz, por., 1899 (LZK)

Durek Czesław Antoni, ppor., ofic. ks. upos., 1 medalik (AM 1816), Durak — (WO 1816 str. 26)

Duszyński Henryk, ksiądz kapelan (LZK)

Duszyński Henryk Stanisław, kpt. aud., 1899 (LZK), kpt. leg. Krzyża Wojennego, świadectwo, złoty medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1256), (WO 1103)

Duszyński Karol, 1912 (LZK)

Duszyński Lucjan, por. (LZK), Lucjan Stanisław — por., 2 pocztówki (AM 5)

Dworakowski Jerzy, w mundurze, wizytówki, odznaka (AM 1944), wizytówki własne i Haliny Dworakowskiej, (WO 1944 str. 29), ppor. art. (LZK)

Dworakowski Kazimierz, ofic., kartka z legit. Nr. 23378 — innych szczegółów brak, (WO 863 str. 19 i 20)

Dworakowski Włodzimierz, ppor., ur. 1895, ks. wojsk. (AM 173)

Dworczak Władysław, por. (LZK)

Dworecki . . . . . ., mjr (LZK)

Dworecki Bolesław, kpt., wizytówka, leg. ofic. (nieczytelna), 1 przepustka, karta szczep. 1714, (AM 2272)

Dwornik Kazimierz, kpt., Inst. Topogr., 1899, s. Bartłomieja (LZK), 1 list, kartka z zapiskami, negatywy (AM 3452)

Dworzecki - Bogdanowicz Józef, ppor., karta wstępu, 1 list, wizytówki (AM 4073), (LZK)

Dyba Roman, w mundurze, wojsk. prawo jazdy, leg. sportowa, wizytówka, pocztówki, list (AM 3686), ppor. (LZK)

Dybada Józef, st. post. P.P. (LZK)

Dybiec Bogusław, por., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 3900 (AM 2259)

Dyga Józef Ignacy, ppor., leg. Szkoły Pchor., 2 kwity (AM 3357)

Dygnarowicz Jan, por. lek (LZK)

Dyja Kazimierz, por. piech, (LZK)

Dyjas Augustyn, ppor. (LZK)

Dylewski Tadeusz, 1908, (LZK), ppor., 2 stałe karty jazdy, karta szczep. 3008, list, pocztówka, część dowodu osob. (AM 1404)

Dymczyszyn Erwin, ppor., nazwisko na drewnianej tabliczce (AM 3556)

Dymitrow Narcyz, ks. oszcz. PKO., listy z nadawcą, Józef Dymitrow, Przemyśl, ul. Słowackiego 59 (AM 86), mjr, 1898, s. Jana i Józefy (LZK)

Dyńko Tadeusz, Adam Tadeusz, cywilny, legit. odznacz., karta szczep. 2174, (AM 2198), Tadeusz — mjr, (LZK), Tadeusz Adam — ur. 11.10.94, kpt. ROR. 34 str. 135)

Dysna Adam, por. KOP. (LZK)

Dyszlonek Ludwik, Dyszczylenko — 3 listy, 2 wizytówki, różne adresy, medalik (AM 1107), Dyszczylenko Ludwik, Onnek Kamizierz (?), (WO 1001 str. 14), Dyszlonek — ppor. rez. (LZK), Dyszlonek ur.— 20.3. 95, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 123)

Dywer Wilhelm, dr, ppor. lek. z Przemyśla (LZK)

Dzenajewicz Józef, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta na broń, 2 pocztówki (AM 2293), Drzenajewicz — pocztówki z nadawcą: Wanda Drzenajewiczowa, Wilno, (WO 2293 str. 37), Dzenajewicz — ppor. art. (LZK)

Dzeń Edward, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Dziadek Jan, ppor., Dziegielów (LZK), w mundurze, 3 listy, 1 pocztówka z nadawcą: Maria Dziadek, Dzinochau, pow. Cieszyn — Śląsk (AM 3292)

Dziadul Bronisław, ppor., 2 leg. ofic. (AM 2603), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Dziarnowski Franciszek, pchor. (LZK)

Dziedzik Roman, w mundurze, karta polowania, dowód osob., (nieczytelny), karta szczep. 3179 różne kartki, pocztówki (AM 1869), Dziędzik — karta łowiecka Nr. 33969, (WO 1869 str. 27)

Dziedziuk . . . . . ., por. 1911 (LZK)

Dziedziuk - Dziedziuk Romuald, ppor. KOP., 1908, s. Józefa i Heleny (LZK)

Dzielski Antoni, ppor., leg. ofic., karta na broń. list, wizytówki (AM 4091), (LZK)

Dziepowicz Leonard, ppor., ur. 1904, w Warszawie, zam. w Lublinie, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta mobil., leg. urzędn., wizytówki (AM 3101)

Dzierzęcki Zygmunt, por., legit. odznacz., pocztówki (AM 2299)

Dzierzgowski Michał, por., dr fil., ur. 19.9.02, w Poznaniu, dyplom doktorski, karta czł., 1 list, fotografie (AM 2116), dyplom mgra fil. (WO 2116 str. 33)

Dzierzyński Kazimierz Maria, ppor. 1908 (LZK)

Dzierżanowski Ludomir, w mundurze, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Dzierżanowski Ludomir, inżynier (AM 900), (WO 881 str. 12)

Dzierżanowski Ludwik, inż., w mundurze, leg. służbowa (AM 2982)

Dziewicki Tadeusz, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn. (AM 3524)

Dziewulski Zdzisław Zygmunt, por., 1 leg. urzędn., wizytówki, fotografie, list, karta mobil. (AM 1923)

Dzieżgowski Michał, por. (kpt.) pil. (LZK)

Dzik - Dzikowski Feliks, ppor. rez., lek. wet. (LZK)

Dzikowski Czesław, w mundurze, inżynier, Warszawa, ul. Asfaltowa 12, prawo jazdy, wizytówka, ks. oszcz. PKO., list, złote okulary (AM 446), (LZK)

Dzinajewicz Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Dziubek Stanisław, Dzenbek (?) — dr kpt., rozkaz wyjazdu (nieczytelny), (AM 1711), Dziobak — dr, (WO 1711 str. 45), Dziubek (bez imienia) kpt. (LZK), Dziubek — dr, ur. 9.4.93 kpt. lek. (ROR. 34 str. 217)

Dziubiński Karol, Warszawa, ul. Radzymińska 10, ks. wojsk., listy, pocztówki (AM 676), ppor. rez. 1897, s. Rajmunda i Rozalii, farmaceuta (LZK)

Dziurzyński Juliusz, (LZK)

Dziurzyński Kazimierz, ppłk. dypl. (LZK), Dzierzyński — płk., 2 legit. osob., karta tramwajowa, 2 pocztówki, 2 wizytówki, krzyż Virtuti Militari, (AM 286)

Dzwonek . . . . . ., ppor. 1906 (LZK)

Dzwonek Adolf, Dzwonka — ppor., 1 pismo urzędowe, telegram, listy (AM 1882), nauczyciel, Dzwonka, (WO 1882 str. 27), Dzwonek — ur. 6.12.05, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 108)

Dżugan Włodzimierz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Eberhardt Tadeusz, ppor. 1914, s. Henryka i Reginy (LZK)

Edelman Bernard, por., dr med., paszport (AM 2689), por. rez., lat 55, s. Wincentego (LZK)

Eggers Bolesław, kpt., list, pocztówka, legit. (AM 1902), karta z nadawcą: Helena (?), Warszawa, ul. Dobra 19/8, (WO 1902 str. 28)

Egierski . . . . . ., w mundurze, odcinek poczt. z nazwiskiem: Cygan Stanisław, — kartka z napisem: „Proszę zawiadomić moją żonę, Egierska Sabina, Łódź", medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1307)

Ehrenkreuz Włodzimierz, dr med., ppor., ks. wojsk., listy, recepty, (AM 1721), Ehrenkreutz, zam. Siedlce, ul. Sienkiewicza 14, (WO 1721 str. 23)

Eibel Konstanty, kpt., ur. 22.12.99, w Żywcu, zam. Sandomierz, ul. Mickiewicza 22, karta oszcz. PKO., wizytówki (AM 592), (LZK)

Eiger Antoni, ppor. pocztówki listy (AM 2493) ppor. inż. (LZK)

Ejsmont Paweł, w mundurze, ur. 1882, dowód osob., świad. szkolne, wizytówki, metryka zgonu (AM 1803), Eismond Paweł (LZK)

Elke Maksymilian, ppor., zam. Wejherowo, ul. Sobieskiego 20, koperta, wizytówka, fotografie (AM 291), ppor. mgr. (LZK)

Emilianowicz Stanisław, ppor. lek. (LZK)

Engel Abraham, dr med., kpt., ks. wojsk., rozkaz wyjazdu, 6 pocztówek, wizytówki (AM 337)

Engelkreis Wilhelm, dr med., w mundurze, ur. 8.3.95 we

Lwowie, wizytówki, dyplom doktorski, zaśw. Szpitala (AM 1589), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Felbel Rudolf, w mundurze, pocztówka, rosyjski odcinek poczt., krzyżyk (AM 1538), Felpel (WO 1538 str. 43)

Lwowie, wizytówki, dyplom doktorski, zaśw. Szpitala (AM 1522), por. rez. (LZK)

Engiel Nikodem, ppor., ur. 1908, znak tożs., karta szczep., 2legit., odznacz., wojsk., prawo jazdy, karta na broń, wizytówki, 5 listów i pocztówek (AM 2529)

Epstein Maurycy, kpt., ks. wojsk., telegram, dowód osob. znak tożs., (AM 516), kpt lek. (LZK)

Etrych Franciszek, ppor. (LZK)

Faber Józef, pchor. (LZK)

Fabianowski Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Fabianowski Jan, por. rez., 1909, s. Jana i Faustyny (LZK)

Fabianowski Stefan, ppor., 2 listy, 1 pocztówka, telegram, 2 medaliki, 1 cygarniczka z monogramem (AM 3296)

Fabiański Roman, ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Fabisiewicz Stanisław, Fabiszewicz — w mundurze, koperta, wizytówka, karta szczep. 2480 (AM 611), Bisiewicz (WO str. 9.), Fabisiewicz (bez imienia) — ppor. (por.), (LZK)

Fabrowski Zygmunt Stanisław, Fabrawski — por., ur. 7.4.93, dowód osob., przepustka, list, pocztówka, różaniec z drzewa (własnego wyrobu), (AM 3758), Fabrowski —' ur. 27.4.93, por. (ROR. 34 str. 175)

Fader Mieczysław, funkc. P.P., 1896, s. Aleksandra i Felicji (LZK)

Fajner Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Falejewski Bolesław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Falkiewicz Edward, kpt., ur. 9.6.86, dowód osob., różne wojsk. pisma, 1 list, zaśw. Lecznicy, książka „Przyjaciel i Wróg", Kijów 1935, (AM 1568)

Falkowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Falkowski Paweł, w mundurze, pocztówki (AM 3005)

Fall Jan, dr, mjr lek. (LZK)

Familjer Leon, kpt. lek., ks. wojsk. (AM 1325), (LZK)

Farny Aleksander, kpt. 1894, s. Karola i Anny (LZK)

Farny . . . . . ., kpt., listy z nadawcą: Farny Helena, Bielitz — Nussdorf, ul. Sudecka 780 (AM 1807)

Fedecki Ryszard, ppor., 2 wizytówki, rosyjski rachunek, pocztówka od PCK., 2 listy, fotografia (AM 1634), nadawca pocztówki: Barbara Fedecka, Warszawa, ul. Markowska 15/2, (WO 1634 str. 21)

Federowicz . . . . . ., por. (ppor) (LZK)

Fedorowicz Stanisław, por., dowód osob., świad. szczep. 564, pocztówka z nadawcą: Irena Szymańska, Warszawa, ul. Dziennikarska 12, łańcuszek z plakietą (AM 525)

Fedorowicz Tadeusz, kpt. piech. st. sp. (LZK)

Feinberg . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Feinberg Nikodem Stefan, ppor., ur. 1899, karta mobil., wizytówka, dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2842)

Feiner Władysław, Fejner — ur. 21.3.900, por., nauczyciel, ks. wojsk., fotografie, karta mobil. (AM 1001), (WO 943 str. 13), ppor. art. (LZK)

Felbel Rudolf, w mundurze, pocztówka, rosyjski odcinek poczt., krzyżyk (AM 1538), Felpel (WO 1538 str. 43)

Felczyński Adam, ppor. rez. 1902, s. Adama i Franciszki (LZK)

Feldt Roman Marcin, ppor., ur. 28.6.16, zam. Lublin, ks. oszcz. PKO (AM 1316)

Felicki Stanisław, por., karta mobil., leg. urzędn., ks. wojsk., różaniec, list (AM 1192), Eltein (?), (WO 1060 str. 15)

Fernezy Paweł, por. (LZK)

Ferstenberg . . . . . ., dr, por. (LZK)

Fersz Samuel, por. lek., ks. wojsk., karta mobil., 2 zaśw., fotografia, złote zęby (AM 691), Fersz — ppor. rez. (LZK)

Fetliński Stanisław, szer. KOP., 1905, s. Władysława i Agaty (LZK)

Fezazonko Szymon, w mundurze (AM 2713)

Ficek Stefan, w mundurze, ur. 30.3.04, zam. Kraków, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, karta szczep., listy, pocztówki, leg. sportowa (AM 3740)

Ficher . . . . . ., kpt. mar. rez. (LZK)

Fiedorowicz Tadeusz, kpt., list z nadawcą: Janina Fiedorowicz, Wilno, (AM 2291), Wilno, Piłsudskiego 7/11, (WO 2291 str 37)

Fiedorowicz Zygmunt, kpt (LZK)

Figuł Ludwik, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Fihnel Zenon, (LZK)

Fijałkowski Stanisław por., 1906, s. Wawrzyńca i Petroneli (LZK)

Fijewski Antoni, por., ur. 13.1.901, zam. Dubno. leg. i Krzyż Virtuti Militari, leg urzędn., (nieczytelna), prawo jazdy, karta czł., karta szczepienia, list, plakieta (AM 3730)

Filak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Filip Jan, por. (LZK)

Filipczyński Witold, list, pocztówka, karta szczepienia (AM 2645)

Filipek Jan, Vilipek — 3 pocztówki, karta z adresami (AM 1321), Filipek — bliższych szczegółów brak (WO 1321 str. 16)

Filipetz Karol, kpt., Skoczów (LZK)

Filipiński Jan, ppor., 1911, s. Józefa (LZK)

Filipiński Kazimierz, w mundurze, karta szczepienia, leg. ofic. rez., różaniec (AM 2633)

Filipowicz Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)

Filipowicz Stanisław, por., dr. med., dowód osob., stała karta jazdy 1-ej klasy, z fotografią, leg. urzędn., metryka ślubu, dyplom doktorski, listy, pocztówka, fotografia, medalik, metryka urodzenia dzieci (AM 2877)

Filipowski Józef, por., pocztówka, koperty z nadawca: Filipowska, Kraków (AM 2520), (bez imienia), por. (LZK)

Filiriński Jan, w mundurze, pocztówka, list, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 2371), syn Józefa, (WO 2371 str. 39)

Filonowicz Jan, pchor.,

Finger Edward, por. (LZK)

Finger Edwin, inż., oficer mar., prawo jazdy, wizytówka, leg. czł. Zw. Inż., fotografia, 1 złota spinka (AM 2019), Kierownik Wydz. Techn., Vacuum Oil Company, Warszawa (WO 2019)

Finkelkraut Jerzy Izydor, ppor., lek., leg. ofic. rez., przepustka (AM 2999)
Firczyk Karol, kpt. (LZK)
Firek Karol, w mundurze, prof. gimn., ks. wojsk. (AM 567)
Firko Henryk, por., pocztówka, kwit, fotografie (AM 319), por. lek., 1889, s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)
Fischhof Emil, ppor. (LZK)
Fiszer Adolf Zygmunt, mjr, leg. ofic., karta mob., karta szczep. 3449, listy (AM 1840), (LZK)
Fitzki Jan, w mundurze, pocztówka, kartki z zapiskami (AM 2482)
Fizek Karol, (lub Fizyk), ppor. (LZK)
Fleszar Alfred, mjr, dowód osob., różne zaświadczenia, notatki, karta szczep. 1005 (AM 704)
Fleszler Juda, kpt. lek, dr med., zam. Kielce, ul. Sienkiewicza 73, leg. Zw. Ofic. Rez., wizytówki, leg. urzędn., paszport, listy, legit. legionowa (AM 2309), (bez imienia) kpt. lek. (LZK)
Fliegel Tadeusz, (?), por., wojsk. prawo jazdy (AM 1823), Fligiel — ppor., ur. 1907, (WO 1823 str. 26 i 45), por. (LZK)
Flis Adam, (LZK)
Flis Bogusław, 1910 (LZK)
Florczak Tadeusz, mjr (LZK)
Florkiewicz Zbigniew, 1) znak tożsamości z nazwiskiem i napisem 23.1. Lublin 1905, (WO str. 3), 2) ppor., zam. Lublin, ul. Stawińskowskiej 10, dowód osob., koperta z jego nazwiskiem adresowana do Kozielska, świad. lek., karta szczep. 26, wizytówka na nazwisko Mikołaj Niewodski, inż. bud. dróg i mostów, Lublin. ul. Skłodowskiej 6/1, (WO str. 3), ur. 1905 (LZK)
Folejewski Bolesław, por., ks. wojsk., pocztówka (AM 1801), kpt. piech. (LZK)
Foltyn Wacław, kpt. (LZK)
Folwarczny Roman, kpt. (LZK)
Foryś Andrzej, w mundurze, adres: Foryś Stanisław, Kraków, ul. Bracka 13, 3 pocztówki, medalik (AM 2845)
Fournier Borys, mjr, leg. Virtuti Militari, leg. ofic., karta szczep. 3590, mjr piech. (LZK)
Franciszczak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Franek Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)
Frankowski Wacław, por., leg. odznacz., wizytówka, protokół (AM 4028), por. inż. (LZK)
Frańciszczak Józef, w mundurze, s. Władysława, 3 listy (AM 2452), Franiszczak — (WO 2452 str. 41)
Frazewicz Antoni, cywilny, pocztówka, list, złoty krzyżyk (AM 3185)
Frąckowiak Kazimierz, ppor. rez. lot. (LZK)
Frąckowiak Stanisław, ppor. lekarz, karta mob., wizytówki, 1 opaska Czerw. Krzyża z franc. pieczątką (AM 3750), Froneckowiak — ppor. (LZK)
Frąckowiak Stefan, ppor., ur. 20.8.01, leg. ofic. rez., list z nadawcą: Herta Heppner u Feliksa Pohling, Pilchne, wojew. Poznańskie (AM 2556), (LZK)
Frąckowski . . . . . ., por. lot. (LZK)
Frejnkiel Izak, ppor. lek., karta mob. (AM 3941)

Frelkiewicz Józef, ppor., 2 listy, pocztówka z nadawcą: Frelkiewicz, Łódź, ul. A. Hitlera 104 a (AM 1300), (WO 1127 str. 16)
Frenkel Józef, ppor. lek. (LZK)
Frenkiel Henryk, por., adwokat, Warszawa, ul. Złota 7, leg., wizytówka, list, karta szczep. 1324 (AM 1118)
Freudenreich . . . . ., ppor., pocztówka (WO str. 4), Fraidenrajch Janusz, ppor. KOP. (LZK)
Freund Maurycy Leopold, inż. ppor., ks. wojsk., listy i pocztówki od żony Teresy Freund, Borysław, 1 telegram (AM 1466)
Freundt Wacław, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2118 (AM 2305)
Freyd . . . . ., (Freidt lub Frajd) — kpt. lek. (LZK)
Fridzon Jakub, (Frydson) — ppor. (LZK), Fridson — w mundurze, 3 listy z nadawcą: Felicja Fridson, Warszawa, ul. Marszałkowska 73, telegram, 3 pocztówki (AM 2467)
Friesendorff Feliks, (LZ.K-S)
Frodyma Franciszek, por. (LZ.K-S)
Frodyma Tadeusz, post. P.P. (LZK)
Frojra Maurycy, ppor. (LZK)
Froia Franciszek, por. (LZK)
Fromowicz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Fromowicz Jan, ppor., prawo jazdy, legit. odznacz. (AM 202)
Fromowic Jan, nierozpoznany kapitan, 1 wizytówka na nazwisko Promowicz Jan, inż., Warszawa, ul. Ustronie 2 m. 54 (AM 1048), jak wyżej — wizytówka na nazwisko Fromowicz (WO 966 str. 13)
Fronik Józef Franciszek, Franik — por., ur. 30.5.05, znak tożs. (AM 3544), Fronik — ur. 30.1.05, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 91)
Frosztega Michał Rudolf, ppor., ks. wojsk., 3 wizytówki, 2 pocztówki, z nich jedna w jęz. niemieckim, karta czł. Zw. Sport. Lotn., 1 list, 2 fotografie, notatnik z adresami (AM 902), (WO 882 str. 12)
Frosztęga Rudolf, (Froktenga) ppor. (LZK)
Frukelkraut . . . . . ., ppor., dr. (LZK)
Frydrych Roman, ppor., 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Frydrych Maria, Warszawa, ul. Mickiewicza 30, leg., wizytówki, karta szczep. 2853 (AM 816), ppor. (LZS)
Frym Henryk, (Fruen lub Frym) por. (LZK)
Frymus Mieczysław, (WO 1103 str. 45)
Fryszberg Adam, kpt. (LZK)
Fuchlin Leonard, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., 1 notatnik, medalik (AM 2632)
Fucik Wiktor, inż., kpt., dowód osob., medalik, wizytówki, list (AM 1963), (bez imienia) — kpt (LZK)
Fuhrmann Jan, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki i listy, wizytówki (AM 3847)
Fuks Józef Mieczysław, (LZK)
Fuks Leon, por. dr (LZK)
Furkman Jan, (LZK)
Furman Władysław, post. P.P. (LZK)
Furmański Roman, w mundurze, ur. 1900, znak tożs., karta jazdy (AM 2989), ppor. (LZK)

Fusek Józef, inż., oficer, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. 2043 wi-

Gałecki - Junosza Stanisław, wizytówki, zaśw. Konsulatu w Berlinie o zatrudnieniu w Konsulacie, karta szczepienia, pasz-

Frejnkiel Izak, ppor. lek., karta mob. (AM 3941)

jazdy (AM 2989), ppor. (LZK)

Fusek Józef, inż., oficer. leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. 2043 wizytówka (AM 3145), ppor. inż., 1908 (LZK)

Gabarski Jan, Gawarski — kpt., karta szczep. 1623 (AM 1919), Gabawski (WO 1919 str. 28), Gabarski rtm. (LZK)

Gabiński Józef, leg. urzędn., karta czł. karta mob., wizytówki (AM 3428)

Gabryś Alojzy, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw., pocztówka, 2 listy, karta szczep. (AM 442), Gabrych (WO str 6)

Gaczoł Adolf, ppor. 1914 (LZK)

Gadkowski Leopold, por. żand., 1901 (LZK)

Gadomski Feliks, kpt., dyplom odzn. służb., karta rybołówcza, fotografie, kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 747), Omski (WO str. 10), Gadomski — kpt., ur. 1896, s. Jana i Weroniki (LZK)

Gadomski Tadeusz, mjr, dr med., Bydgoszcz, ul. Gdańska 57, 2 wizytówki, dwa listy, 2 medaliki, rozmaite papiery (AM 1037), (WO 961 str. 13), (bez imienia), mjr lek. (LZK)

Gadzała Stanisław, w mundurze, list, 2 pocztówki, karta szczepienia 3632, recepta lek. (AM 3078)

Gadzinowski Mieczysław, por. (LZK)

Gadziński Ksawery, ppor. (LZK)

Gaik Kazimierz, w mundurze, leg., list (AM 2358), prac. umysł. PZL w Rzeszowie, (WO 2358)

Gajdzik Władysław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., odznaka marynarki, pióro wieczne, wizytówki (AM 3833)

Gajek . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Gajek Leon Stanisław, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3954)

Gajewski . . . . . ., ppor., ur. 1909 (LZK)

Gajewski Aleksander, ppor., ur. 29.1.86, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., 2 weksle (AM 2593), por. lek. dent., s. Teofila i Marii (LZK)

Gajewski Jan, ppor. inż. (LZK), inż. w mundurze, prawo jazdy, wizytówki, karta czł. Inż., karta szczep. 2976, kartka z zapiskami (AM 1368)

Gajewski Ludwik, kpt., karta szczep., kartka z adresami, medalik (AM 2581), kpt., ur. 1891 (LZK)

Gajewski Zdzisław Franciszek, Gejewski — por., ur. 2.4.08, leg., pocztówka, list (AM 533), Gajewski — (WO str. 8)

Gajowski Edward Stanisław, w mundurze, fotografia z napisem: Hanina Gajowska, Lwów, ul. Żyżyńska 24 (?), 1 medalik (AM 892), nierozpoznane; przy zwłokach 1 fotografia z adresem Janina Gajówka, Lwów, (WO 874 str. 12)

Gajowski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Galas Antoni, ppor. (LZK), list, cygarniczka (AM 681)

Galewicz . . . . . ., chorąży (LZK)

Galilewicz Roman Czesław, chorąży, leg. osob., medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1540)

Gałązka Jerzy Eugeniusz, ppor., ur. 1912, s. Antoniego i Marii 23 p.p. (LZK)

Gałązka Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Gałązka Teodor, lat 55 (LZK)

Gałecki Roman Ludwik Bronisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 1 pismo Banku, 3 pocztówki, 1 list (AM 3763), (LZK), kierownik Oddziału Banku Związku Spółek Zarobkowych, SA, w Katowicach

Gałecki - Junosza Stanisław, wizytówki, zaśw. Konsulatu w Berlinie o zatrudnieniu w Konsulacie, karta szczepienia, paszport, fotografie, (AM 2739, mgr. prawa, (WO 2139 str. 33), ppor. rez., ur. 1913 (LZK)

Gałęziński Alojzy, w mundurze, karta szczepienia (AM 1376), Galeziński — WO 1376 str. 17)

Gałka Franciszek, ppor. 1909 (LZK)

Gałkowski Roman, kpt. (LZK)

Gałłaj Salomon, ppor. (LZK)

Gałuszka Aleksander, por. (LZK)

Gałuszka Alojzy, Goluszka — por. (AM 1723), Gałuszka — (WO 1723)

Gandziarski Zbigniew, ppor. (LZK)

Ganowicz Jan, por. 1911 (LZK)

Gantkowski Adam, por., 1900 (LZK), Gantowski — w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, 1 list w jęz. niemieckim, karta szczep. (AM 2151), Gantkowski (WO 2151 str. 34)

Gapiński Józef, oficer rez. (LZK)

Garbarski Ludwik Marian, ppor., karta szczep. 3001, zameldowanie policyjne, odcinek pocztowy, medalik (AM 2651), ur. 1896, s. Jana i Julianny (LZK)

Garbolewski Kazimierz, w mundurze, kartka z adresami, karta szczepienia (AM 2350), adresy: Paulina Biernat, Warszawa, ul. Wileńska 5/23, Józef Biernat, Białystok, ul. Orlicz - Dreszera 9, (WO 2350 str. 39)

Garbolewski Stanisław, por. (LZK)

Garbowicz Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Garbusiński Stanisław, (LZK)

Garduła Kazimierz, Garduga — dr med., w mundurze, karta szczep., listy (AM 3030), Garduła dr, ur. 10.10.90, por. lek. (ROR. 34 str. 304)

Gardziński Michał, Gardiński — por., ilr, 2 zaśw., fotografie (AM 1318), Gardziński — ur. 23.6.06, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 161)

Gargolewski Aleksander, por. (LZK)

Gargula Stanisław, chor. mar., 1890, (LZK), Gargul — pocztówka (AM 36)

Garlicki Władysław, w mundurze, 2 karty szczep. 2484 (AM 2031), syn Juliusza, metalowa litera „W" (WO 2031 str. 31)

Garliński Stanisław, por., dowód osob., 2 fotografie (AM 2326), ur. 1897, inż. architekt, (WO 2326 str. 38)

Garnowski Mieczysław, ofic. art., znak toż., medalik z łańc. (AM 3012)

Garstka Henryk, nauczyciel, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., listy i pocztówki, karta szczep. 263 (AM 1371), ppor. (LZK)

Garstka Kazimierz, mjr, leg. Virtuti Militari, karta szczep. 893, wizytówki (AM 2185), wizytówka na nazwisko Zofia Garstkowa, (WO 2185 str. 34), mjr (LZK)

Garwoliński Bronisław, por., 1898, s. Józefa i Władysławy (LZK)

Gatkowski Kazimierz, ppor., karta szczep. (AM 841) Gątkowski, (WO 840 str. 11)

Gauda Alojzy, (LZK)

Gaul . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Gauss Edmund, por., karta polowania, dowód osob., 3 wizytówki (AM 1277), (WO 1112 str. 16)
Gaura Józef Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Gauza Czesław, (LZK)
Gawdziński Hipolit, przy szczątkach pułkownika kartka z adresem: Karola Gawdzińska, Warszawa, ul. Instytutowa 1, (WO str. 4), ppłk. st. sp., art., ur. 1881, s. Feliksa i Pauliny (LZK)
Gawdziński Władysław, kalend. kieszonkowy z adresem: Gawdzińska Karolina, Warszawa, Czerniaków — Miasto Ogród — „W razie nieszczęścia proszę zawiadomić Gawdzińskiego Władysława, ul. Gorzesiewska 31 m. 6", karta szczep. 891, (AM 1169), Gawdziński Władysław (WO 1169 str. 45), (bez imienia), por. (ppor.) rez. (LZK)
Gawlik Józef, ppłk., leg. ofic., notatnik, listy, wizytówka, Krzyż Virtuti Militari z legit., pamiątkowa odznaka Piłsudskiego (AM 995), (LZK)
Gaworski Stanisław, nauczyciel, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. (nieczytelna), karta jazdy, list. pocztówka, fotografie (AM 1895), zam. Mogielnica, (WO 1985 str. 30), ppor. rez., 1903, s. Jana i Heleny (LZK)
Gawron Marian, w mundurze, 1 list (AM 3707)
Gawroń Stefan, por., ur. 1892, 30 pp. Brześć (LZK)
Gawroński Lucjan, kpt., pocztówka rosyjska (WO str. 30)
Gawroński Stefan, kpt. Str. Gran. (LZK)
Gawryś Feliks, dr med., ppor., części dowodu osob., ks. wojsk., karta szczep. 3937 (AM 1554)
Gayda Alojzy, oficer., ur. 11.12.12 w Tucholi, leg. ofic., koperta, rysunek węglem z datą „Kozielsk 15.1.40", (AM 4), ppor. rez., Poznań (LZK)
Gazemlewicz Antoni, ppor., 1891 (LZK)
Gątkiewicz Wacław, Gądkiewicz (bez imienia), ppłk. (LZK), Gątkiewicz Wacław Franciszek Andrzej, ur. 15.4.90, (RO. 32 str. 348)
Gągoliński Józef, por. (LZK)
Gągoliński Karol, Biała Podlaska (LZK)
Gąsiecki Józef, Gonsiecki — kpt., leg. ofic., 2 listy (AM 2246), Gąsiecki — kpt. (LZK)
Gąsiewicz Edward, Gąsiewiecz — mjr, pocztówka (AM 126)
Gąsiewicz Henryk, Gonsewicz — por., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 2963, plakieta (AM 1510), Gąsiewicz — (WO 1510 str. 43), (LZK)
Gąsiewicz Marian, mjr P.P. (LZ.O-K)
Gąsior Leon, kier. szkoły, kpt., wizytówki, dyplom naucz., 2 listy, fotografie, medalik, kwit depozytowy (AM 2290), (LZK)
Gąsiorek Ludwik, por., części leg. ofic., karta urlopowa (AM 3570)
Gąsiorek Stanisław, ppłk. (płk), (LZ. S-K)
Gąsiorowski Czesław, ppor. 1908, Dąbrowa Górnicza (LZK)
Gąsiorowski Lesław Konrad, ppor., dowód osob., wizytówki (AM 4042)
Gąsiorowski Stanisław, ppor., świad. Instyt. Chemii, 2 rachunki, telegram, 1 złoty pierścień (sygnet), (AM 1611), ppor. rez. 1906, s. Józefa i Zuzanny (LZK)

Gąska Aleksander, ppor. art. (LZK), cywilny, wizytówka, koperta, fotografia (AM 2788)
Gąsowski K., w mundurze, rosyjski odcinek pocztowy na 50 . . . (?) z nadawcą: Nowak Anna, (AM 2627)
Gąsowski Kazimierz, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., pocztówki, list, opaska Czer. Krzyża, różaniec (AM 3805)
Gdaniec Jan, oficer (LZ. S-K)
Gdula Paweł Mieczysław, kpt. (LZK)
Gedroyć Eugeniusz, Gedroy — w mundurze, 1 pocztówka z nadawcą: Stanisław . . . . . w Sarnach, stempel 6.1.40-, 1 list, wizytówka, karta mob. (AM 1099), Gedroyć, (WO 996 str. 14)
Gelpern Hirsz, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Gendzwil Stanisław, w mundurze, pocztówka, telegram (AM 3990)
Geneja Kazimierz, ppor. lek. (LZK)
Gensel Mikołaj, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Gerczak Mieczysław, 1899 (LZK), por., dowód osob., karta mob., wizytówka (AM 82)
Gergowich Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)
Gergowiek Marian, ppor. art. (LZK)
Gerk Gustaw Julian, ppor. art. (LZK)
Gerlej Julian, ppor. (LZK)
Gerlicz Stanisław, ppor., pismo 9 p.p., notatnik, odznaka pułkowa, nożyk, medalik (AM 1358)
Gerliński Zbigniew, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Germik Kazimierz, rtm. (LZK)
Gero Władysław, por. (LZK)
Gertz Bronisław, kpt. (LZK)
Gessner Roman, por. 1899, s. Mariana i Karoliny (LZK)
Getmisz Kaz. — Girej, por. (LZK)
Gębalski Wiktor, mjr, (LZK)
Gębarowski Antoni, Gembarowski — syn Władysława, por., kartka z adresami (AM 1475), nierozpoznane zwłoki w mundurze, (WO 1475 str. 19)
Gębski Stanisław, ppor., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 3902), por. lek., 1895, s. Władysława i Bronisławy (LZK)
Gędzierski Zbigniew, ppor. kaw. (LZ. K-S)
Giczej Franciszek, ur. 1892 (LZK)
Gidaszewski Stanisław, ppor., wizytówki (AM 2071), ppor. lot. (LZK)
Gielarowski Stanisław, w mundurze, pocztówki i listy z nadawcą: Gielarowska Maria, Dębice, ul. Batorego 3, (AM 2203), syn Adama, (WO 2203 str. 36), (LZ)
Giełżyński Jan, Gielrzyński (Gietczyński) — ofic. rez., znak tożs. (WO str. 20), Giełżyński — ppor. art. (LZK)
Gierasiuk Borys, rtm., 27. p. uł. (LZ. K-S)
Giergielewicz Edward, 1903, s. Juliana i Zenobii, sędzia (LZK)
Gierka Stanisław, mjr, dowód osob., legit. Virtuti Militari (AM 670)
Gierliński Zdzisław, nauczyciel, por., ur. 12.6. 12, leg. urzędn. państw. ks. wojsk., karta szczep. 712, 1 pocztówka, (AM 1149), (WO 1029 str. 14), ppor. (LZK)
Gierszanowski Alfons, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, list (AM

1523), plakieta z napisem „Starosta Krajowy Pomorski" (WO

Godlewski Tadeusz, pchor. piech. (LZK)

1906, s. Józefa i Zuzanny (LZK)

Gierszanowski Alfons, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, list (AM

1523), plakieta z napisem „Starosta Krajowy Pomorski" (WO 1523 str 43)

Gietuński Kazimierz, por. (LZK)

Gil Jan, por. art. (LZK)

Gil Stanisław, ppor., 1 zaśw. członk. Zw. Naucz., wizytówka, 2 listy (AM 2417), ppor. 73 p.p., Katowice (WO 2417 str. 41) — (LZK)

Gimpel Ludwik, oficer, dowód osob. (AM 37)

Gimza Józef, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Gitzer Karol, oficer, wizytówka, koperta z adresem Kozielsk (AM 33), ppor. art. (LZK)

Giżycki Aleksander, leg. urzędn., kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 2329)

Giżycki Tadeusz, ofic. piech., ur. 6.3.03, w Warszawie, znak tożs., list, 2 medaliki (AM 959), (WO 919 str. 12), ppor. inż., 13 p.p. (LZK)

Glazur Karol, kpt., 1891, s. Adama i Józefy (LZK)

Glegier Tadeusz, ppor., karta szczep., blok notesowy, medalik, kwity ze stemplem Brześć n/B. 2.11.39, podpis pod nutami: W. Walewski (AM 550), Gregier (WO str. 8)

Glikman Leon, ppor. lek., karta mob., karta szczep. 3954. 2 listy, pocztówka, ks. wojsk. (AM 394), (LZK)

Glinicki Stanisław, ppor., leg ofic. rez. (AM 2873)

Gliński Kazimierz, ppor., pocztówki, listy, różaniec, kartka z adresami (AM 1452), (LZK)

Gliszczyński Józef, por. lotn. (LZK)

Gliwiński . . . . . ., ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Gładysiewicz Emil, 2 guziki mund., 3 koperty — z nich jedna z nadawcą: Maria Gładysiewicz, Domanowo, poczta Brańsk, woj. Białystok, — (AM 262), ppor. (LZK)

Głazowski Zygmunt, w mundurze, 1 zaśw. (AM 4053), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Głąb Władysław, por. lot. (LZ.K-S)

Głecki . . . . . ., ppor. dr, (LZK)

Głodik Jakub, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Głogowski Wacław, mjr, inż., 1 pieczątka, karta szczep. 3334, kartka z adresami (AM 1953), zam. Warszawa, ul. Hipoteczna 2 m. 24, (WO 1953 str. 29), mjr sap. (LZK)

Głowacki Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Głowacz Piotr, w mundurze, 1 zaśw., łańcuszek do zegarka, plakieta Matki Boskiej, (AM 688)

Głuchowski . . . . . ., ławnik m. Siedlce (LZK)

Głuszek . . . . . ., ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Głuszeń Jan, pchor. kaw. (LZK)

Gmerek Antoni, dr, kpt. lek. (LZK)

Gniewosz Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Goczałkowski Stanisław Wiktor, 1910, s. Antoniego i Karoliny (LZK)

Godek . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Godel Dawid, w mundurze, dowód osob., 2 weksle, znak tożs., łańcuszek do zegarka (AM 668)

Godlewski . . . . . ., ppor., karta na broń, legit. szkolna, legit. ofic. (nieczytelna) — (AM 3634)

Godlewski Tadeusz, pchor. piech. (LZK)

Godlewski Zbigniew, ppor. lek. (LZK)

Godlowski Włodzimierz, dr, por., ks. wojsk. 1 Baonu KOP., wizytówki, (AM 502), Godłowski lub Godlewski, (WO str. 7), Godłowski — lek. neurolog (LZK)

Godowski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Godoz Zdzisław, lekarz (LZK)

Godubo Władysław, (Gordubo) — ppor. rez. (LZK)

Godycki - Ćwirko Stanisław, mjr piech., ur. 1893, s. Ignacego i Michaliny, PKU Dubno (LZK)

Godziszewski Władysław, Gadziszewski — por., ur. 22.6.95, prof. gimn., ks. wojsk., dowód osob., znak tożs. (AM 165)

Goetling Marian, por., 1909 (LZK)

Goettel Konrad, ppor. żand., ur. 1900, s. Konrada i Emmy (LZK)

Gojżewski Antoni, por. rez. (LZK)

Gojżewski Bronisław, cywilny, 1 pocztówka, karta szczep., rysunek ołówkowy (AM 3486), por. (ppor.) — (LZK)

Gojżewski Henryk, ppor. (LZK)

Gojżewski Henryk, pchor. lotn. (LZK)

Gołabuz Tadeusz, mjr, dowód osob. (AM 124), Gołabus (WO str. 4)

Gołański Stanisław, mjr, karta szczep., telegram (AM 3418)

Gołda Antoni, legit. odznacz. (AM 112)

Goldberg Albert, por. wet. (LZ.S-K)

Goldlust Ignacy, kpt. (LZK)

Goldman Leon, ppor., ks. wojsk., dowód osob., fotografie (AM 1680), ppor. lek., dr med. (WO 1680 str. 22), (LZK)

Goldstein Dawid, por. (LZK)

Goldstein Samuel, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. lekarska, wizytówka (AM 2280), leg. lek. - asystenta Szpitala św. Łazarza w Krakowie, (WO 2280 str. 37)

Goldwicht Izaak, dr med., por., naramiennik bez oznak, list, kartka, telegram, wizytówka, 2 fotografie (AM 288) — kpt. lek. (LZK)

Gołędzinowski Czesław, w mundurze, metryka ślubu, metryka urodzenia (nieczytelna) — (AM 3087), inż. ppor. (LZK)

Gołędzinowski Feliks, ppor. (LZK)

Goliasz Ryszard, ppor. (LZK)

Goławski Edward, podoficer (LZK)

Gołąb Stanisław, mjr (LZK)

Gołąb Tadeusz ppłk. (LZK)

Gołąb Tadeusz ppor. (por.) panc. (LZK)

Gołąb Tadeusz Franciszek, mjr (LZK)

Gołębiowski Marian, — naramienniki bez oznak, wizytówki na nazwisko Gołębieski aMrian, inż. dypl., karta z modlitwą, 2 medaliki (AM 398), Gołębiowski (WO str. 7)

Gołębiowski Mieczysław, ppor. rez. (LZS), Gołembiowski — w mundurze, 3 listy, kartka z adresami (AM 4125)

Gołębski Antoni, dr med., w mundurze, zam. Tomaszów, ul. Krzyżowa 24 m. 5, dowód osob., wizytówki (AM 1499)

Gołkowski Kazimierz, ppłk., wizytówki, papierośnica, lista z nazwiskami (AM 4066), (LZK)

Gołkowski Tadeusz, kpt. lek. (LZK)
Gołogórski Leopold Kazimierz, ppor., ur. 16/ . . ., 1909, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., (AM 3958)
Gołyński Bolesław, mjr (LZK)
Gołyszny Lotariusz, Golaschni Lothar — w mundurze, 2 listy w jęz. niemieckim (AM 570), Glaschny Lotar (WO str. 8), Gołyszny Lotar — por., Skoczów (LZK), ur. 28.3.99, (ROR. 34 str. 46)
Gomulicki . . . . . ., kpt. rez. (LZK)
Gomuliński Władysław, kpt. łączn. (LZK)
Goncik Karol, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., medalik (AM 3195)
Gondek Zdzisław, kpt., ur. 26.9.08, Lwów, ofic legit., 1 odznaka pułkowa, ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówki (AM 1824), zam. Włodzimierz Woł., ul. 11-go Listopada 115, (WO 1824), kpt. art. (LZK)
Gontarski Stanisław, por., kwatermistrz, leg. urzędn. państw., zaśw. wojskowe (AM 2480), (bez imienia) por. (LZK)
Gontkowski Adam, por. rez. (LZK)
Gorak - Osirowicz Ksawery, ppor., części leg. ofic rez., pocztówka, medalik (AM 2265)
Gorbacz Antoni, ppor. art. (LZK)
Gorbik Antoni, ppor. (LZK)
Gorczyca Franciszek, (LZK)
Gorgula Stanisław, flotylla rzeczna Pińsk (LZK)
Gorliwy Jan, ppor., telegram, karta mob. (AM 2447)
Gorman Bronisław, ppor. piech. (LZK), legit. oficerska (AM 62)
Gortel Stanisław, ppor., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 3111 (AM 631)
Gorycki . . . . . ., mjr, części legit. ofic., karta szczep. 3401, pocztówka (AM 1485)
Gorywoda Józef, ppor. (LZK-S)
Gorzechowski Henryk, por., dowód osob., 2 pocztówki (AM 197), (LZK-S)
Gosiewsk' Zygmunt, kpt., leg., 2 świad. lek., notatnik (AM 1872), ur. 1897, s. Czesława i Emilii, Instytut Geogr. (LZS)
Gosławski Jan, nauczyciel Szkoły Powsz., dowód osob., karta szczep. Nr. 3501, pismo Min. Spr. Wojsk. (AM 107)
Gosławski Jan, w mundurze, 2 listy (AM 4126)
Gostomski Jan, 2 kartki z zapiskami, 1 list, dowód osob. (nieczytelny) — (AM 3327), por. art., Poznań (LZK)
Goszczyński Zdzisław, Goszyński — kpt., leg ofic., leg. Virtuti Militari (AM 4128), kpt. piech. (LZK)
Gotkiewicz Leon, ppłk. piech., ur. 1885, s. Edwarda i Heleny (LZK)
Gotywski . . . . . ., mjr lek. (LZK)
Goździewski Stanisław, płk. (ppłk.), (LZK)
Góra . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Góra Andrzej, 1909 (LZK)
Górak Ksawery, ppor. lek. (LZK)
Góral Bolesław, ppor., znak tożs., 3 pocztówki, koperta (AM 647), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Góralczyk Jan, Koralczyk — mjr, leg. ofic., medalik z łańc. (AM 2104), Góralczyk — mjr (LZK)
Górecki Antoni, por. piech. (LZK)
Górecki Tadeusz, Gurecki — w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Gurecka Bronisława, Pińczów, ul. 3-go Maja m. 24, karta szczep. (AM 3885)
Górecki Zygmunt, por. (LZK)
Górel Bolesław, por. (LZK)
Górka . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Górka Antoni, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, karta szczep. 1162, notatnik (AM 2860), s. Józefa, zam. Kopyczyńce, woj. Tarnopolskie, (WO 2860 str 53)
Górniak Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)
Górnicki Feliks, por. (kpt.), 1894, s. Władysława i Marii (LZK), por. dr, karta na broń, wizytówki, 2 obrazki Matki Boskiej, karta szczepienia 1366 (AM 751)
Górski . . . . . ., plut. pchor. (LZK)
Górski . . . . . ., por. (ppor.) — (LZK)
Górski Bronisław, por. piech. (LZK-S)
Górski Franciszek, w mundurze, ur. 6.6.09, dowód osob., 5 listów, 1 pocztówka (AM 2002), karta z nadawcą: Wanda Górska, Wiesenwalde, poczta Dietersfelde, (WO 2002 str. 30)
Górski Marian, ppor., ur. 25.4.915, ks. wojsk., karta szczep. 2859, papierośnica (AM 1669)
Górski Wincenty, por., ks. wojsk., telegram, karta szczep. Nr. 2, Krzyż Virtuti Militari wraz z legit., okulary, ks. oszcz. PKO., kilka pocztówek — jedna z nich z nadawcą: Zofia Górska, Warszawa, ul. Smolna 25, list, kartka z nazwiskami poległych na wojnie, wzgl. rannych kolegów: ppor. Janicki, 17 p. uł., chor. Kieszek, 15 p. uł., ppor. Daszkiewicz, chor. Czarnecki Marceli, chor. Pluciński 15 p. uł., mjr Majewski, por. Podhorski, 17 p. uł., ppor. Porgowski, 15 p. uł., — arkusz z aktem przejęcia grupy przy wzięciu do niewoli przez bolszewików (AM 623), por. ur. 1899, s. Wincentego i Wandy, 7 p. strz. (LZK)
Goerz Michał, kpt. art. (LZK)
Goett Edward, mjr dypl. (LZ. S-K)
Goettinger Tadeusz, por. rez. (LZK)
Goettinger Tomasz, ppor., pocztówka z nadawcą: Jakowicz, Łódź, ul. Ziemowicza 16, (Jankowicz), 1 kartka z nazwiskiem (AM 1282), (WO 1114 str. 16)
Grabarczyk Kazimierz, oficer, wizytówki, ks. wojsk. (AM 1520)
Grabau Wacław, ppor., wizytówki, zaświadczenie, fotografie, pocztówka (AM 2204)
Grabiński Felicjan, mjr, 1896, s. Ignacego i Aleksandry, Wilno (LZK)
Grabowski Bronisław Leon, ppor., ur. 20.2.08, legit., pocztówki, notatnik (AM 1227)
Grabowski Henryk, por., 1 list (AM 3013)
Grabowski Henryk, w mundurze, zam. Łódź, ul. Składowa 42, legit. ofic., wizytówki, dowód osob., pocztówka (AM 2126)
Grabowski Henryk, rtm. (LZK)
Grabowski Kazimierz, Krabowski — kpt., ofic legit., 2 pocz-

tówki, wizytówka (AM 1998), Grabowski — wizytówka z naz-

Grodzieński Henryk Grzegorz, Grodziński — kpt., leg. ofic.

647), ppor. piech. (LŻK)

Grabowski Kazimierz, Krabowski — kpt., ofic legit., 2 pocz-

tówki, wizytówka (AM 1998), Grabowski — wizytówka z nazwiskiem: z Czuchlów Gertruda Grabowska, (WO 1998 str. 30)

Grabowski Kazimierz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Grabowski Konstanty, ppor. art. (LZK)

Grabowski Ludwik, por. (LZK)

Grabowski Stanisław, mjr, ur. 1899 (LZK)

Grabowski Stanisław, ppor., kalend. kieszonkowy z własnym nazwiskiem, kartka z adresami (AM 2405)

Grabowski Stefan, kpt., legit. ofic., karta mob., wizytówka (AM 1496)

Grabowski Władysław Roch, ppor., ur. 16.8.94, dowód osob., karta mob., dyplom inżyniera, karta na broń (AM 1227), (WO 1085 str. 13), por. rez. (LZK)

Grabowski Zygmunt Jan Władysław, por. płatnik, legit. ofic. (AM 3938)

Grabowski Zygmunt, kpt., 1898, s. Władysława i Antoniny (LZK)

Grabski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZ. S-K)

Grabski Józef, por. rez., ur. 1885 (LZK)

Grabski Józef, oficer, legit. ofic. rez., wizytówka, fotografie (AM 2659)

Graduszewski Eugeniusz, w mundurze, pocztówki, listy, karta szczepienia, odcinek pocztowy, fotografie (AM 2912)

Gradziuk Aleksander, w mundurze, 1 pocztówka (AM 2725)

Graf Marcin, sierż. lotn. (LZK)

Gramil Jan, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 3949)

Graniczny Józef, ktp. mar. (LZK)

Grapow Eugeniusz, por. 1897, s. Filipa i Emilii, Łódź (LZK), ur. 29.11.97, ks. wojsk., wizytówka, recepta lek., karta szczep 1429, pismo okólne Twa Ubezp. do niego, baretka, różaniec (AM 263)

Greczyn Stefan Tadeusz, ofic. rez., ur. 15.5.02 Lwów, zam. Cieszyn, inżynier (WO str. 3), ofic. rez., inż. (LZK)

Grendus Franciszek, Greudus — w mundurze, leg. urzędn. (AM 3465), Grendus — ppor. art. 1901 (LZK)

Grębocki Lucjusz, Grembocki Lucjan — w mundurze, karta szczep., list z nadawcą: Grembocka Zofia, Nowogródek, ul. Kościelna 56 (AM 2115), Grębocki Lucjusz — ppor. rez. (LZK)

Grinhaut Maurycy, ppor. tarm., (LZK)

Grizer Bolesław, pchor. piech., 1915 (LZK)

Grobelny Stefan, ppor., ur. 1909, znak tożs., fotografie, list (AM 960), (WO 920 str 12)

Grochocki Franciszek, Krochocki — ppor., rozkaz wyjazdu, leg. szkolna zaświadczenie (AM 3022), Grochocki — ppor. rez. 1908 (LZK), ur. 24.5.08, (ROR. 34 str. 110)

Grodecki Jan, w mundurze, karta z nadawcą: Grodecka Celina, Warszawa, ul. Biała 2 m. 24, telegram otrzymany 23.3.940 (AM 662), ppor., 1910, s. Władysława i Rozalii, Głogów (LZK)

Grodek Jakub, por. (LZK)

Grodnowicz . . . . . ., kpt. mar. (LZK)

Grody Władysław, ppor., karta mob., dowód osob., karta szczep. 966 (AM 401)

Grodzicki Roman, por. lot., lekarz (LZ. K-S)

Grodzieński Henryk Grzegorz, Grodziński — kpt., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówki (AM 2710), Grodzieński — kpt. rez., ur. 1912 (LZK)

Grodziński Adam, por., koperta (WO str. 4)

Grodzki Edmund, dr, ur. 6.10.92, dowód osob., (AM 2998), ur. 1892 (LZK), dyr. Oddziału Lwowskiego Banku Związku Spółek Zarobkowych, S.A. Poznań

Grohmann Karol, ppor. (LZK)

Grojelewski Czesław, w mundurze, list, karta szczep. (AM 2085)

Groniecki Ludwik, w mundurze, wizytówka, dr praw, Warszawa, ul. Mokotowska 44, list (AM 2829), ur. 1900 (LZK)

Gross Erwin Jan, dr med., ppor. lek., leg. Szkoły Sanit., karta szczepienia 331 ,wizytówki, scyzoryk, łańcuszek z krzyżykiem (AM 1004), (WO 944 str. 13), (LZK)

Gross Zygfryd, 1896 (LZK)

Grossman Aleksander, kpt., prawo jazdy ,karta szczep., fotografie, (AM 1946), ur. 1889, s. Ignacego i Eleonory (LZK)

Groszyński Stanisław, por., leg. urzędn., dowód osob., prawo jazdy, karta na broń, wizytówka (AM 2928)

Grottkuz Tadeusz, Warszawa, Akademicka 5, prawo jazdy, leg. szk., mies. karta tramwajowa (AM 118), Grottkucz — (WO str. 4), Grotus — ppor. rez (LZK), (Grotthus?)

Gródź Władysław, ppor. art. 1901, (LZK)

Grubiński . . . . . ., mjr (LZK)

Gruby . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Grudniewicz Idzi, por., dowód osob., kwit zastawniczy, notatki, medalik z łańc. (AM 1308), Ludniewicz — (WO 1308 str. 16), Grudniewicz — kpt. mar. (LZK)

Grudzień Longin, Grudien — por., ur. 21.11.07, leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, list, karta mob., pocztówki (AM 3569), por. lot. (LZK)

Grudzień Stanisław, Grucień (?), w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep. (AM 4060), ppor. 1909, s. Piotra i Franciszki (LZK)

Grudź Władysław, por. (LZK)

Grupow Eugeniusz, ppor., wizytówka na nazwisko Grupow Eugeniusz, Łódź, ul. Gdańska, kartka z zapiskami (AM 4064)

Gruszczyński Kazimierz, kpt. KOP. (LZK), kpt., 1 kartka z datą 12.12.39: — „Gruszczyński Kazimierz, kapitan nie może zgłosić się do pracy", nieczytelna legitymacja (AM 1252), (WO 1101 str. 16)

Gruszyński Łukasz, w mundurze, ks. oszcz. PKO., listy, pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 3582)

Gruener Kazimierz Antoni, kpt., leg. ofic., medalik, karta szczep. 3828 (AM 1609), kpt. br. panc. (LZK)

Gruenhut . . . . . ., ppor. art. (LZK)

Grycewicz Witold, Gryzewicz — kpt. wet., rozkaz wyjazdu, części leg. ofic., kwit pocztowy (AM 3288), Grycewicz — ur. 10.8.95, kpt. wet. (RO. 32 str. 344)

Gryko Władysław, ppor., ur. 1906, Wołkowysk, znak tożs., 2 odcinki pocztowe rosyjskie z nadawcą: Niemczynowicz Antoni Swisłocz (AM 3053), ppor. art. 1906, s. Jana i Stefanii (LZK)

Gryniewicz Gennadij, Gryniowicz Gennadiusz — ppor., ofic. ks., łańcuszek z krzyżykiem (AM 794), Tryniewicz Janusz (WO str. 11), Gryniewicz Gennadij — ur. 19.3.08, ppor. (ROR 34 str. 153)

Grynkiewicz - Sudnik Ludwik, (bez Sudnik) — mjr, pismo z 13-ej Dyw. Piech., listy, pocztówki, notatnik (AM 1545), syn Antoniego (WO 1545), mjr st. sp. (LZK)

Grzanka Józef, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., wizytówka, medalik (AM 3140)

Grzegrzółko Adam Apoloniusz, Grzegczo (?), w mundurze, znak tożs., ur. 18.4.99, dowód osob. (AM 3976), — ur. 18.4.99, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 211)

Grzelak Jan, kpt. płatnik int., 1892, s. Marcina i Józefy (LZK)

Grzeliński Eugeniusz, ppor., ur. 28.9.05 wojsk. prawo jazdy, leg. ofic., 1 pocztówka (AM 3698)

Grzeszczyński . . . . . dr, płk. lek. z Krakowa (relacja kpt. K.W.)

Grześkowiak Maksymilian, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówki, karta szczep., list z nadawcą: Gadomska, Poznań, ul. Łukowa 14 (AM 2591)

Grzybowski Andrzej, por. sap., 2 pisma MSWojsk., karta szczep., talizman (AM 3534)

Grzymajło Józef, wachm. żand. (LZ.K-O)

Grzymałowski Olgierd, por. rez. (LZ. K-S)

Grzymański . . . . . , kpt. (LZK)

Grzywiński Jan, por., zam. Warszawa, Chmielna 16 m. 11, ks. ofic., 3 pisma MSWojsk., legit. Virtuti Militari, karta szczep. (AM 1969)

Gubała Jan, ppor., ur. 9.6.07, leg. ofic. rez., 3 pocztówki, karta szczepienia, list z nadawcą: Stefan Gubała, Sosnowiec, Tabelna 45 (AM 3248)

Gudawiczowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Gufahll . . . . . ., ppor. komandor (LZK)

Gulkowski Andrzej, A., (imię), kpt., list, pocztówka (AM 4122), ur. 7.2.84, kpt. (ROR. 34 str. 134)

Gupieniec Anatoliusz, ppor. 1914 (LZK)

Gura Andrzej, znak rozpoznawczy (WO str. 45)

Gustowski . . . . . , por. lek. (LZK)

Guszyński. . . . . ., (?) w mundurze, leg. szkolna, list, pocztówka (AM 3706)

Gutkiewicz Stanisław, por. lek., s. Wojciecha i Domiceli (LZK)

Gutowski Stefan, ppor., inż., Warszawa, Smolna 24 m. 5, kwity, pocztówki (AM 683), por. art. plot., 1899, s. Wincentego i Heleny (LZK)

Gutsche Jerzy August, Gucze — w mundurze, pocztówka, 1 kartka z adresami (AM 3208), Gucze — por. rez. 1899 (LZK)

Guttman Izaak Salomon, ppor., pocztówka, 1 opaska Czerw. Krzyża, łańc. do zegarka (AM 2542)

Guzdek . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Guzewski Ryszard, w mundurze, pocztówki na nazwisko Zofia Guzewska, Warszawa (AM 2243), Guzewski — (WO 2243 str. 36), ppor. (LZK)

Guertel Mieczysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Gwizdak Franciszek, ppor. P.P. (LZK)

Gwóźdź Czesław, asp. Str. Gran., leg. urzędn., listy (AM 3003), ppor. (LZK)

Gzowski Wiktor, mjr (LZK)

Habdank - Korzybski Stanisław, Korzybski — por., leg. ofic., wizytówka, karta mob., 3 leg., karta szczep. (AM 2080) Korzybski - Habdank — 1 p. szw., wizytówka: Warszawa, Smolna 19 (WO 2080 str. 32), ppor. (LZK)

Habela . . . . . ., Habeli — w mundurze ,miesięczna karta tramw. z fotografią, 1 protokół z Kozielska (AM 1512), Habela — chorąży (LZK)

Haczyński Wacław, kpt., leg. i Krzyż Virtuti Militari, fotografia, karta szczep. 2127, medalik z łańc. (AM 2808)

Hajdenberg Józef, Heidenberg — por., karta szczep. (AM 2504), (LZK)

Hajnowicz Kazimierz, ppor., leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, leg. ofic., karta członk. (AM 3157)

Hajzik Antoni, Hajcik — mjr, dowód osob., leg. ofic., 2 pocztówki, list, wizytówki, ks. do modlenia, 2 medaliki (AM 495), Hajdzik — (WO str. 7), mjr st. sp. piech.? (LZK)

Hakalla Stefan, Hakala — kpt., dr, ks. wojsk. (AM 956), Hakała — (WO 917 str. 12)

Hakiel Michał, Hakich — kpt., leg. ofic., legit. odznacz., list, pismo handlowe (AM 737), Hakiel — kpt. (LZK), Hakiel ur. 29.9.94, kpt. (RO. 32 str. 58)

Halama Rudolf, pchor. (LZK)

Haldrewicz Stanisław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Halicki Bronisław, w mundurze, ur. 1914, znak tożs., krzyżyk (AM 3450), ppor. (LZK)

Halka Władysław, kpt. sł. st. (LZ. K-O)

Hałaciński Andrzej, płk. (LZK)

Hałtowski Czesław, kpt. (LZK)

Hamerski Marian Władysław, mjr, 1900, s. Józefa i Sabiny (LZ. K-S)

Hammer Józef, por., leg. ofic., karta na broń, karta czł. ZOR., Bydgoszcz, 3 fotografie, kartka z nazwiskami oficerów (AM 1006), (WO 945 str. 13), (bez imienia), por. (LZK)

Handy Jan, Bernard, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., notatnik (AM 2858), por. rez. (LZ. S-K)

Haniel . . . . . ., szer. (?) (LZK)

Hannig Konrad, ppor., ks. wojsk., 3 listy z adresem: Malisz Franciszek, Kozielsk (AM 1750), ur. 1909 (WO 1750 str. 24)

Hansow Zbyszko Wacław, ppor., dyplom Uniw. Lubelskiego, dowód osob, 2 monogramy, medalik (AM 1395)

Hanusiewicz Marian, Ganusiewicz — w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą; 1 list (AM 2251), list z nadawcą: Izabella Ganusewicz, Szczuczyn, Nowogródzki, ul. Narbutta (WO 2251)

Hanysz Wacław, por. (LZK)

Harbuz Władysław, por. sap. (LZK)

Harkawy Grzegorz, ppor. (LZK)

Harmacki Włodzimierz, oficer, znak tożs. (AM 703), ppor. art. (LZK)

Hastings Michał, ppor., 1 pocztówka (AM 2435), adres nadaw-

Hermach Roman, por. (LZK)

35), ppor. (LZK)

art. (LZK)

Harting Michał, ppor., 1 pocztówka (AM 2435), adres nadawcy pocztówki: Smolna 19 m. 5 (WO 2435 str. 41)

Hartman Kazimierz, por., 1900 (Hartmann), zam. w Łodzi, leg. partyjna, paszport, grzebień (AM 551), (bez imienia) ppor. rez. (LZK)

Hartmann Wilhelm, kpt., wizytówka: Wilhelm Hartmann-pastor, różne nieczytelne kartki (AM 1382)

Haschek Franciszek, ppor., rozkaz wyjazdu, karta szczep. (AM 2852), ppor., 1914 (LZK)

Hasiak Andrzej, Zaziak — por., 1 pismo służbowe, kartka, z zapiskami, Hasiak — ur. 7.11.84, por. (ROR. 34 str. 372)

Haszek . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Hausbrandt Jan, kpt., zam. Warszawa, Reja 5 - 6, wizytówka, karta szczepienia z Kozielska (AM 27?, ur. 18.1.95, (WO str. 5)

Hawallo . . . . . (?), ppor., karta szczep., 1 kwit rosyjski (AM 2069), Hewałło — (WO 2069 str. 32)

Hawranke Konrad Walerian, Hawranko — ppor., zaśw. o czasię sł. wojskowej, Berlin - Spandau, 31.1.35, świad. przynal. państw. (AM 2949), Hawranke — ur. 24.10.91, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 190)

Hążatko Henryk Andrzej, por. 11 Dyonu Art., kalend., kartki z leg. wojsk. (WO str 20 poz. 1347)

Hebda Roman, ppor. (LZK)

Hedinger Adam, (LZK)

Heilszer Maksymilian, kpt., leg. ofic., notatnik, pocztówki, 2 karty czł. Czer. Krzyża (AM 3781), kpt. emer. (LZK)

Heimberger Aleksander, w mundurze, wizytówka, srebrna 10-złotówka (AM 947?, Al., (imię) — pchor. sap. (LZK)

Heimowski Marian, oficer, pocztówka, leg. ofic. (nieczytelna) (AM 1267), Hejmowski (WO 1109 str. 16)

Hein Karol, mjr, karta szczep., 1144, pocztówki, list (AM 1633), syn Franciszka (WO 1633 str. 21)

Hejbert Waldemar, ppor. (por.) (LZK)

Helicbrandt Witold, 1908 (LZK)

Helbing Stefan Józef, legit., 2 pocztówki, złoty krzyżyk, odznaka (AM 834)

Hemberger . . . . . ., kpr. (LZK)

Hemerling . . . . . ., ppor. sędzia (LZK)

Hemmerling Emil, Hemerling — cywilny, listy (AM 3015), Hemmerling, ur. 30.6.04, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 107)

Hener Zdzisław Alfred, inż., ur. 14.8.97, w Zatorze, karta szczep. 2854, świad. szk., wizytówki, metryka urodz., 1 fotografia, karta tramw., wieczne pióro, plakieta z Matką Boską, karta przynależności, metryka ślubu, papierośnica (AM 1234), Hener . . . . . isław Alfred — (WO 1089)

Heninger . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Herbert Edward, kpt., (LZK)

Hercenberg Stanisław, Herzenberg — por., lekarz, karta mob., leg. ofic. rez., list, pocztówka (AM 3663), por. dr (LZK)

Herdegen Witold, kpt. art. (LZ. K-S)

Herduch Jan Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., wizytówka, karta na broń, list (AM 3641)

Hermach Roman, por. (LZK)

Hermach Wacław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Hermann Jerzy, w mundurze, karta szczep., pocztówka z nadawcą, notatnik (AM 3893)

Herman Miron, dr med. (LZK)

Herman Władysław, ppor. rez., lekarz (?) (LZ. S-K)

Hermanowicz Franciszek, rtm. emer. (LZK)

Hernes Karol, ppor. (LZK)

Hernes Tadeusz, por., pismo urzędowe, pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 2610)

Herold Ernest, kpt., pocztówka, list (AM 2300), nadawczyni listu Hermina (?), Warszawa, ul. Potocka 45 (WO 2300 str. 37). (LZK)

Hertz Stanisław, ppor., pocztówki z nadawcą: Jadwiga Hertzowa, Michałowice obok Warszawy (AM 2425), (LZK)

Herzog Stefan, oficer, kartka z jego adresem w Kozielsku, kartka z adresem: Lena Herzogowa, Grodno, ul. Mickiewicza 14 (AM 254)

Herzig Włodzimierz Kazimierz, kpt., ur. 11.10.89, karta zwolnienia z wojska, wizytówki, karta mob., leg. ofic., karta na broń (AM 3476)

Hess Jan, por. (LZK)

Hess Kazimierz, w mundurze, nauczyciel w Pakowie, leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, znak toża. na nazwisko Krywoszański Józef, porucznik 1901 (AM 3643)

Hetmanek Stanisław, pocztówki, list (AM 3026), por. piech. (LZS)

Heurich Jan Feliks, ppor., ur. 19.7.09, leg. ofic rez., dowód osob., prawo jazdy, metryka ślubu, 2 listy (AM 2961)

Hewał Michał, ppor. (LZK)

Hipsch Włodzimierz, Hipsz — w mundurze, karta szczep., list (AM 3854), Hipsch — ppor., 1897, s. Feliksa i Heleny (LZK)

Hirsch Antoni Marcin, ppor., ks. wojsk., 2 listy, fotografie (AM 535)

Hirschtritt Izrael, w mundurze, aptekarz, pismo Urzędu Pow. Kraków, list, pocztówka, fotografie (AM 2137), Hirschlert (?) (WO 2137)

Hirsz Marcin, ppor. lek. dent., lat 33 (LZK)

Hirszberg Stefan, Hirschberg — dr, ppor., ur. 7.12.94, Łódź, ul. Marszałkowska 81/16, karta mob., karta szczep. 345, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta czł. Czer. Krzyża, lista z nazwiskami, 2 kartki z zapiskami, wizytówka, listy, pocztówki (AM 934), (WO 901 str. 12), 1894 (LZK)

Hisłocki Jan, ppor. rez. piech. (LZK)

Hodakiewicz Semeon, ppor. art. (LZK)

Hofmann Ferdynand, por., leg. ofic. rez., list, 4 karty pocztowe, spinki (AM 2767)

Hoffman Lucjan, ppor. 1913, s. Bronisława i Natalii (LZK)

Hoffmann Wilhelm Lucjan, Lubstow, gm. Sempolno, pow. Koło, — pismo Baonu Panc. Poznań, 5 pocztówek, karta na broń (AM 418)

Holuka Stefan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Hołub Bronisław, mjr piech. (LZK)
Hemola Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)
Honkisz Edward, chorąży (LZK)
Honzatko Fryderyk, kpt. kaw. (LZK)
Hopensztadt Szymon, Hopfensztadt — ppor., dyplom, ks. oszcz. PKO., wieczne pióro, list (AM 2546), Hopensztadt — ppor. rez. (LZK), dr. ur. 20.9.99, ppor. san. (ROR. 34 str. 224)
Hoppe Edward, w mundurze, 2 wizytówki, różaniec, 2 odznaki (AM 3025), ppor. rez. (LZK)
Horak Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Horak Stefan, ofic. rez. 1892 (LZK), kpt., 2 legit., (AM 491)
Horbowy Zygmunt Marian, Horbrzowy — por., zam. Grodno, ul. Piaskowa 15 b m. 4, leg. ofic., leg. ZOR., wizytówka, 2 listy (AM 1299), Horbowy (WO 1126 str. 16), ppor. art. (LZK)
Horodyski Adolf, (LZK)
Horoszkiewicz Kazimierz, kpt. (LZK)
Hotowski . . . . . (?) por., karta szczep., notatnik, kartka do kierownika pociągu (AM 2366)
Hrapkowicz Albin, kpt., wizytówka, leg. ofic., karta na broń (AM 3779)
Hruby Zbigniew, ppor., leg. ofic., 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, karta szczepienia, Hrubij (AM 2624), Hruby, ppor. 43 p.p. (WO 2624 str. 48), Hruby — ppor. art. (LZK)
Hruł Bolesław, ppor., ks. wojsk., karta szczep. 2899 (AM 1232), (WO 1088 str. 15), (LZK)
Hryncewicz Gerardiusz, ppor. (LZK)
Hryniewicz Ludomir, ppor. rez. kaw. (LZK)
Hryniewicz Władysław, pchor. piech. (LZK)
Hryniewiecki Lucjan, ppor. (LZK)
Hryniewski Ludomir, w mundurze, 3 legit. (AM 1507), Hryniewicki (LZK)
Hryńków Jarosław, Grinkow — ppor., 2 listy (AM 3611), Hryńków, ur. 24.4.02, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 68)
Hubakowski Zygmunt, ppor. art. (LZK)
Huczewski . . . . . ppor. piech. (LZK)
Hudec Wacław, kpt., leg., zawiadomienie o nadaniu odznaczenia, 4 pocztówki, okulary, list z nadawcą: Hudecowa W., Warszawa Żoliborz, Haukego 12, (AM 814)
Hudec Władysław, kpt., 1899, s. Józefa i Heleny, 23 p.p. (LZK)
Humanicki Feliks, por. (LZK)
Hurczyn Michał, mjr, (LZ. K-S)
Hurman - Herman Miron, Hurmann Hermann — ppor., dr med., ur. 1895, znak tożs., karta mob., wizytówki, karta szczep. 3975, odznaka pułkowa, mały słonik (AM 1071), ur. 17.10.95, dr. ppor. san. (ROR 34 str 224)
Hussakowski Władysław, ppor. piech. (LZ. K-S)
Hutek Józef, kpt., karta na broń (AM 28), ur. 1882 (LZK)
Huttman Szymon Stanisław, por., ks. wojsk., 2 listy, pismo łacińskie, por. (LZK)
Huebner Stefan, ppor., leg. urzędn. państw., zaświadczenie. wizytówki, karta szczep. 1486 (AM 1124), (WO 1013 str. 14)
Huetter . . . . . kpt. (LZK)

Hycyk Wacław, w mundurze, wizytówka na nazwisko Kaczmarek Stanisław, ppor., koperta, 2 fotografie (AM 3454)

Idaszewski Jan, ur. 1911 (LZK)
Idyjan Szymon, por. rez. 1908 (LZK)
Igielski Roman, ppor. piech. (LZK)
Igielski Tadeusz, ppor. leg. Twa Ubezp., list wizytówka (AM 793)
Ilkowski Piotr, kpt. koperta, wizytówka, karta szczep., kalend. kieszonkowy (AM 139), kpt. art. 1894, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)
Ilnów Mikołaj, ppor., 1 kwit rosyjski (AM 2455)
Imirski . . . . . asp. P.P. (LZK)
Inwentarz Henryk, Inwentasz Henryk Haim — ofic. książ. (AM 1172), ppor. lek., (LZK), Inwentarz Henryk vel Chaim — ur. 15.12.96, ppor. san. (ROR 34 str. 229)
Irlicht Bronisław, por., dowód osob., przepustka, karta na broń, wizytówki, pocztówka, karta czł. Touring Club'u (AM 3879), por. (ppor.) rez. (LZK)
Irzyński Aleksander, por., leg. ofic., pocztówka (AM 2143), Iżyński (WO 2143 str. 34)
Irzyński Lech, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Iwaneńko Roman, przod. P.P. (LZK)
Iwanuszka Bazyli, por. (LZK)
Iwaszkiewicz Wacław, w mundurze, pocztówki, notatnik (AM 467), ppłk. piech. (LZK)
Iwicki . . . . . ppor. rez. piech. (LZK)
Iworowski Władysław, por. (LZK)

Jabłoński Adam, plut. rez. (LZK)
Jabłoński Feliks, por., ur. 1896, leg. urzędn. państw., ks. wojsk., 2 pocztówki, karta meld., karta szczep., krzyżyk (AM 1063), (WO 973 str. 13), por. art. (LZK)
Jabłoński Jan, ppor. inż., dowód osob., 2 pisma wojsk., ks. upos., medalik (AM 726), (LZS)
Jabłoński Jerzy Wiktor, por. 1890 (LZK)
Jabłoński Mikołaj, kpt. (LZK)
Jabłoński Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Jabłoński Władysław, kpt., leg. ofic., 1 pocztówka (AM 2777), (LZK)
Jaccak Stanisław, Jacak — ppor. (AM 3913), Jaccak — ur. 1.1.04, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 115)
Jachman Feliks, w mundurze, pocztówki, wizytówki, karta szczep. odznaka pułkowa (AM 2907)
Jackiewicz . . . . . ppor. piech. (LZK)
Jacko Karol, kpt. (LZK)
Jackowski Julian, por., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep., metryka ślubu (AM 3571), Juliusz — por. (LZK)
Jackowski Kazimierz, mjr dypl. (LZK)
Jackowski Władysław, w mundurze, notatnik (AM 2558), kpr. pchor. (LZK)
Jaczowski Władysław, pchor. (LZK)

Jadczyk Władysław, plut. (LZK)

Jakuszko Jan, kpt. br. panc., karta na broń, wizytówki (AM

Jadczyk Władysław, plut. (LZK)
Jagiełło Henryk, kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep., wizytówki, kalendarz kieszonkowy (AM 2906), kpt. (radio), 1887 (?), s. Mikołaja i Marii (LZK)
Jagiełłowicz Kazimierz, 1900 (LZK)
Jagodziński Władysław, kpt. 1897 (LZK)
Jagosz Alojzy, ppor. (LZK)
Jagoszewski Tadeusz, por. lek. (LZK)
Jahołkowski Antoni, por. (LZK)
Jahołkowski Józef, por. (LZK)
Jakimowski Wacław, w mundurze, ur. 2.9.02, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urz., leg. Zw. Inż., karta szczep., pocztówki (AM 4056)
Jakowicz . . . . . . (?) w mundurze, leg. członk. (AM 2857)
Jakóbiec Jan, por., zam. Konki, Małachowskich 41, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., znak tożs. (AM 3391), ppor. (LZK)
Jakóbowski Henryk, ppor., ur. 1.11.10, dowód osob., legit. odznacz., karta szczep., zaświadczenie (AM 3131)
Jakubiak Bolesław, mjr, 1 pocztówka, 2 pierścionki metalowe, talizman (AM 1245), (WO 1096 str. 15), mjr, 1891, s. Wacława i Rozalii (LZK)
Jakubiak Eugeniusz, (LZK)
Jakubiec Adam, w mundurze, listy, fotografie, medalik (AM 2994)
Jakubiec Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Jakubiec Józef, w mundurze, pocztówka (AM 3649)
Jakubiec Stanisław, ppor., leg. kolejowa, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Jerzy Wieczorek, notatnik (WO str. 3)
Jakubik Eugeniusz, w mundurze, metryka ślubu, leg., karta szczep., pocztówka, część dowodu osob. (AM 3859)
Jakubowicz Dobiesław, ppor., zaświadczenie, wizytówki, legit. nieczytelna, fotografie, dzienniczek (AM 836)
Jakubowicz Stanisław, por. (WO str. 3)
Jakubowski Antoni, ppor. (LZK)
Jakubowski Bronisław, kpt., świad. lek. Szpitala Woj., karta szczep. fotografie, odznaka pułkowa, medalik z łańc., modlitewnik (AM 2904), kpt. (LZK)
Jakubowski Feliks, (LZK)
Jakubowski Henryk, aptekarz, ppor., karta mob., pocztówki, telegram, list, medalik z łańc. (AM 3819)
Jakubowski Jerzy, inż., w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw., karta szczep. 3229, listy, wizytówki, różaniec (AM 1144), (WO 1026 str 14)
Jakubowski Józef, dr, w mundurze, naucz. gimn. w Bogumiinie, leg. urzędn., karta wstępu (AM 3254)
Jakubowski Józef, ppor. 1916 (LZK)
Jakubowski Mieczysław, Pol. Państw. (LZK)
Jakubowski Stefan, ppor., leg. urzędn. państw., metryka ślubu, listy i pocztówki, medalik z łańc., blok notesowy (AM 1185), (WO 1054 str. 15)
Jakubowski Stefan, ppor. 7 p., 1902, s. Edwarda i Wiktorii, (LZK)

Jaczowski Władysław, pchor. (LZK)

Jakuszko Jan, kpt. br. panc., karta na broń, wizytówki (AM 3178), ur. 1906 (LZK)
Jałowy Zdzisław, ppor. rez. (LZ. K-S)
Jamiołkowski Konstanty, mjr lek. (LZK), ppłk. lek.,leg. ofic., znak tożs., wizytówka, fotografie, baretki, odznaka Legionowa 1914 - 22, pocztówka, papierośnica (AM 489)
Jamro Mieczysław, ppor., ur. 7.7.05, dowód osob., pocztówka, listy (AM 3693)
Janasz . . . . . ., ksiądz - kap. (LZ. K-O)
Janca Izydor, ppor. lek., ur. 22.5.04, dowód osob., recepta in blanco, 1 zaświadczenie ze Szpitala Woj., prawo jazdy, lista z nazwiskami (AM 3584), ppor. lek. ze Starogardu (LZS)
Janczakowski Władysław, ppor., list pocztówka (AM 2933)
Janczakowski Włodzimierz, por. rez. (LZK)
Janczar Józef, naucz., ppor., legit., pocztówka z nadawcą: Zofia, Nowogród, ul. 3-go Maja 4, 2 listy, rysunek ołówkowy: kuchnia polowa — Wielkanoc 1940 — Kozielsk, 1 telegram do Kozielska, łańcuszek (AM 819), ppor. 1907 (LZK)
Janczar Józef, 2 pocztówki, pocztówka adresowana do: Moraczewska, Nowogródek ul. 1-go Maja 44, nadawca Janczar Józef, Kozielsk (AM 1850)
Janczewski Kazimierz, dr med., w mundurze, dyplom doktorski, część dowodu osob. (AM 3839), ur. 1906 (LZK)
Janczykowski Mirosław, w mundurze, list, 3 pocztówki, lista z nazwiskami (AM 888), (WO 871 str 12)
Janda Wacław, por. (LZK)
Jandy Franciszek, ppor., ur. 19.9.900, leg. ofic. rez., leg. Straży Pożarnej, 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, 2 medaliki (AM 3343)
Janicki Jan, kpt., karta tożs., pocztówki (AM 471), kpt. 1897, syn Franciszka i Anny, Inst. Geogr. (LZK)
Janicki Marian, por., karta na broń, wizytówki, kwit depoz., kwit kasowy, kwit zastawniczy, 2 kartki z zapiskami (AM 3213), por. (LZK)
Janiczak Stanisław, pcv. (pchor.) (LZK)
Janik Alfred, dr med., por., zam. Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 63, wizytówki, karta szczep. (AM 4070), (bez imienia) — por .dr (LZK)
Janik Antoni, w mundurze, ur. 1902, znak tożs., list, kalend. kiesz. (AM 722)
Janik Antoni, ppor., ur. 1892, dowód osob., różaniec (AM 720)
Janik Jan, mjr, 1895, s. Michała i Krystyny (LZK)
Janik Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Janiszewski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Janiszewski Mieczysław, por., zaświadczenie, legit. (AM 818)
Jankielewicz Zygmunt, ppor. lotn., 1909, s. Zygmunta i Wandy (LZK)
Jankiewicz . . . . . ., ppor., rozkaz wyjazdu, zaświadczenie (AM 2954)
Jankiewicz Marian, w mundurze, ur. 6.4.900, leg. ofic rez., fotografie (AM 3720), ppor. (LZK)
Jankiewicz Zygmunt, 1909 (LZK)
Jankowiak Franciszek, ogniomistrz (LZK)
Jankowski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Jankowski Franciszek, ppor., 1910, s. Juliana i Katarzyny (LZK)
Jankowski Jan, por. art. plot. 1901 (LZK)
Jankowski Jan, por., 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Jankowska Maria, Wilno, Antokolska 12 m. 3, 2 kartki kasowe, list, łanc. z medalikiem (AM 1151), Janowski Jan — nadawczyni pocztówki: Janowska (WO 1030 str. 14)
Jankowski Jan, por. rez. (LZK)
Jankowski Józef, ppor. (LZK)
Jankowski Józef, por. (LZK)
Jankowski Mieczysław, ppor., ur. 7.10.15, Piaski. leg. ofic. rez., znak tożs. (AM 2617), ppor. 55 pp. (WO 2617 str. 48)
Jankowski Mieczysław, por., 1 list, karta szczep., kalend. kiesz., krzyżyk z łańc. (AM 2483)
Jankowski Mieczysław, mjr lek., ur. 1.6.84, zam. Warszawa, Marymoncka 2, ks. oszcz. PKO., cwikier (AM 1463), mjr lek., 1885, s. Karola i Karoliny (LZK)
Jankowski Piotr, por. rez. (LZK)
Jankowski Sławomir, mjr, część leg., zwłoki z pozostałym strzałem (AM 1038), (WO 962 str. 13), mjr, 1895, s. Janusza i Zofii (LZS)
Jankowski Stefan, kpt., ur. 2.9.98 w Josień, Grajewo, Nowokoszarowa 23, ks. oszcz. PKO., ks. oszcz. na nazwisko Jankowska Salomea, Poznań, okulary (AM 812)
Jankowski Tadeusz, kier. Państw. Biblioteki w Grodnie, w w mundurze, list, leg. Kierownika Bibl., różaniec (AM 582)
Jankowski Tadeusz, ppor., karta z nadawcą: Jankowski Wacław, stacja Gombień, pow. Gostynin (AM 832), Rancowski — (WO str. 11)
Jankowski Tadeusz, ppor. 1905 (LZK)
Jankowski Walenty, w mundurze, dr med., karta szczep., karta z franc. Czerw. Krzyża Woj., pocztówki, list, medalik, różaniec (AM 3647)
Jankowski Wiktor, por., karta zwolnienia ze Szpitala, leg. ofic. rez., wizytówki, pocztówki (AM 3310)
Jankowski Wiktor, sierżant (LZK)
Jankowski Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Jankowski Zygmunt, rtm. (LZK)
Janocha Stanisław, kpt. 1895, s. Wojciecha i Józefy LZK), kpt., karta szczep (AM 1813)
Janowicz Józef, kpt., dzienniczek, pocztówka, 1 chusteczka, mały nożyk (AM 1021), (WO 951 str. 13)
Janowicz Władysław, (WO 943 str. 45)
Janowski Bohdan, por. 1897 (LZ. S-K)
Janowski Franciszek, ppor. rez. piech. (LZ. S-K)
Janson Edward, inż., ppor., ur. 1907, znak tożs. prawo jazdy, karta szczep., pocztówki, wizytówki (AM 2879), zam. Oszmiana, ul. Sadowa 89, (WO 2879 str. 54), ppor. 1907 (LZK)
Janusz Jan, por., ur. 23.1.94. w Czechowicach, zam Katowice, ul. Kamienna, ks. oszcz. PKO (AM 2993), (bez imienia) por. (LZK)
Januszewski . . . . . ., kpt. lek. (LZK)
Januszewski Janusz, ppor. (LZK)

Januszewski Mieczysław, rtm. (LZK)
Jara Stanisław, ppor. pilot (LZK)
Jaremkiewicz Julian, pchor. piech. (LZK), w mundurze, listy, telegram, 1 kartka (AM 4082)
Jarnas Ignacy, ppor. art. (LZK)
Jarociński . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Jarociński Edward, płk. lek., ur. 9.11.79, ofic. ks., karta szczep. 1228, legit. odznacz., prawo jazdy, ołtarzyk Matki Boskiej (AM 1578), (bez imienia), płk. lek. (LZK)
Jarociński Mirosław, kpt. 1904, s. Stanisława, Modlin (LZK)
Jarociński Zbigniew, ppor. rez. art. 1906, s. Edwarda i Zofii (LZK)
Jarocki Stefan, ppor. (LZK), ppor., 1 pismo, notatnik, list, medalik (AM 3737)
Jaroma Henryk, por. rez. (LZK)
Jaroń Józef, ppor. rez. 1900 (LZK)
Jarończyk Henryk, por. (LZ. K-S)
Jaros Henryk, leg. ofic. rez. nieczytelna (AM 3196)
Jarosiński Antoni, por. (LZK)
Jarosz Aleksander, ppor. (LZK)
Jarosz Józef, kpt., Karwina (LZK)
Jarosz Sylwester, kpt., leg ofic., listy (AM 3953)
Jaroszewicz Stanisław, pchor. art. (LZK)
Jaroszyński Józef, 2 wizytówki na nazwisko: Jaroszyński Józef, notatnik z adresami, medalik z łańc. (AM 1692)
Jarząbkowski Marian, Jozolebkowski Marcin (?), kpt., listy, pocztówki (AM 3527), Jarząbkowski Marian — kpt., 1900, s. Józefa i Wiktorii (LZK)
Jarzemski . . . . . ., komisarz P.P. (LZK)
Jasiński Edward, por. (LZK)
Jasiński Lucjan, płk., 2 pocztówki, srebrna papierośnica (AM 1243), (WO 1094 str. 15), płk. (LZK)
Jasionowski Tadeusz, ppor., karta mob., leg. urzędn., leg. ofic., prawo jazdy, karta szczep., karta na broń (AM 3714)
Jasiukiewicz Jan, por., wojsk. prawo jazdy, wyblakła fotografia z nazwiskiem (AM 3309)
Jasiukiewicz Władysław, Jasiukowicz — w mundurze, wiceprezes Sądu Okr. w Łucku, listy, pocztówki (AM 2120), Jasiukiewicz — Wiceprezes Sądu Okr. (LZK)
Jaskierski Józef, ppor., nauczyciel., zam. Dąbrowice, pow. Sarny, leg. urzędn., telegram, pocztówki, list (AM 3242), ppor. (LZS)
Jaskolewicz Antoni, w mundurze, 1903, znak tożs., leg. urzędn. (AM 2729) Jaśkiewicz — ur. 1913, (WO 2729 str. 50)
Jastrząb Wacław, ppor., list, pocztówka (AM 3692)
Jastrzębski . . . . . ., płk. (LZK)
Jastrzębski Bolesław, ppor. kaw. (LZK) Jastrzemboski — ppor., ks. wojsk., list, pocztówka, odznaka pułkowa 21 p. ul. (AM 576), Jastrzębski (WO str. 9)
Jastrzębski Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)
Jastrzębski Władysław, w mundurze, pocztówka, karta szczep., łańcuszek (AM 2454)
Jaszcz Marian Zenon, w mundurze, ur. 1907, wyciąg z reje-

stru pocztówki, list (AM 2880) ur. 9.3.07, (WO 2880 str. 54),

Jezierski Janusz, prawnik, w mundurze, 2 wizytówki, karta

stru, pocztówki, list (AM 2880) ur. 9.3.07, (WO 2880 str 54), por. (LZK)

Jaszczukowski Leon, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Jaszer Marian, 1907 (LZK)

Jaśkiewicz Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Jaśkiewicz Mikołaj, por. (LZK)

Jaśkiewicz Władysław, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Janusz Jaśkiewicz, Warszawa, ul. Orzechowska 4 m. 3, list (AM 3423)

Jaśkiewicz Władysław, kpt., 1896, s. Franciszka i Michaliny (LZK)

Jaśkiewicz Władysław, kpt. 1900, MSWojsk. (LZK)

Jawniak Augustyn, ppor. rez. (LZ. K-S)

Jaworowicz Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)

Jaworowski Zygmunt, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Jaworski Felicjan, (?), s. Ludwika, ppor., ur. 20.10.05, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3161)

Jaworski Marian, w mundurze, 6 Baon Panc., 3 karty, list (AM 757), kpt. br. panc. (LZK)

Jaworski Stanisław, ppor., listy i pocztówki z nadawcą: Wanda Jaworska, Warszawa, ul. Długa 9/19, fotografie, karta szczep. (AM 3712)

Jaworski Stanisław, por. (ppor.) rez., sędzia (LZK)

Jaźwierski Józef, ppor., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., łańc. do zegarka (AM 3654)

Jedlewski Roman, 1911 (LZK)

Jegliński Wincenty, ppor., dyplom filozofii, pocztówka z nadawcą Jeglińska Waleria, Katowice, karta szczep., leg. urzędn. (AM 4057)

Jekatow Leon, ppor. rez. art. (LZK)

Jeleń Kazimierz, mjr, karta mob., 2 fotografie, karta szczep. 3530 (AM 803)

Jeleński Franciszek, kpt., s. Feliksa i Franciszki (LZK), Jeliński, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 2264), Jeleński, — 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Leonarda Jeleńska, Warszawa Rakowiecka 45/36 i list z dnia 15.1.40, (WO 2264 str. 36)

Jelonek Józef, kalend. kiesz., część dowodu osob., lista z nazwiskami (AM 1402), (LZK)

Jełowicki Stanisław, ppor., pocztówki, notatnik, karta szczep. (AM 2368), Jałowicki — nadawca pocztówki: Anna Jałowicka, Sycyna ,poczta Zwoleń (WO 2368 str. 39)

Jernaś Ignacy, por., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka (AM 3322), por. rez. (LZK)

Jerzykiewicz Tadeusz, ppor. rez. (LZ. K-S)

Jerzykowski Jerzy, por., zawiadomienie o ugodzie, ks. wojsk. (nieczytelna), łańcuszek, baretka, wizytówka, obrazek Matki Boskiej (AM 504), Jerżowski wzgl. Jędrzejowski (WO str. 7), Jerzykowski — ur. 28.1.93, por. (ROR 34 str. 138)

Jess Edward, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Jess Halina, Kalisz, Idzikowskiego 3 (AM 2270), mjr (LZK)

Jeszke Tadeusz, kpt., karta szczep., wizytówki, różaniec (AM 2715), kpt. (LZS)

Jezierski Janusz, prawnik, w mundurze, 2 wizytówki, karta szczep., metryka ślubu, fotografia (AM 3416)

Jezierski Piotr, ppłk. art. (LZK)

Jezierski Władysław, kpt., list (niemiecki), karta szczep. 4065 (AM 1565), list z Dubna (WO 1565 str. 44)

Jezioro Czesław, w mundurze, list, leg. szk. nieczytelna (AM 992), ppor. rez., 1913, s. Sebastiana, 23 pp., Włodzimierz (LZK)

Jeżak Antoni, ppor. rez. int. (LZ. K-S)

Jeżowski Karol, mjr dypl. (LZK)

Jędraszko Roman, mjr sap., 1895, s. Wojciecha i Agnieszki (LZK)

Jędrych Edward, ppor. lek., leg. ofic. (AM 3635), por dr med. (LZK)

Jędryszek Zygmunt, kpt. (LZK)

Jinec Piotr, ppor art. 1899 (LZK)

Jingier . . . . . ., kpt. rez. mar. (LZK)

Joch Antoni, ppor. (LZK), por., fotografie z nazwiskami wypisanymi nieczytelnie, medalik z łańc. (AM 3680)

Jodkowski Edmund, kpt. mar., Flotylla Pińsk (LZK)

Joniec Juliusz, Jonicz — w mundurze, pocztówki, listy, 1 szkic (AM 3709), Joniec — ppor. 1911 (LZK)

Josefsberg . . . . . ., por. (LZ. S-K)

Joszt Bronisław, mjr. (LZK)

Józefowicz Stefan, ppor. łączn., 1901, s. Edmunda i Zofii (LZK)

Jóźwiak Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)

Jóźwiak Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Jóźwikiewicz Eugeniusz, kpt. mar., zam. Pińsk, ul. 84 p. strz. 74, list własny z 10.9.39, karta szczep. 1778, notatnik, kwit depoz. (AM 2244), list własny z prośbą do tych, którzy go znajdą, o powiadomienie rodziny (WO 2244 str. 36), kpt. mar. (LZK)

Juchnicki Gustaw Zbigniew, zam. Częstochowa, w mundurze, przepustka, różne kartki (AM 969), (WO 926 str. 12)

Juchniewicz Stanisław, pchor., 1916 (LZK)

Juda Teofil, kpr. (LZK)

Jukowicz Stanisław, por., 1892 (LZK)

Jung Konrad, ppor., ur. 18.2.14, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, wizytówki, list (AM 2413), ppor. pil. (LZK)

Jung Tadeusz, ppor., ur. 28.1.17, (WO 86 str. 19), ur. 1913 (LZK)

Juno . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Jur - Gorzechowski . . . . . ., por. kaw. (LZK)

Juran Jan, ppor. art. 1906 (LZK)

Juras Stanisław, Jurasz — kpt., karta szczep. 1069, fotografia kobieca, kwit depoz. (AM 2278), Juras — (WO 2278 str. 37), ur. 1903 (LZK)

Juraszek Wacław, ppor. (LZK)

Jurczyński . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Jurewicz Aleksander, ppor. art. 1911 (LZK)

Juric Piotr, w mundurze, wizytówki, zaśw. lek., list, kwit z Więzienia we Lwowie (AM 1200), Jurlicz — (WO 1064 str 15)

Jurkiewicz Jan, ppor. art. 1907 (LZK)

Jurkowski Kazimierz, ppłk. (LZK)

Jurowski Konrad, kpt., dr med. (LZK)
Jurzyński Wacław, ppor., ur. 1906, dowód osob. (AM 3359), ur. 1906 (LZK)
Juszczyk Kazimierz, ppor., ks. wojsk. (AM 1098), (Wo 995 str 14)
Juszkiewicz Henryk, por. rez. art. (LZK)
Juszkiewicz Karol, naucz. w Kleszczowicach, dowód osob., naramiennik bez oznak (AM 416)
Juszkiewicz Władysław, por., pismo MSWojsk., paszport (AM 2850)

Kabalec . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)
Kabarowski Włodzimierz, ppor., pocztówka, karta szczep (AM 3179)
Kabiesz Ferdynand, ppor., ur. 30.4.99, w Chorzowie, zam. ul. Konopnicka 22 a, notatnik, legit., wizytówka, różne pisma (AM 506), ppor. 1899 (LZK)
Kabziński Jan, kpt. (LZ. K-S)
Kacer Jan, ppor., ks. wojsk., legit. odznacz., karta na broń, wizytówka (AM 1508), leg. odzn. pamiątk. 28 p. strz. Kaniowskich, (WO 1508)
Kaczan Walerian, w mundurze, karta szczep. 3064 (AM 1170), (WO 1043 str. 5), ppor. art. (LZK)
Kaczer Mendel, ppor. (LZ. K-S)
Kaczmar Jan, ppor. (LZ. K-S)
Kaczmarczyk Stefan, kadet (LZK)
Kaczmarek Jan, por. rez. (LZ. K-S)
Kaczmarek József, sierżant (LZK)
Kaczmarek Roman, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., metryka ślubu, (nieczytelna), pocztówka, list, dowód osob., rysunek ołówkowy (AM 2030)
Kaczmarek Stanisław, ppor. lotn., dowód osob., karta na broń, wizytówki (AM 120), ppor. lotn. (LZK)
Kaczorowski Julian, ppor. piech. 1912 (LZK)
Kaczorowski Stanisław, ur. 6.3.13, znak tożs., karta szczep., krzyżyk, plakieta (AM 1738)
Kaczyński . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)
Kaczyński Arkadiusz, por., 3 Dyw. (LZK)
Kaczyński Antoni, w mundurze, karta szczep. (AM 2495)
Kaczyński Wiktor, mjr, leg. ofic., pocztówki, karta szczep. 1206, obrazek święty, krzyżyk drewniany, modlitewnik (AM 1550), na naramiennikach znak „SB" (WO 1550), ppłk., 1899, s. Antoniego i Wandy (LZK)
Kafliński Stanisław, st. wachmistrz (LZK)
Kaftal Witold Roman, Kaftla — w mundurze, części leg., karta czł. Zw. Wiośl. (AM 2386), ppor. rez., 1905, 21 pp. (LZS)
Kaganecki Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)
Kajetanowicz Antoni, ppłk., pocztówki, karta szczep., (AM 3501), ppłk. (LZK)
Kalemba . . . . . ., por. (ppor.), (LZK)
Kaleciński . . . . . ., w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Miedźwiedzki, Łódź, ul. Przejazd 27 (AM 3138)

Kaliciński Wiktor, dr med., mjr, leg. ofic., 1 pismo Szp. Woj. Nr 504, wizytówka, karta szczep. 2931, blok notesowy, kalend. kiesz., kartka z nazwiskiem Dra (AM 1716), wizytówka z napisem: „W razie śmierci zawiadomić żonę moją Kalicińską, Warszawa, Matejki 6 m. 1, — 7. września 1939", (WO 1716 str. 23), mjr lek. (LZK)
Kaliniński Michał, pchor. art. (LZK)
Kalinowski Henryk, kpt., s. Mikołaja i Florentyny (LZK)
Kalinowski Michał, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Kaliśnik Leon, ppor. (LZK)
Kalluszan Antoni, por. (LZK)
Kalpas Ryszard, por., część leg. ofic. (AM 2157), saper (LZK)
Kalwary Samuel, Kalwarij — w mundurze, zam. Warszawa, Targowa 78, przepustka (AM 955), Kalwary (bez imienia), por. (LZK)
Kałafatiuk Władysław, Kałafatnik — w mundurze, dowód osob., (AM 725), Kałafatiuk Władysław — ur. 9.9.04 (ROR. 34 str. 89)
Kałafatiuk Tomasz, por. (LZK)
Kałuba Romuald, ppor. (LZK)
Kałuża Roman, por., 1905, s. Wincentego i Katarzyny (LZK-S)
Kamieniecki . . . . . ., (LZK)
Kamieniecki Pinkus, 1906 (LZK)
Kanfieński Jan, Kazimierz, ppor., architekt, karta na broń, zezwolenie noszenia odznaki Szkoły Pchor., dowód osob., karta szczep., wizytówki, pismo Zarządu Miasta Włocławek (AM 1064), (WO 974 str. 13)
Kamieński Stanisław, komandor por, plik wizytówek, okulary, fotografie (AM 460), ur. 1892, s. Franciszka i Heleny (LZK)
Kamieński Tadeusz, ur. 1.6.06, w Ciechanowie, dowód osob., karta szczep. 3571, notatnik, „Rozmówki polsko - francuskie", wizytówka na nazwisko Bartnik Eugeniusz (AM 240), por. rez. (LZK)
Kamiński . . . . ., pchor. (LZK)
Kamiński Feliks, por. apt., 1885, s. Jana i Antoniny (LZK-S)
Kamiński Jakób, ppor aud. (LZK)
Kaminski Jan, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep., notatnik (AM 1970)
Kaminski Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Kaminski Jerzy, dr med., ppor., ur. 9.1.10, ks. wojsk., leg. lek., karta szczep., list, świnka szczęścia (AM 1472)
Kaminski Jerzy, por. rez., ur. 1910, s. Ludwika i Józefy (LZK)
Kaminski Józef, ppor. ur. 1907, karta na broń, świad. lek., list (AM 2233)
Kaminski Marcin, kpt., leg. ofic., dowód osob., legit. odznacz., karta tramw., wizytówka, fotografie, listy, 2 kalendarze (AM 1779)
Kaminski Tadeusz Stefan, ppłk., leg. ofic., 2 karty czł., wizytówka, zaświadczenie (AM 3507), płk., 1889, s. Leopolda i Emilii, Kołomyja (LZK)
Kamps August, ppor. (LZK)

Kaniewicz Stanisław, ppor. aud. (LZK)

Karge Tadeusz, kpt., 2 pocztówki, list (AM 3522), kpt. mar. (LZK)

Kamps August, ppor. (LZK)

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Kaniewicz Stanisław, ppor. aud. (LZK)

Kaniewski Dominik, w mundurze, ur. 4.8.03, zam. Warszawa, Szeroki Dunaj 9 m. 36, ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 listy, 2 wizytówki, ks. do modlenia (AM 625)

Kaniewski Edward, listy, karta szczep., fotografie, karta na broń (AM 1729), ur. 1904 (LZK)

Kanter . . . . . ., kpt. lek. (LZK)

Kantor Michał Miron, mjr lek., Łódź, ks. wojsk., karta mob., karta szczep. 3852, list, 2 pocztówki, okulary, wieczne pióro (AM 1530)

Kapciuk Witold Florian, Kabciuk — kpt., leg. ofic. (AM 2260), Kapciuk — ur. 4.5.88, kpt. (RO. 32 str 189)

Kapelański Tadeusz, ppor., świad. muzyki, pismo Pol. Zw. Zagran., metryka urodzenia, świad. szk., 3 legit., karta szczep. 2007, list, spinki, cygarniczka (AM 3066), ofic. rez. 1910, s. Franciszka i Stanisławy (LZS)

Kapka . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Kapliński Leon, w mundurze, karta szczep. na nazwisko Kwiatkowski Marian, s. Macieja, listy, koperta z adresem: Kapliński Leon, Kozielsk (AM 2535), (LZK)

Kapłański Henryk, Leopold, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kapuścik Miron, 1905, por., Będzin, P.K.U. (LZK)

Kapuściński Marian, por. lot. (LZK)

Kapuściński Zbigniew, Kapuziński — dr, por., ur. 23.12.04 (AM 931), Kapuściński — ppor. (LZK), ur. 17.12.04, dr, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 162)

Karabowicz Czesław, 1908 (LZK)

Karakiewicz Tadeusz, kpt. br. panc. (LZK)

Karasiewicz Czesław, ppor., 1898, s. Maksymiliana i Bronisławy (LZK)

Karaś Eugeniusz, ppor. (LZK)

Karbonowski Józef, oficer Z.H.P. (LZK)

Karbowniczek Marian, w mundurze, list, karta szczep., kwit poczt., (AM 3810)

Karbus Władysław, ppor., leg. ofic., 3 medaliki (AM 3251)

Karcher August, mjr dypl. piech., 1900, s. Edmunda i Rozalii (LZK)

Karcz . . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK-S)

Karcz Józef, rtm., 1902, Łańcut, 10 p. kaw. (LZK)

Karczewski Aleksander, por. (LZK)

Karczewski Władysław, ppor., ur. 21.12.98, w Sokalu, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., karta szczep. (AM 2214), ppor. art. (LZK)

Karczewski Zdzisław, (LZK)

Kardaś Marian, ppor., Bydgoszcz, ul. Hitlera 67 (68), 4 listy, pocztówka, list z Holenderskiego Czerw. Krzyża, 2 odznaki lotnicze (AM 728), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Kardas Marian Dyonizy, ur. 10.3.11, w Bydgoszczy, oficer, ks. wojsk. (AM 621), Kardaś lub Kardasz (WO str. 9)

Kardaszewicz Stanisław, mjr, 1889, s. Kazimierza i Rozalii (LZK)

Kardisz Jerzy, policjant (LZK)

Karecki Łukasz, ppor., 10 listów, 4 pocztówki, telegram, karta szczep. 1312 (AM 889), (WO 872 str. 12)

Karge Tadeusz, kpt., 2 pocztówki, list (AM 3522), kpt. mar. (LZK)

Karliński Michał, chor. art. (LZK)

Karnkowski . . . . . ., ppor. inż. (LZK)

Karnkowski Stanisław, por. art., 1911, s. Józefa i Janiny, 9. dyw. art. (LZK), ppor., leg. ZOR., pocztówka, 1 odznaka pułkowa, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2021), pocztówka z nadawcą: Karnkowska, Warszawa, Chałubińskiego 10 m. 12 (WO 2021 str. 31)

Karolasiewicz Borysław, por. (LZK)

Karolewski Witold, mjr uzbr. (LZK)

Karowski Stanisław, karta szczep. 1958, kartka z nazwiskiem, spinki (AM 693), Karoski (?), (WO str. 10)

Karp Aleksander, ppor. art. rez. (LZK), cywilny, karta szczep. 1127 (AM 1858)

Karpina Jan, ppor. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Karpiński Karol, w mundurze, list, odcinek pocztowy, pocztówka z nadawcą: Wanda Karpińska, Kostopol, Wołyń, ul. Cicha 41 (AM 3241), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Karpiński Marian, ppor. art. (LZK)

Karpiński Tadeusz, kpt. rez. (LZK)

Karpiński Władysław, kpt. (LZK)

Karpiński Władysław, st. post. P.P. (LZK)

Karski Janusz Mścisław, 1904 (LZK)

Karst Ludwik, kpt., 3 listy, koperta (AM 645), kpt. pilot., lat 42 (LZK)

Karwański Roch, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta szczep. (AM 3007)

Karwowski Tadeusz Józef, ppor. 1897, s. Feliksa i Bronisławy (LZ.K-S)

Kasiński Marian, ppor., ur. 23.12.99, karta mob., leg., metryka ślubu, legit. odznacz., pocztówka, świad. Szk. Pchor., pismo urzędowe Semin. Naucz. (3443)

Kasprzak Franciszek, w mundurze, zaświadczenie, karta szczep., leg. urzędn. (AM 2887), Kacprzak — fotografie z napisem: „zawiadomić żonę Wandę Kacprzak, Wierzbnik, ul. Iłżycka 36 (WO 2887 str. 54)

Kasprzak Józef, ppor., leg. urzędn., baretka (AM 2095)

Kasprzykiewicz Wilhelm, ppłk. dypl., (LZK), ppłk., list, wizytówka (AM 25)

Kasprzykowski Władysław Jan, ofic. rez., naucz., ur. 26.9.99 w Podgórzu, dowód osob., zaświadczenie Inspektoratu w Wilnie, karta szczep., okulary (WO 1479 str. 20)

Kassube Jerzy, dwie karty szczepienia: 1) Kazoba Jerzy, 2) Doroszczak Józef, kwit depozytowy, listy, w mundurze (AM 2241), na karcie szczep. Kaszuba Jerzego podane: syn Zygmunta, na jednym liście podpis: „Twoja Kazia" (WO 2241 str. 36), Kassube Jerzy — por. zawodowy piech., (LZK), ur. 22.2.07 (RO. 32 str. 136)

Kaszuba Marian, pchor. piech. (LZK)

Kaszyński Arkadiusz, Ardy (imię), w mundurze, znak tożs., pocztówka (AM 3363), Arkadiusz Zbigniew — ur. 27.3.07, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 81)

Katz Karol, inż., kpt., karta członk., 4 pocztówki, 3 wizytówki, telegram (AM 864), (WO 854 str. 12)
Katzer Jan, por. (LZK)
Kaube Franciszek, por. (LZK), ppor., leg. ofic. (AM 2323), kartka z napisem: „10.8.34 po promocji w Poznaniu", fotografia z napisem: „Lato 1938 Krzyczko", (WO 2323 str. 38)
Kawa . . . . . ., por. piech. (LZK)
Kawalec Stefan Józef, Kowalec — ur. 17.10. . .6, ppor., ks. wojsk., 3 wojsk zaśw., list, 2 koperty, dzienniczek (AM 762), Kowalec lub Kawalec — (WO str. 11), Kawalec — ur. 17.10.06, ppor. (ROR. 34 str 196)
Kawałkowski Bronisław, kpt. gr. fortyf. (LZK)
Kawasiewicz Czesław, ppor., 2 pocztówki (AM 3789)
Kawecki Teodor, ppor. lotn. (LZK), dyrektor, w mundurze, legit., (AM 2820), dyr. Biura Warsz. Okr. Wojew. L.O.P.P. (WO 2820 str. 52)
Kawecki Zbigniew, rtm. (LZK)
Kawecki Zdzisław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Kawka Józef, naucz., oficer, ur. 8.2.900, zam. Halinów, poczta Mikołajów, K.D. 2, ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówka, fotografia, monogram, medalik, 1 kwit depoz. (AM 2227), oficer rez., ur. 8.2.890, 2 medaliki (WO 2227)
Kawko Józef Jan, ppor. 1907 (LZK)
Kayzer Jan, ppor., kartka z leg. ofic. rez., zaśw., 2 fotografie, karta szczep., wizytówka z adresem: Gniezno, ul. Warszawska 3 m. 3 (AM 2188), powiatowy Inspektor Zakł. Ubezp. Wzaj. w Gnieźnie, ul. Warszawska 3/3 (WO 2188 str. 34)
Kazatel Julian Henryk, por., 1914, s. Jana, 51 p.p. (LZK)
Kazimierczak . . . . . ., st. sierżant (LZK)
Kazimierczuk Czesław, kpt. (LZK)
Kazimierski Leon, ppor. ur. 25.5.09, leg. ofić. rez., leg. urzędn., pocztówki, fotografie, różaniec, stała karta jazdy (AM 3586)
Kaźmierski Edmund, por., ur. 4.12.81, leg. ofic. rez., 2 dowody osob., legit. odznacz., (AM 3427)
Kącikowski Wiktor, w mundurze, fotografie, medalik, kwit depoz. (AM 2286), nieczytelna leg. urzędn. państw. (WO 2286) str. 37)
Kącki Henryk, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., leg. Banku Gosp. Kraj. (AM 2950)
Kątski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Keczur Piotr, ppor., ur. 1896 (LZK)
Keller Adam (LZK)
Keller Witold Brunon, kpt., 1898 (LZK)
Kemberg . . . . . ., chor. (LZK)
Kenig Józef, zam. Wilno, ul. Wileńska 25, wizytówka, 2 pocztówki, list (AM 1134), (WO 1020 str. 14)
Kernberg Karol, chorąży, w mundurze, wizytówka na nazwisko: chor. Ziarski - Kernberg Karol, kalend. kiesz., 2 odznaki, 2 medaliki, 1 pierścień (złoto dałem za żelazo 1914) — (AM 3829), chorąży, 1896 (LZK)
Kędowski . . . . . ., mjr dr (LZK)
Kędziora Kazimierz, Kendzora — ppor., list, kwit, rysunek ołówkowy (AM 528), Kędziora — (WO str. 8)

Kępiński Witold, mjr, dr med., Warszawa, Senatorska 24, ur. 4.5.84, karta mob., znak tożs., rachunki, wizytówka, karta polowania, list, karta na broń, karta szczep., okulary (AM 696), Kpiński (?), (WO str. 10), mjr, 1884, s. Michała i Marii (LZS)
Kępski Marian, Kęski — połowa znaku tożs., karta szczep. 1558, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1290), Keński — (WO 1119 str. 16), Kępski — por. (LZK)
Kęsicki Władysław, ppor. 1896, s. Wincentego i Pauliny (LZK)
Kęsicki Włodzimierz, por. (LZK)
Kibler Stanisław, por. (LZK), w mundurze, karta szczep. 2283, pocztówki, list, łańcuszek z krzyżykiem (AM 1527)
Kiczak Wilhelm, mjr (LZK)
Kicka Jan, mjr (LZK)
Kieciński Tadeusz, w mundurze, Warszawa, Złota 32 m. 29, karta szczep. 605, zapalniczka (AM 805), Kiciński Tadeusz Ludwik, ur. 25.8.97, por. st. sp. (ROR. 34 str. 330)
Kiełbasiński Antoni, ppor. (LZK)
Kiełbasiński Jan, (LZK)
Kiełbasiński Stanisław, ppor. (por.) (LZK)
Kiełbaska Franciszek, ppor. (LZK)
Kiełbiński Adam, płk., karta szczep., list, pocztówki, baretka. Kilbiński — (AM 2092), Kiełbiński, (WO 2092 str. 32), płk. dr (LZK)
Kiełczewski Ksawery, ppor. (LZK)
Kiersnowski Zbigniew Stanisław, ppor. 1910, s. Mariana i Heleny (LZK)
Kierski Witold, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2763 (AM 2490)
Kiersnicki Jerzy, w mundurze, wizytówka, leg., list, telegram, leg. Izby Handlowej, Białystok (AM 2296), nadawca listu: Lidia Kiersnicka, Białystok, ul. Fabryczna 28/2, (WO 2296 str. 37), por. ur. 1897 (LZK)
Kiestrzyński Tadeusz, w mundurze, karta szczepienia (AM 3934), ppor. (LZK), Kieszczyński, ur. 11.10.92, ppor. san. (ROR. 34 str. 228)
Kieszkowski Janusz, (LZK)
Kiewlicz Czesław, por. (LZK)
Kijak Natan, dr med. (bez imienia), 2 wizytówki, 2 listy, pocztówka, portfel (AM 572), dr med. (LZK), Natan — ur. 27.12.95, dr. ppor. san. (ROR. 34 str. 225)
Kijanko Marian, st. wachmistrz (LZK)
Kijaszko Sergiusz, pchor. (LZK)
Kijowski Józef, mjr (LZK)
Kilarski Edward, por. (LZK), w mundurze, ur. 24.9.02, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. czł. Klubu Automob., 4 listy — z nich 1 z nadawcą: Nowogródek, Wojewódzka 22, lusterko z grzebykiem, notatnik (AM 2121), (LZK)
Kiliński Marian, mjr lek., 1 pismo MSWewn., dyplom doktorski, wizytówki, notatnik, 2 koperty, pocztówka (AM 3508), (LZK)
Kinalski Stanisław, w mundurze, 2 listy, pocztówka, znak tożs., medalik z łańc. (AM 568), kpt. rez. (LZK)
Kinalski Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Kinasiewicz Julian, mjr lek. wet. (LZ.K-S)

Kinderman Alojzy, ppor., leg. wojsk., wizytówki, karta szczep.,

Klenowski Stanisław, st. przod. P.P. (LZK)
Klepacki Adolf, oficer 1909 (LZK)

Sikorski (AM 528), Kędziora — (WO str. 8)

Kinasiewicz Julian, mjr lek. wet. (LZ.K-S)

Kinderman Alojzy, ppor., leg. wojsk., wizytówki, karta szczep., 2 odznaki (AM 508)

Kindt Gustaw Rudolf Jan, (LZK), ppor., ur. 21.2.11 w Radomiu, prawo jazdy, dowód osob., ks. czł. Touring Club'u, rzeźbiona fajka, karta mob., karta szczep. 3886, pocztówki z nadawcą: Zofia Kindt, Warszawa, ul. Fałata 2 m. 53 (AM 443)

Kirste Kazimierz Józef, Kirschte — ppor., leg. ofic., karta szczepienia 2670, 4 pocztówki, fotografie (AM 2036), Kirste vel Kirschte — nadawca pocztówek: Joanna Kirste, Żyrardów (WO 2036 strł 31), Kirste — por., ur. 1911, s. Alfreda i Joanny (LZK)

Kirszanek Władysław, kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 3043, list. rysunek ołówkowy (AM 2195), (LZK)

Kiselka Jan, pchor. panc. (LZK)

Kiser Jan Czesław, Czesław — por., 3 listy, pocztówka, mapka z Kozielskiem (rysunek własny), (AM 1773), ppor. kaw., ur. 1903, (LZS), Jan Czesław, ur. 23.2.03 por. (ROR. 34 str. 122)

Kisiel . . . . . ., mjr kaw. (LZK)

Kisiel Stanisław, Kisil — por., leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., karta szczep., list, różaniec (AM 3338), Kisiel — por. dr (LZK)

Kisielewicz Julian, pchor. plut. (LZK)

Kismanowski Jerzy, w mundurze, karta szczep., 4 pocztówki. odznaka (AM 3509)

Kistelski Bolesław, por., pocztówka (AM 153), (bez imienia). por. (LZK)

Kiszka Jan, por., ks. wojsk., pismo urzędowe, pocztówki, fotografie (AM 1830), umowa najmu między Janem i Heleną Kiszka, a Pawłem Smierna w Cieszynie (WO 1830 str. 26), por. (LZK)

Kiszyński Stanisław, mjr dypl. int. (LZ.K-S)

Kitlas Wincenty, kpt., w ubraniu cywilnym, leg. ofic., ks. oszcz. PKO., dowód osob., leg. urzędn., świad. lek. (AM 3112). kpt. mar. rez., 1887, s. Jana i Anny (LZK)

Kiziel Wilhelm, mjr, 2 pocztówki (AM 3456)

Kiwała Kazimierz, ppłk. (LZK)

Klaczyński Bolesław, por. piech. (LZK)

Klaczyński Michał, por., pocztówki, list, (AM 2365), syn Władysława, nadawca pocztówki: Halina Jasińska, Białystok, ul. Kraszewskiego (WO 2365 str. 39), por. (LZK)

Klapacz Czesław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Klarner Józef, dr med. (LZK)

Klarner Witold, por. (LZK), por., Warszawa, ur. 1902, znak tożs., notatnik, listy, 1 odznaka pułkowa (AM1112), (WO 1004 str. 14)

Klawe Zbigniew, oficer (LZK)

Klebuszewicz Julian, w mundurze, 6 pocztówek, karta z zapiskami, (AM 3736)

Klein Edward, por. (LZK)

Klein Franciszek, ppłk. (LZK)

Klein Jan, ppłk., 5 listów, pocztówka, fotografia, okulary (AM 998), (WO 942 str. 13)

Kleinert Mieczysław, por., 1899 (LZK)

Klejn . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Klemp Franciszek, por. (LZK)

Klenowski Stanisław, st. przod. P.P. (LZK)

Klepacki Adolf, oficer 1909 (LZK)

Klepacki Stanisław, plut. (LZ.K-S)

Klepacki Zdzisław, ppor. 1912, 52 p.p. (LZK)

Klepacz Antoni, kpt. (LZ.K-O)

Klepacz Czesław, kpt. (LZK)

Klimczuk Sławomir, ppor. (LZ.K-S)

Klimczyk Antoni, ppor., ur. 1907, znak tożs., mies. karta jazdy(AM 2127)

Klimowicz Sergiusz, por., zam. w Zelwie Leśnicku, prawo jazdy, znak tożs., 3 pocztówki, 6 fotografii (AM 207)

Klinge Marian, 1905 (LZK), ppor. lek., znak tożs., ur. 19.12.05, medalik (AM 3745)

Klinger . . . . . ., (LZK)

Kliński . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Kliś Stanisław, por. (LZ.K-S)

Klose Bernard, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta na broń, wizytówki, leg. odznacz., legit. (AM 2909), Kłos (WO 2909 str. 55)

Klucz Władysław mjr, karta szczep. 3298, karta na broń (AM 1041), Franciszek — mjr, (LZK), Władysław, ur. 27.7.97, (RO. 32 str. 60)

Kluczyński Wawrzyniec Bohdan, ppor., ur. 1912, ks. wojsk., list, dyplom doktorski — prawnik (AM 562)

Kluk Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)

Klus Władysław, pchor. art. (LZK)

Kluza Bronisław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep. 1410. 2 listy pocztówka (AM 2748)

Kłaczyński Bolesław, por. rez. (LZK)

Kłobukowski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Kłopotowski Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK), w mundurze, karta szczep., 1 list (AM 1924), ofic. rez., pocztówka, ks. wojsk. (WO 2409 str. 45)

Kłopotowski Stefan, w mundurze, karta szczep, legit. odznacz., medalik z łańc. (AM 2410), ppor. art. (LZK)

Kłosowiak Jan Franciszek, ppor., ur. 2.6.09 w Warszawie, dypl. rolnik, dowód osob., karta szczep. 2866, zaświadczenie. medalik z łańc. (AM 2662), 1909, s. Jana i Stefanii, 23 p.p. (LZK)

Kłosowicz Kazimierz, Klosowicz — ppor., inż., ks. upos., list, leg. urzędn., Zarządu m. Włocławek, wizytówka, odznaka 2 p. leg. (AM 744), Kłonowicz (WO str. 10)

Kłuido Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Kmiecik Antoni, przod. P.P. (LZK)

Kmiecik Mieczysław Stanisław, ppor., ur. 3.1.911, leg. osob., leg. urzędn. państw., karta szczep. 2005 (WO str. 19)

Kmieć Tadeusz, Kniec — por., ks. upos., (3 legit., medalik, odznaczenie wojenne, fotografie (AM 643), Kmieć — (WO str. 9), Kmieć — ppor., 1901, s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)

Kmita Czesław, ppor. (LZK)

Knapik Kazimierz, mjr (LZ.K-S)

Knauff Aleksander, w mundurze, 5 pocztówek, karta szczep. 3745, 1 odznaka pułkowa (AM 1263), (WO 1105 str. 16)

Knobloch Ludwik, kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Knopp Cezary, por. (ppor.), (LZK), por., leg. urzędn., państw.,

luźne notatki, rysunek ołówkowy (głowa mężczyzny), kartka z adresem: Krystyna Knopp, Warszawa, ul. Podskarbińska 8, (AM 984), (WO 935 str. 13)

Knothe Adam, por. (LZK)

Knotlic . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Knychalski Marian Wiktor, w mundurze, wizytówka: Knychalski Marian Wiktor (AM 1712), ppor. pil. (LZK), ur. 3.10.07 (ROR. 34 str. 161)

Koba Izydor, Kobamczydor . . . . . ., por., leg. ofic., 2 karty na broń, karta polowania, pocztówki (AM 3935)

Kobos Eugeniusz, ppor. lek., świad. szk., dyplom lekarski, metryka ślubu, karta mob., list, fotografie, odznaka pułkowa (AM 2849), dr med., 1914, s. Henryka i Marianny, Wojsk. Szpital (LZK)

Kobusiewicz Aleksander, por., ks. upos., 4 pocztówki, fotografie, kalend. kiesz. (AM 606), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kobylański . . . . ., kpt. (balony) (LZK)

Kobylecki Jerzy, ppor., ks. ofic., dzienniczek, wizytówki, medalik z łańc., karta szczep. 2551 (AM 1198), Kobylewski — (WO 1063 str. 15)

Kobyliński Jan, ppor., ur. 1898, karta mob., wizytówka, 2 karty mob., medalik z łańc. (AM 3321), por. (ppor.) (LZK)

Kobyliński Józef, inż. ppor., ur. 22.3.07, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., karta na broń, wizytówki, rozkaz wyjazdu, medalik (AM 2896)

Kobyliński Michał, por., leg. urzędn. państw., fotografie, pocztówka (AM 1317), Kobsiński — (WO 1317 str. 16)

Kobza Kazimierz, Kobeza (?) por., mies. karta jazdy, leg. urzędn. państw., ks. ofic. (AM 1215), (WO 1075 str. 15), Kobza ur. 15.8.98, por. (ROR. 34 str. 140)

Kocela Franciszek, por., leg. czł. ZOR., zaśw. z 3 p.p., odcinek pocztowy, odznaka Zw. Naucz. (AM 3583)

Kocewicz Tadeusz, ppor. wet. (LZK)

Kochański . . . . . ., por. szwol. (LZ.S-K)

Kochloeffel Rudolf, kpt. lek., list, prawo jazdy, 2 pisma (AM 1710). (LZK)

Kociatkiewicz Kazimierz, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. list, pocztówki, 2 pisma handlowe (AM 3203), kpt. KOP., 1900, s. Kazimierza i Agnieszki, Jasło (LZK)

Kociubski Paweł, dr mjr, leg. ofic., 2 pocztówki, list, wizytówka (AM 3464), mjr lek. 1886, s. Michała i Tekli (LZK)

Koczorowski Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Koczuj Adam, (WO 864 str. 12)

Kodymowski, Stanisław, Marian, ppor., ks. ofic., leg. urz. państw., karta szczep. 1260, list z Kozielska do jego żony (AM 1079), (WO 984 str. 14), ppor. rez., 1899, 37 p.p. (LZK)

Kodymowski Stanisław Wojciech, w mundurze, leg. Krzyża Woj., 2 srebrne papierośnice z dedykacją, medalik z łańc. (AM 1248), Kodynowski — (WO 1099 str. 15)

Kodzałkowski Stanisław, (?) cywilny, pocztówka, list, plakieta (AM 3429)

Koenner Edward, Kocuner — sędzia w Katowicach, ppor., leg. urz. dowód osob., leg. ZOR. (AM 2038), Koenner Edward

Antoni — pismo Starostwa Grodzkiego w Katowicach (WO 2038 str. 31), Koenner Edward Antoni Franciszek — ur. 5.2.01, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 63)

Kofluk Jan, por., ur. 25.5.85, dowódo osob., karta mob., karta szczep., wizytówki (AM 2967)

Kogut Adam, kpt., (Bryg. Panc.), znak tożs., grzebyk (AM 809), (bez imienia) — kpt. (LZK)

Kohmann Zygmunt, 1882, s. Józefa i Tekli (LZK)

Kohótek Józef, por. zawodowy (LZK)

Kojder Józef, mjr (LZK)

Kolczyński Mieczysław, por., karta czł., dowód osob., karta szczep., list, leg. PCK. (AM 2587)

Kolesiński Paweł, w mundurze, ur. 28.1.902, Białystok, dowód osob., 2 listy (AM 2733)

Koleśniak Leon, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., list, plakieta, część metryki urodz. (AM 1558), plakieta pamiątkowa złożenia ślubowania młodz. akad. w 1936 r. w Częstochowie (WO 1558 str. 44), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Kolisko Tadeusz, mjr lek. (LZK)

Kohlmann Waldemar, ppor. piech. (LZK), Kolmann — ppor., karta szczep. 334 (AM 1416)

Koluszko Marian, kpt. (LZK)

Kołakowski Władysław, por. (LZ.S-K)

Kołodziej Julian, por. (LZK)

Kołodziejczak Wacław, ur. 18.5.97, dowód osob., metryka urodz. w jęz. niem., 3 obligacje, metryka ślubu, blok notesowy, list hipoteczny (AM 224), kpt. (LZK)

Kołodziejczyk . . . . . ., podoficer rez. 3 p. lot., Warszawa (LZK)

Kołodziejczyk Stanisław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, listy, wolna karta kolej. 2-ej klasy (AM 1739), por. lot. (LZK)

Kołosowski Michał, ppor., znak tożs., Baranowicze, 1903 (AM 1236), Kłosowski — (WO 1091 str. 15), Kołosowski — ppor. art. (LZK)

Kołowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Kołuzan Antoni, kpt. (LZK)

Kołyszko Paweł, mjr (LZK)

Komac Stanisław, w mundurze, s. Antoniego, notatnik z adresami (AM 4086)

Komar Jan, Pol. Państw. (LZK)

Komar Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Komar Stanisław, Korczak Komar Stanisław — por., dowód osob., legit. urzędn., wizytówka, karta szczep., fotografie, medalik, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3547)

Komarnicki Jan, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Komorowicz Wacław, ppor. rez., zmarł (LZK)

Komorowski Eugeniusz, rtm., mies. karta na pływalnię, karta na broń, rozkaz wyjazdu, karta szczep. 3583, 2 fotografie (AM 829), (bez imienia) rtm. st. sp. (LZK)

Komorowski Tadeusz, Komrowski — kpt., karta na polowanie, karta czł. Ligi Kolon., odznaka strzelecka (AM 2166), Komorowski — (WO 2166)

Komplikowicz Bronisław, por. (Koluplikowicz lub Komliko-

Kopczyński Stefan, por., przepustka, dowód osob., karta szczep. (AM 3914)

Komplikowicz Bronisław, por. (Koluplikowicz lub Komlikowicz) (LZK), Komplikowicz — ur. 4.10.94, por. art. (ROR. 34 str. 138)

Komunlecki Michał, Komunicki — inż., w mundurze, leg. urzędn., znak tożs. (AM 1563), zam. Warszawa, ul. Odyńca 15 a, tel. 4 - 20 - 69 ,ofic. br. panc. (WO 1563 str. 44)

Konarzewski Czesław, Konaszewski — cywilny, metryka ślubu, metryka urodz., karta szczep. (AM 2108), Konarzewski — (LZK)

Konarzewski Dariusz Wojciech, dowód osob., stała karta jazdy, 3 weksle, 5 listów — z których jeden pisany przez niego w Kozielsku (AM 403)

Konarzewski Tadeusz, ppor., pocztówki, 2 listy, karta szczep. 2497, medalik z łańc. (AM 1725), ur. 1909 (LZS)

Konaszewski Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kondzierski Włodzimierz, ppor. art. (LZK)

Konecki Bolesław, por. (LZK)

Koniczka . . . . . ., notatnik z adresem: Helena Koniczka, Lissa (Poznań), Rynek Kościelny 2 (AM 122)

Konieczka Edmund, kpt., dowód osob., list, odznaka wojsk panc., medalik, prawo jazdy (AM 739), Komiczka — ur. 1909 (LZK), Konieczka, ur. 11.10.09 (RO. 32 str. 131)

Konieczny Wojciech, por., leg. ofic., prawo jazdy, karta szczep. 748, kartka, różaniec, 2 pocztówki, niemiecki paszport wojskowy (AM 2017), s. Szczepana, zam. Gniezno, ul. Kalińskiego 15/5, por. art. (WO str. 19/20)

Koniuszewski Józef, ur. 11.4.07, zam. Kraków, ul. gen Bema 4, ks. oszcz. PKO., listy (AM 1093), Kraków, ul. Fenna 4 (WO 991 str. 14), por. 1907 (LZK)

Konkolewski Antoni, por. dowód osob., przepustka, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 1065), (WO 975 str. 13)

Konopacki Stanisław, kpt., ur. 17.1.85 w Wieluniu, zam. Warszawa, Aleje Jerozol. 9, dowód osob., pocztówka, ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 pisma MSWojsk, ks. Kasy Oszcz., 3 wizytówki, naramiennik bez oznak (AM 312)

Konopka . . . . . ., piech. — PKU., (Lwów (LZK)

Konopka Józef Marian, Józef — mjr, inż., wizytówka, karta szczepienia, 1 pismo (AM 4116), mjr piech. 1884, s. Tadeusza i Jadwigi (LZK)

Konopka Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta czł., pocztówka (AM 2538), ppor. ur. 1901, s. Mateusza i Antoniny (LZK)

Konopka Zdzisław Marian, kpt., leg. ofic., leg. urzędn. (AM 3528)

Konopiński Alfons, por. lek., dr, 1905, s. Bronisława i Marii (LZK)

Konoplicki Jan, kpt. art., szczegółów brak (WO str. 9), (LZK)

Konstanty Antoni, rtm. (LZK)

Kontrym Bolesław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kończak Sylwester, ppor., leg. urz. państw., kwit, kartka z notatką ołówkową: „W razie mojej śmierci zawiadomić Kończaka Józefa. Lipa, poczta Sokolec, pow. Chodzież" (AM 536), por., ur. 1903 (LZK)

Kopacz Bohdan, pchor. piech. (LZK)

Kopczyński Stefan, por., przepustka, dowód osob., karta szczep. (AM 3914)

Kopaliński Franciszek, ppor. (LZK)

Kopaliński Wacław, ppor. (LZK)

Kopczeński Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Kopecki Tadeusz, ppor. rez. 1903, s. Michała i Bronisławy (LZK)

Kopeć Józef, w mundurze, paszport, karta meldunkowa, rachunek (AM 3455)

Kopeliński Franciszek, prawo noszenia ubrania cywilnego, leg., pocztówka, karta szczep. 1999, znak tożs. (AM 2155), Kopyliński (WO 2155 str. 34)

Koperski Tadeusz, ppor., 2 metryki urodz. jego synów, większa ilość fotografii, wizytówka, łańc. z medalikiem, ks. do modlenia (AM 457)

Kopff Leon, de Kopff Leon, Wiktor, Aleksander — kpt. lekarz, leg. ofic. rez., kolej. karta jazdy, wizytówka, pocztówki (AM 4079)

Kopiś Leonard, por., pocztówki (AM 1521), (LZK)

Kopniak Zdzisław Tadeusz, dr, arystent Uniw., w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw., karta szczep. 1504, wizytówka, pismo Min. Oświaty (AM 1210), (WO 1071 str. 15), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kopras Jan, w mundurze, leg. ofic. (AM 3860), (bez imienia) — kpt. gosp. (LZK), ur. 22.12.92, kpt. (RO. 32 str. 372)

Korbanowski Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Korcz Stefan, Korocz — kpt., odcinki pocztowe, listy, karta podatkowa Urzędu Skarb. Poznań (AM 2456), kpt. obs., (LZK)

Korczak Marian, ppłk. kaw., 1898, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Korczak Władysław, ppor., 1910, s. Konstantego i Bronisławy, 43 p.p. (LZK)

Kordasiewicz Bronisław, por., pocztówka, 2 listy (AM 1954)

Kordasiewicz Józef, Kordaszewicz — kpt., część leg., karta szczep.), list (AM 1814), Kordasiewicz — ur. 3.5.94 (ROR. 34 str. 19)

Kordowski Wacław Wiktor, ppor. ur. 10.3.07, leg. ofic. rez., 2 kartki z zapiskami, fotografie, różaniec, medalik z łańc. (AM 3164)

Kordymowski Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Korkiewicz Jan, ppłk. (LZ.S-K)

Kornat Edward Józef, ppor. KOP. (LZK)

Korniłowicz Tadeusz, ppłk. (LZK)

Korobowicz Kazimierz, por. (LZK)

Korolkiewicz Konstanty, mjr dr (LZK), pocztówka z nadawcą: Zbigniew Karalkianus, Wilno, Tiltogatwi 53. naramiennik bez oznak, ks. do modlenia (AM 269), dr Krolkiewiczius — (WO 269 str. 19)

Korona Franciszek, koperty ,wizytówki, (AM 157)

Korotun Włodzimierz, (LZK)

Korowajczyk Leonard, ppor., wizytówki, pocztówki, karta na broń karta czł. Aeroklubu (AM 3892), ppor. (LZK)

Korpal Alojzy, (bez imienia), kpt., pismo z r. 1927, ks. oszcz. PKO. na nazwisko Staszkiewicz Henryk, karta szczep. 3144,

legit., list, różaniec (AM 1644), ks. oszcz. PKO. na nazwisko Henryk Stankiewicz (WO 1644 str. 21), Alojzy — kpt. (LZK)

Kortmas (lub Kortnias), por. (LZK)

Korzelski Franciszek, (Korzelki) — w mundurze, pocztówki i list, różaniec (AM 1564), Korzelski — (WO 1564 str. 44), ppor. art. (LZK)

Korzeniowski Izydor, ppor., ur. 4.2.01, znak tożs., 2 listy, telegram ,metryka urodz. (AM 1653), ppor. rez., 1901, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Korzeniowski Zbigniew, w mundurze, paszport, list, notatnik (LZK)

Korzeniowski Zdzisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Korzeny Włodzimierz, w mundurze (AM 3969), ppor. art. (LZK)

Korzon Edmund, ppor. rez. żand. (LZK)

Kosibowicz Władysław, ppor. 1907, s. Józefa i Zofii, 2 p. strz. podh. (LZK)

Kosiński Karol, lekarz (LZK)

Koschinski Kazimierz, w mundurze, karta szczep., pocztówki (AM 3095), możliwe — Kosiński (?)

Kosiński Tomasz, por., ur. 1903 Kamionka Strum., znak tożs., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, medalik (AM 3084), ppor. art. (LZK)

Kositowicz . . . . . ., ppor. lek. (LZK)

Kosmahl Leopold Gustaw (?), ppor., ur. 16.12.03, karta mob., karta szczep., dowód osob., wizytówki, karta czł. ZOR., notatnik, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3468)

Kosmala Wacław, ppor. (LZK)

Kosmalski Tadeusz, ppor. san. farm. (LZK)

Kosmalski Zdzisław, por., ur. 17.4.07, zam. Mółodeczno, leg. ofic., znak tożs., ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 świad. szk., 1 odznaka 86 p.p. (AM 2105), por. (LZK)

Kosowski Władysław, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, karta szczepienia (AM 3252)

Kossecki Józef, Kosiecki — kpt., ofic. legit., rozkaz wyjazdu, karta szczep. (AM 2130), Kosszecki — (WO 2130), (LZK)

Kossobudzki Bolesław, Kosobudzki B . . .law, kpt., s. Jana, 2 listy (AM 2462), Kossobudzki — ppłk. art. (LZ -)

Kossowski Jan Mikołaj, Kosowski — kpt., ur. 6.12.88, ks. ofic., leg. Virtuti Militari (AM 1388), Kossowski — ur. 6.12.86 (WO 1388 str. 17), ur. 6.12. 88, rtm. (ROR. 34 str. 118)

Kostecki - Rogala Stefan, por. rez. art. (LZK)

Kostecki Zbigniew, por. mgr. farm., (LZK)

Kostecki Zygmunt, por. mgr. farm. (LZK)

Kosterski Bolesław, por. lek. (LZK)

Kosterski Mieczysław, por., dr med. (LZK)

Kostkiewicz Bolesław, K . . . ., Bolesław, s. Zygmunta, 1 fotografia z dedykacją: „Twoja za Tobą tęskniąca żona — 13.2.40, Lwów", karta szczepienia ,list, koperta (AM 781), Kostkiewicz — (WO str. 11)

Kostkiewicz Wincenty, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kostkiewicz Zygmunt, ppłk., dowód osob., karta szczep., krzyż Virtuti Militari, krzyżyk z łańc. (złoto) — (AM 780), por (WO

str. 11), ppłk. ur. 1893, s. Michała i Antoniny (LZK), ur. 1.4.93 (RO. 32 str. 31)

Kostrzewski Stanisław, ppor., dowód osob., świad. szczep. 1418, cwikier, rozmaite zapiski (AM 540)

Kostrzewski Stefan, por., wizytówki (AM 2503)

Kostyra vel Kostyrzewski Bolesław, ppor. (LZK)

Kościukiewicz Walenty, ppor. lek. (LZK), dr, w mundurze, leg z fotografią (AM 2555)

Kościołek Zdzisław, ppor. (LZK)

Kośliński Stefan, ofic. rez., ur. 24.9 . . .,(?), s. Franciszka i Rozalii z Prosińskich, zam. Warszawa, ul. Miodowa 7, zaśw. obywatelstwa wydane przez Starostwo Grodzkie Śródm. Warsz. (WO str. 3)

Kotecki Bronisław, por. zawodowy (LZK)

Kotecki Marian, por., leg. urzędn., listy, pocztówki, fotografie (AM 1126), (WO 1014 str. 14), (LZK)

Kotecki Właćysław, por. zawodowy (LZK)

Kotliński Józef, (LZK)

Kowacz Zbigniew, oficer, znak tożs., (AM 584), Kowaczyn — (WO str. 9), Kowacz — ppor. piech. (LZK)

Kowal Aleksander, kpt., s. Grzegorza, karta szczep., kartka z zapiskami, odznaka pułkowa, 2 medaliki (AM 3167), rtm. (LZK)

Kowalczuk . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Kowalczuk Walerian, w mundurze, list (AM 716), lub Kowalczyk (WO str. 10)

Kowalczyk Adam, kpt., legit. odznacz., karta polowania (AM 3849), kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Kowalczyk Bronisław, pchor. san. KOP., 1897, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Kowalczyk Jan, naucz., w mundurze, ur. 15.3.04 w Bądzyniu, zam. Labiszyn, ks. oszcz. PKO., metryka ślubu, odznaka (AM 2474)

Kowalczyk Mieczysław, w mundurze, 4 pocztówki z nadawcą: Jadwiga Kowalczyk, Prądnik Czerwony, ul. Legionów 10 — obok Krakowa, list (AM 531)

Kowalczyk Stanisław, ppor., ur. 1910, znak tożs., 2 wizytówki, 4 pocztówki (AM 3765), ppor. (LZK)

Kowalczyk Tadeusz Ferdynand, oficer, ur. 1908, s. Jozefa i Stanisławy (LZK)

Kowalczyk Walerian, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kowalewski Marian, mjr, ur. 1895, ros. zaśw. z datą Kozielsk 29.9.39, karta szczep. 2930, rzeźbiona cygarniczka, Kozielsk" (AM 1027, (WO 954 str. 13)

Kowalewski Michał, dowód osob. (AM 144), ppor., 1908, s. Bohdana i Emilii (LZK)

Kowalewski Stefan, w mundurze, odcinki pocztowe, karta szczepienia 1085 (AM 1297), (WO 1124 str. 16)

Kowalewski Stefan, ppor. lotn. (LZK)

Kowalewski Stefan, por. art. (LZK)

Kowalewski Witold, mjr. pocztówki (AM 2170), Kowalski (WO 2170 str. 34), Kowalewski — mjr. (LZK)

Kowalewski Władysław, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki z adresem:

Kowalewski Władysław, Kozielsk, (AM 1361), kpt., 18 p.a.l.

Koziej Franciszek, pchor. 1897, s. Jana i Barbary (LZK)

Kozieł Franciszek, por., ur. 14.5.900, dowód osob., leg. urzędn.,

Krzyż z łanc. (2815) — (AM 780), por (WO

(WO 2110 str. 34), Kowalewski — mjr. (LZK)
Kowalewski Władysław, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki z adresem:

Kowalewski Władysław, Kozielsk, (AM 1361), kpt., 18 p.a.l. (LZK-S)

Kowalik Czesław, ppor. prof. chemii, leg. ofic., przepustka, wizytówka, kalend. kiesz. (AM 690), (LZK)

Kowalik Eugeniusz, por., 1 wyblakła fotografia z dedykacją: „Mojemu kochanemu Eugeniuszowi — nie zapomnij o mnie", notatnik (AM 1903), dedykacja na fotografii: „Kochanemu Genkowi — aby nie zapomniał, — Maleństwo. Wilno dnia 27.3.39" (WO 1903 str. 28)

Kowalkowski Adam Mieczysław, pocztówka z nadawcą: Bohdan Kowalkowski, Warszawa, ul. Piusa XI Nr 23 m. 5 (AM 134)

Kowalkowski Bronisław, kpt., legit. ofic., leg Virtuti Militari, prawo jazdy wystawione w Baranowiczach, karta szczep. 3458, pocztówki kwit depoz. (AM 2235)

Kowalski Aleksander Marek, w mundurze, metryka ślubu, karta szczep. 2079, list (AM 2129), por. rez., 1902, s. Józefa i Leokadii (LZK)

Kowalski Bolesław, por. art. (LZK)

Kowalski Ignacy, ppor. rez. żand. (LZK)

Kowalski Józef, por. (ppor.) (LZK)

Kowalski Karol, por. (LZK), ppor. (WO 930 str. 13)

Kowalski Jan, (?)naucz., ppor., leg. urzędn., pocztówka, list (AM 4078)

Kowalski Mieczysław, naucz., leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., gazeta rosyjska w jęz. polskim z 6. marca 1940 (AM 2180), por. piech. (LZK)

Kowalski Mieczysław Stanisław, por., ur. 25.5.85, 2 leg. ofic., pocztówka zaśw., leg. Srebrnego Krzyża Zasługi (AM 3111) (ROR. 34 str. 384)

Kowalski Mirosław, ppor., leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, karta meld., łańc. z medalikiem (AM 3478)

Kowalski Stanisław, por. piech. (LZK)

Kowalski Stefan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kowalski Stefan, por. rez. (LZK)

Kowalski Tomasz por., 1907, s. Feliksa i Wiktorii (LZK)

Kowalski Wiktor, ppor., wizytówki, karta szczep. 1328, 3 listy, plakieta (AM 1747), aspirant Str. Gran. (WO 1747 str. 24)

Kowalski Wiktor, cywilny, koperta, pocztówka (AM 1935)

Kowalski Władysław, kpt. (LZK)

Kowalski Zygmunt, kpt., pocztówki, listy (AM 2181)

Kownacki Józef, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Kowszyk Arkadiusz, Kowszik — kpt., pocztówka, (AM 127), Kowalik (WO str. 4), Konszyk Arkadiusz, kpt. (LZK), Kowszyk — ur. 9.2.91 (RO. 32 str. 82)

Kozakiewicz Józef, Aleksander, ks. ofic., znak tożs. (AM 541)

Kozakiewicz Tadeusz, kpt. 1895, s. Klemensa i Salomei (LZK)

Kozakiewicz Zdzisław, por. rez. inż. (LZK)

Kozanecki Tadeusz, kpt., ur. 27.9.08 w Kaliszu, ofic. legit., ks. oszcz. PKO., różne pisma urzędowe (AM 1810), Kozaniecki — ur. 27.9.900, zam. Włodzimierz Woł., SPPA, (WO 1810 str. 25), Kozanecki — kpt. (LZK)

Koziej Franciszek, pchor. 1897, s. Jana i Barbary (LZK)

Kozieł Franciszek, por., ur. 14.5.900, dowód osob., leg. urzędn., 2 legit. skautowskie, legit. odznacz., różaniec (AM 3888)

Kozieł Jan, ppor. rez. (por.) (LZK); szwadron ul. (WO str. 19)

Kozieł Stanisław, kpt. br. panc., wojsk. prawo jazdy, dowód osob., legit. ofic., monogram, plakieta (AM 2319)

Koziełł - Poklewski Władysław, (Włodzimierz), (LZ.K-S)

Kozierowski Antoni, w mundurze, zam. Warszawa, ul. Wspólna 8, karta na broń, pocztówka, lusterko metalowe (AM 2811)

Kozierowski Jerzy ppor. rez., 1913, s. Mariana i Natalii (LZK)

Kozietulski . . . . . ., por. (LZ.K-O-S)

Koziński Jerzy, ppor. (LZK)

Kozioł Franciszek, por. (LZK)

Koziołek Leopold, ppor., znak tożs., karta pocztowa, plakieta z Matką Boską (AM 447), Kosiołek (WO str. 6)

Koziorowski Jerzy, ppor., karta szczep., kartka z zapiskami (AM 2332), ppor. (LZK)

Koziorowski Michał, Kozirowski — pocztówka, dowód osob. (nieczytelny), 1 fotografia (AM 206), Koziorowski, ppor. ur. 7.7.06 w Kłodawie (WO str. 19)

Kozłowski Adam Marian, ppor., ur. 17.11.910, dowód osob., ks. ofic., list (AM 601) Kostowski (WO str. 9)

Kozłowski Aleksander, ppor. (LZK), w mundurze, karta szczep. (AM 3459)

Kozłowski Antoni, w mundurze, pocztówka, list (AM 2211), ppor. art. (LZK)

Kozłowski Bronisław, ppor., 3 pocztówki z nich 1 z nadawcą: Julia Kozłowska, Wilno, ze stemplem: Kaltanera (AM 929), (WO 898 str. 12)

Kozłowski Feliks, ppor. (LZK)

Kozłowski Flawiusz, ppor. (LZK)

Kozłowski Jan, ppor., dr (LZK)

Kozłowski Mariusz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kozłowski Michał, ppor., 1906, s. Michała i Marii (LZK)

Kozłowski Stanisław, por. (LZK)

Kozłowski Stefan, wizytówka (AM 60), kpt. (LZS)

Kozłowski Teodor, ppor. (LZK), w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep., 3 listy (AM 2840)

Kozłowski Wincenty, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kozłowski Witold, por. (LZK)

Kozłowski Zdzisław, por. lek. (LZK)

Kozowicz Tadeusz, w mundurze, ur. 28.10.08, dowód osob., pocztówka, karta szczep., medalik złoty z łańc., (AM3153)

Kozubski Władysław, mjr (LZK)

Koździerski Bolesław, w mundurze, świad. lek. z Kozielska, 2 fotografie, karta szczep., odznaka pułkowa, pocztówka, medalik (AM 3281)

Koździerski Bolesław, w mundurze, ks. oszcz. PKO., legit. ofic., karta szczepienia (AM 3284)

Koźliński Stefan, kpt., (WO str. 3)

Koźma Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK), Kozna — ppor., ur. 11.12.06, syn Jadwigi, ks. ofic., medalik (AM 1077), Kuźma ur. 11.12.08

(WO 982 str. 14), Koźma — ur. 11.12.06, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 195)

Koźmiński . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Koenig Józef, por. art. rez. (LZK)

Krabowski Ludwik, por., listy, pocztówki z nadawcą: K. Krabowska, Warszawa — Bielany, ul. T. Zana 27, kalend. kiesz., medalik z łańc. (AM 2471)

Krachelski Piotr, ppor. (LZK)

Krachowski Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Kraczkiewicz Kazimierz, mjr, ur. 14.10.94 w Tarnogrodzie, zam., Legionowo, ka. oszcz., i wyciąg z konta (WO str. 3)

Kraczuk Władysław, oficer (LZK)

Kraczyński Wiesław, kpt. lek. (LZK)

Krahelski Kazimierz, mjr, 1890, s. Henryka i Tekli (LZK)

Krahelski Piotr, Krachelski — w mundurze, listy i pocztówki, karta szczep. 318, (AM 1078), (WO 983 str. 14), Krahelski — ur. 12.6.94, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 187)

Krahelski Roman, kpt. (LZK)

Kraiński Stanisław, kpt. br. panc. (LZK)

Krajewski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Krajewski Bolesław, por., karta szczep., obrazek święty (AM 3103), por. piech. (LZK)

Krajewski Edmund, por., karta mob., wizytówki, spinki mankietowe, legit. odznacz. (AM 1088), (WO 987 str. 14), por. lek. 1899, s. Feliksa i Marii (LZK)

Krajewski Eugeniusz, ppor., dr (LZK), dr med., ur. 9.2.98, dowód osob., paszport, wizytówka, karta szczep. 1720, zaśw. (AM 1733) zaświadczenie złożenia w depozyt walizy w Hotelu George'a we Lwowie (WO 1733 str. 23)

Krajewski Jan Karol, por., karta szczep. 3347, leg czł. (AM 2107), por. 1895, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Krajewski Jarosław, legit., odznacz., fotografia, wizytówka (AM 4051)

Krajewski Roman, kpt., ur. 29.10.87, Warszawa, pl. Inwalidów, leg. ofic., obliczenie pensyjne, list, ks. oszcz. PKO., dwie ks. oszcz. PKO. na imię Zofia Krajewska (AM 801), kpt. (LZK)

Krajewski Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Krajewski Zygmunt, w mundurze, ur. 1909, znak tożs. (AM 3539), (LZK)

Krakowiak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Krakowski Mieczysław, ppor., świad. szk., tygodniowa karta jazdy (AM 3042)

Kramarz Władysław, ppor. lot. (LZK)

Kras Stanisław, kpt., zam. Tarnów, ul. Nowy Świat 35, Krzyż Virtuti Militari z legit., legit. ofic., pismo MSWojsk., karta szczep. 1152 (AM 811), kpt. (LZK)

Kraszewski Stanisław, kpt. art., lat 37, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK)

Kraśniak . . . . . ., kpt. piech. (LZK)

Kraśniak Henryk, kpt. (LZK)

Kraus Piotr Bolesław, ur. 23.11.910, ppor., legit. ofic. rez. (AM 2531)

Krause Franciszek, ppor., pocztówki i listy, 1 pocztówka z adresem: Kazimierz Krause, Poznań, Jarochowskiego 16 m. 8, kilka karykatur z niewoli (AM 2377), ur. 19.2.18 . . . (?) w Poznaniu (WO 2377)

Krautwald Ernest, kpt. art., 1901, s. Ernesta i Zofii (LZK)

Krawczyk Józef, por. (LZK)

Krawecki Jan, dr por., wizytówka, list, 2 legit. (AM 3236)

Krawecki Józef, por., legit. odznacz., list, zapalniczka z monogramem FK., 2 damskie łańcuszki na szyję, kolczyki (AM 931), (WO 899 str. 12)

Krawiec Tadeusz, ppor. rez. piech. (LZK)

Krąg Ignacy, ppor. (LZK)

Krechowski Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kreczmar Jerzy, Czretschmar — zam. Kraków, ul. Olszyny 8, dowód osob., wizytówka (WO str. 45) możliwe — Kreczmar, lub Kreczmer

Krepacki Adolf, ofic. rez. (LZK)

Kretkowski Stanisław, por., 2 wizytówki z nazwiskiem: Kretkowski Stanisław i Kretkowski Ignacy, pocztówka, różaniec, 2 spinki mankietowe, 2 medaliki (AM 1372), Kretowski (WO 1372 str. 17) oraz Kretkowski, oficer, ur. 4.7.900 (WO 1372 str. 20)

Kretowicz Jarosław, mjr rez. (LZK)

Kręcki Edward, ppor., pismo Min. Roln., karta szczep., karta mob., list (AM 2658), Kreky (WO 2658 str. 49), Kremky Edward, ur. 13.1.74, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 261-?-)

Kręckowski Stanisław, ppor., Lwów, ur. 1914, znak tożs., świad. szk., karta szczep. 2803, list, modlitewnik, medalik (AM 3032)

Kręplicki Wacław, w mundurze ,leg. urzędn., dowód osob., wizytówka, karta szczep., list (AM 2376), Kręglicki — (WO 2376 str. 39)

Krijk Józef, mjr, legit. ofic., karta szczep. (AM 3436) -?-

Krobowski Konstanty, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2909, leg. dla urzędn. nieczytelna, 3 medaliki, list, pocztówka (AM 1418)

Krochmalski Jan, por. (LZK), w mundurze, zam. Łódź, Aleja Unii 18 m. 32 ,notatnik, medalik (AM 2870)

Krogulski Henryk, (LZK) Henryk Stanisław — ur. 15.7.05 w Rajbroicie, dowód osob., ks. ofic., ks. do modlenia, pocztówka, świad., cywilny guzik (AM 313), ur. w Rajgrodzie (WO str. 7)

Krogulski Stanisław, por., dr (LZK)

Krogulski Stanisław, ppłk. dypl. kaw. (LZK)

Krokowski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Krokowski Tadeusz, w mundurze, dr med., dyplom doktorski, leg. urzędn., listy, wizytówki, fotografie, złoty pierścień, medalik (AM 3366)

Kromer Tadeusz Jan, ppor., pismo urzędowe Min. Obr. Narod., medalik (AM 1503), ppor. art. (LZK)

Kronenberg Artur, Kronenburg — Warszawa, ul. Grzybowska 32, (AM 293), Kronenberg (bez imienia) — mjr. st. sp. (LZK)

Kronwald Erazm, kpt. (LZK)

Kronz Rudolf, ppor., legit. ofic., pocztówki (AM 2682), Kronc (WO 2682 str. 49)

Krowicki Stanisław, ppor., ks. wojsk., leg. prasowa, list, 2 kieta (AM 2212), Kruz (Kruc) — ryngraf z Matką Boską i napisem: „Mirkowi, Matka Chrzestna — 18.4.1938", (WO 2212

Krause Franciszek, ppor., pocztówki i listy, 1 pocztówka z ad-

Krowicki Stanisław, ppor., ks. wojsk., leg. prasowa, list, 2 pocztówki (AM 1447)

Król Bronisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Król Fryderyk, ur. 6.3.95, adres: Strumień — Śląsk Cieszyński, ks. oszcz. PKO., ks. wojsk., list do Czerw. Krzyża w Berlinie z nadawcą: A. Król w Schwarzwasser (AM 1017), kartka z adresem: Zofia Koszyńska, ul. Lipnowska 13, Włocławek — Leslau 3, (WO 950 str. 13), kpt. (LZK)

Król Józef, por., pocztówka, kartka z adresem (AM 2426)

Król Karol, Kroll — naucz., ppor., ur. 16.10.08, leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep., ks. wojsk., list (AM 1735), Król — (WO 1735 str. 23), por. (LZK)

Król Rudolf, kpt. (LZK)

Królikowski . . . . . ., kpt. uzbr. (LZK)

Królikowski Jan, por. (LZK)

Królikowski Stanisław, mjr. (LZ.K-S)

Kruczkowski Edward, por., inż. (LZK)

Krudowski Jan, por., legit. ofic., legit. odznacz., leg. urzędn., okulary, zaśw. o chorobie, pismo wojskowe (AM 3638)

Krudowski Stefan, mjr, dr, pismo Szp. Woj. 504, dyplom naukowy, legit. ofic., wieczne pióro, 1 spinka mankietowa, wizytówki, okulary, 1 odznaka pułkowa (AM 1086), (WO 985 str. 14), mjr lek. (LZK)

Kruk Stefan, w mundurze, ur. 18.7.05, znak tożs., telegram, fotografia (AM 743), por. lek. 1905 (LZK)

Kruk Wacław, por. 1906 (LZK)

Kruk Władysław, kpt., syn Dymitra (LZK)

Krukowiecki Edmund, ppor., 1902, s. Andrzeja i Józefy, Modlin (LZK), ppor., leg. urzędn., telegram, notatnik, 2 medaliki list, pocztówka (AM 574)

Krukowski Edmund, kpt. (LZK)

Krukowski Henryk, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówki z nadawcą: Krukowska, Poznań, ul. Wałowa 15, 1 przekaz pocztowy,, 1 słonik (AM 3841)

Krukowski Władysław, ppor., wizytówka, list, fotografia, karta meldunkowa, pocztówka (AM 3773), por. 1911, s. Ignacego i Marii (LZK)

Krupa Aleksander, lat 25 (LZK)

Krupa Franciszek, ppor., 8 ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. ZOR., karta mob. (AM 2087), Instruktor rolny, zam. Tarnopol, ul. Stanisława 14 (WO 2087 str. 32), ppor. 1902 (LZK)

Krupa Robert, 1902 (LZK)

Krupiński Michał, ppor. 1902 (LZK)

Krupkowski Zdzisław, ppor. (LZK)

Kruporowski Zdzisław, lekarz (LZK)

Krusche Jan, kpt., adwokat, Warszawa, Jerozolimska 49 m. 7, lub Warszawa, ul. Piusa XI Nr 36, listy, pocztówki, wizytówki, świad. szczep. 1803, (AM 444), Krusze — por. (LZK)

Kruszewicz Jan, ppor. 1907 (LZK)

Kruszewski Bohdan, ppor. 1910, s. Józefa i Janiny, 8 p.p. (LZK)

Kruszewski Stanisław, rtm. 1896 (LZK)

Kruś Antoni, Kruz — ppor., leg. urzędn., leg. ofic. rez., pla-

Kruz (Kruc) — ryngraf z Matką Boską i napisem: „Mirkowi, Matka Chrzestna — 18.4.1938", (WO 2212 str. 35), Kruś — por. (LZK), ur. 26.5.900, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 55)

Kryciński Adam Ludwik, kpt., ks. wojsk., wizytówki (AM 1889), Kryczyński — kpt. (LZK)

Kryciński Henryk, por., zam. Grodno, odcinek pocztowy, kartka z nazwiskiem, karta szczep. (AM 3466), ppor. 1883 (LZK)

Krycki Romuald, ppor. (LZK)

Kryniewicki Ludomir, lat 33 (LZK)

Krysztofik Marian Józef, w mundurze, zam. Wilno, leg. ofic., wizytówka, kalend. kiesz. (AM 3827)

Krzaczkowski Marian, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., wizytówki (AM 2678)

Krzanowski Walerian, ppor., Kraków, Kujawska 20 m. 4, kwit premiowy Nr. 30709 do polisy ubezp., łańc. z medalikiem (AM 527), (LZK)

Krzeczmonik Zenon, ppor. (LZ.K-S)

Krzemieński Kazimierz, por. (LZK)

Krzemiński . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Krzemiński Aleksander, ks. wojsk., 2 zaświadczenia, karta członk Z.O.R. (AM 1659)

Krzemiński Józef, w mundurze, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep. (AM 3453)

Krzesiński . . . . . ., ppor., list w jęz. niem. do Kmdta Obozu, datowany 4.2.40 (AM 439), Warszawa, ul. Bracka 14 m. 2 (WO str. 6)

Krzewiński Zygmunt, płk. sąd. (LZK)

Krzyczkowski Karol, ppor. 1895 (LZK)

Krzyczmonik Zenobiusz, ppor. (LZK)

Krzymiński Witold, ppor., ofic. legit., ks. do modlenia, natatnik, pocztówki, karta szczep., list, różaniec, cygarniczka „Kozielsk 20.11. 39" (AM 1392)

Krzyszkowski Eugeniusz Ludwik, kpt., 3 wizytówki, karta szczep. 3225, kalend. kieszonkowy, ks. do modlenia, pęk kluczy (AM 938), (WO 903 str. 12)

Krzyszkowski Tadeusz, por., urzędnik techn., dowód osob., ks. sł. wojsk., naramienniki bez oznak (AM 389)

Krzysztofik Stanisław, w mundurze, 1 list, łańcuszek do zegarka (AM 3532), — (bez imienia), chorąży (LZK)

Krzywobłocki Leon, ppor. 1908 (LZK)

Krzywoszański Józef, przy zwłokach Hess Kazimierza znaleziono między innymi znak tożs. na nazwisko Krywoszański Józef, por. 1901 (AM 3643) — por. 1909 (LZK)

Krzyżanowski Kazimierz, por. (LZK)

Krzyżanowski Roman, ppłk., zam. Warszawa, ul. Jagiellońska 31 m. 5, dwa pisma MSWojsk., pismo Kmdta Miasta Warszawy (AM 773), ppłk. (bez imienia), (LZK)

Krzyżanowski Roman, ppor. 1882, s. Rudolfa i Ludwiki (LZK)

Krzyżanowski Stanisław, — (bez imienia) ppor., ur. 10.9.05, dowód osob., leg. ofic rez., karta szczep., metryka urodz. (AM 3598), Stanisław, ur. 10.9.05 (ROR. 34 str. 154)

Książek Józef, inż., por., legit. ofic., karta na broń, karta

szczep., 1858, pocztówki (AM 2236)

Ksieniewicz Wacław, Knieniewicz — mjr, dr med., zam Toruń, ul. Mickiewicza 7 - 12, wizytówki, karta czł. Czerw. Krzyża 2 pocztówki (AM 1445), mjr lek. (LZK)

Kuba Izydor, por. (LZK)

Kubak Franciszek, w mundurze, Kier. Szkoły, wyblakły obraz z nazwiskiem, list, różaniec (AM 1212), Kubiak — szczątki w mundurze — (WO 1074 str. 15), Kubak (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Kubala Alojzy, kpt. (LZK)

Kubala Franciszek Andrzej, kpt., 3 pisma służbowe, list (AM 2266), zam. Biała Krakowska, (WO 2266 str. 37), kpr. (LZK)

Kubala Józef, w mundurze, list (AM 1408), Kabała Józef (?), (WO 1408 str. 17), Kubala, ppor. 1896 (LZK), Kubala Józef, Jan, ur. 21.9.96, (ROR. 34 str. 69)

Kubala Aleksander, kpt. (LZK)

Kubasiewicz Aleksy, ppor. (LZK)

Kubasik Eugeniusz, por. saper, ur. 17.3.10, legit. ofic., znak tożs. (AM 1207), ur. 27.3.10, (WO 1068), por. (LZK)

Kubiak Józef, ppor., ur. 18.6.07, w Warszawie, ks. st. sł., notatnik, różne wizytówki, pocztówka, fotografie (AM 1257), (WO 1104 str. 16), ppor. (LZK)

Kubian . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Kubicki Kazimierz, por., karta członk., 2 listy (AM 573) por. (LZK)

Kubicki Zbigniew, por., wojsk. prawo jazdy, fotografie, wizytówka, odcinek poczt., medalik (AM 1768), — lub Dubicki, ur. 17.10.07, w Tłumaczu, (WO 1768 str. 24)

Kubik Lucjan, w mundurze, 2 listy (AM 1500)

Kubok . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Kubyłkowski Michał, ppor. lek. (LZK)

Kuc - Staśnik Józef, w mundurze, zam. Repki pow. Sokołów Podlaski, notatnik (AM 1326)

Kuca Henryk, oficer, ur. 1908 znak tożs. (AM 1153), (WO 1031 str. 14)

Kucel Stefan, dr adwokat, oficer, wizytówki, pocztówki, papierośnica (AM 4095)

Kucharski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Kucharski . . . . . ., (?) ppor., pocztówka, karta szczep., kwit poczt. (AM 2337) karta pisana w Kozielsku w dniu 24.4.40 (WO 2337 str. 39)

Kucharski Józef, kpt., ur. 4.7.94, znak tożs. (AM 2046)

Kucharski Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Kucharski Marian, kpt., legit. służb., dowód osob., fotografia, wizytówka (AM 824)

Kucharski Władysław, kpt. (LZK)

Kucharzow Stanisław, oficer, leg. ZOR., kilka wizytówek z jego nazwiskiem (WO str. 3), ppor. 1908 (LZK)

Kuciel Stanisław, płk. żand. (LZK)

Kucza Wacław Józef, list, wizytówka, notatnik (AM 162) urzędnik, (bez imienia), (LZK)

Kuczak Wilhelm, w mundurze, różne pocztówki, karta szczep (AM 1836)

Kuczyński Jan, por. (LZK)

Kuczyński Józef, por. sł. st., lat 33, s. Jana (LZK)

Kuczyński Józef, por. ur. 1909 (LZK)

Kuczyński Mieczysław, ppor., 2 listy, pocztówka (AM 1502)

Kuczyński Stefan, por., karta urlopowa z 29.9.39, z 77 p.p., kartka z adresem: Danuta Kuczyńska, Warszawa, Krucza 8, kartka z różnymi adresami, medalik z łańcuszkiem (AM 2747)

Kudelski Jan, pchor. rez. (LZK)

Kudelski Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Kufel Tadeusz, pchor. (LZK)

Kujawa Jan, chor. KOP. (LZK)

Kukiełka Józef, por., 2 pocztówki, 2 listy (AM 441), ppor. — był w Szepietówce (LZS)

Kukowski Tadeusz, ppor., chemik, ur. 3.5.09 w Radomiu, dowód osob., pocztówka, list, wyzytowki, cygarniczka (AM 2652), (LZK)

Kukpa Franciszek, ppor., pocztówka ,odznaka pułkowa (AM 3151)

Kukucz Paweł, ppor. (LZK)

Kukulski . . . . . ., ppor., dowód osob., fotografia w dobrym stanie (AM 128)

Kukulski Eugeniusz, ppłk. art. (LZK)

Kulczycki Włodzimierz, ppor., ur. 8.5.13, legit. ofic. rez. (AM 3134)

Kulczycki Zygmunt, w mundurze, wizytówki, legit. adwokacka (dr iur.) (AM 1976), mgr. prawa (WO 1976)

Kulczyński Kazimierz, ppor., 2 zaświadczenia komendanta korpusu (AM 858), (WO 851 str. 11)

Kulesza Franciszek, por., ur. 25.2.10, wojsk. prawo jazdy zaśw. o awansie (AM 3326)

Kulesza Jan, por. (LZK)

Kulesza Władysław, płk., dowód osob., rożaniec (AM 295) płk. kaw. (LZK)

Kuliga Wojciech, por. (LZK)

Kulik . . . . . ., chor. (LZK)

Kulikowski Eugeniusz, ppor. rez. (LZ.S-K)

Kulikowski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Kulikowski Michał, ppor., s. Pawła, fotografie, spis narzędzi lekarskich i leków z Kozielska (AM 2615), ppor. (LZK)

Kulisza Leon, ppor., część dowodu osob., pocztówka, karta szczep. 1714, 2 listy, krzyżyk (AM 932), (WO 900 str. 12)

Kulpiński Wacław, ppor. (por.) rez., (LZK)

Kulwieć Jan, por. (LZK)

Kuła . . . . ., wachm. (LZK)

Kulakowski Jan, por., legit. ofic. rez., leg. inwal., 3 listy, 2 pocztówki, papierośnica (AM 2530)

Kulakowski Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kumaniecki . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Kumaniecki . . . . . ., architekt (LZK)

Kuminek Henryk Bruno, dziennikarz, w mundurze, ur. 5.12.11 w Olkuszu, zamieszkały w Bydgoszczy, legit. dziennikarska, dowód osob., paszport, legit. odznacz., wizytówki, 2 listy, odznaka (AM 3312), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kuncewicz Eugeniusz, por., ur. 6.1.908, pismo urzędowe Kasy Chorych, zaświadczenie, list, fotografia (AM 1128), (WO 1016

na przyjazd (AM 876), (bez imienia) kpt. st. sp. (LZK), Kuzio
ur. 30.10.95, kpt. mar. woj. (RO. 32 str 399)

Kuncewicz Eugeniusz, por., ur. 6.1.908, pismo urzędowe Kasy Chorych, zaświadczenie, list, fotografia (AM 1128), (WO 1016 str. 14)

Kunda Edmund, w mundurze, nauczyciel w Grodnie, leg. urzędn. (AM 3786), ppor. art. (LZK)

Kupka Franciszek, por. (ppor.), (LZK)

Kupść Ludwik Wiktor, por., ur. 24.8.03, ks. st. sł., dowód osob., bardzo dobre fotografie, 2 listy, kwit Kasy Oszcz., wizytówki (AM 1940), ppor. piech., 1904, s. Mieczysława i Marii (LZK)

Kurkiewicz Mieczysław, cywilny, inż., karta członk., pocztówki, koperta (AM 2861), por. rez., lat 59 (LZK)

Kurkowski Stefan Leon, kpt., ur. 8.4.900 w Łukowo, karta szczep., legit. klubowa, list: „Kochany Stefanie. . . . ." w języku niem. (AM 1478), kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Kurleto Marian, Kurlęto — kpt., koperta (AM 141), Kurleto Adam (WO str. 4), Kurleto Marian, kpt. (LZK)

Kurnatowski . . . . . ., por. kaw. (LZK)

Kurnatowski Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Kurnatowski Tadeusz, mjr (LZK)

Kurowski Feliks, kpt., leg. ofic., wojsk. prawo jazdy, odznaka pułkowa, medalik (AM 3855)

Kurowski Mieczysław, por., wizytówka, koperta, fotografia, portfel z monogramem, świad. szczep. 3325 (AM 449)

Kurowski Władysław, por. (LZK)

Kuryluk Władysław Dyonizy, mjr lek., część karty mob. pocztówka, okulary, część pocztówki (AM 1579), mjr lek. dr (LZK)

Kuryłło Tadeusz, por., wizytówki, leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, fotografie (AM 2282), por. 4 p. lotn., zam. Toruń (WO 2282 str. 37), por. plot. (LZK)

Kurz Henryk, (LZK)

Kurzeja Tadeusz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kusyk Feliks, ppor., znak tożs., list, notatnik, księga Mojżesza, mała podkowa (AM 1052), (WO 968 str. 13), ppor. art. (LZK)

Kusz Adolf, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2495, prawo jazdy, medalik z łańc., krzyżyk (AM 2237)

Kuszel Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)

Kuszelewski Stanisław, ur. 10.9.94 w Jaworowie, mjr, ks oszcz. PKO., (AM 125), (bez imienia), mjr (LZK)

Kuszyński . . . . . ., list z adresem: Kozielsk, Dom Wypoczynkowy „Maksim Gorki", koperta z nadawcą: E. Kuszyńska (miejsc. nieczytelna), ul. Piłsudskiego 36 (AM 38), (WO 38 str. 19)

Kuśmierek Tomasz, — Kusierek — mjr (WO 932 str. 13), Kuśmierek ur. 30.8.92, mjr (RO. 32 str. 182)

Kutyba Józef, ppłk., ur. 9.2.99 w Krakowie, leg. Zw. Narc., leg. Virtuti Militari, leg. ofic., wizytówki (AM 481), Kutyna ppłk. (LZK), Kutyba, ur. 9.2.99 (RO. 32 str. 39)

Kuziel . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Kuzio Rudolf, Kuciw — kpt. mar. woj., dowód osob., 3 listy, 5 zaśw., list z obozu jeńców do Rządu Bułgarskiego o zezwolenie

na przyjazd (AM 876), (bez imienia) kpt. st. sp. (LZK), Kuzio ur. 30.10.95, kpt. mar. woj. (RO. 32 str 399)

Kuźma . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Kuźmiar Zygmunt, oficer, leg. ofic., karta szczep., fotografie (AM 2098), Kuźniar, (WO 2098 str. 32)

Kuźmiarski Zbysław, ppor. rez. (LZ.S-K)

Kuźmicki Franciszek, (LZK)

Kuźmiński . . . . . ., (?) w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 3974)

Kuźmiński Arkadiusz, student, ur. 29.1.07, zam. w Warszawie, ul. Akademicka 5, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep., pocztówka z nadawcą Pińsk, ul. Kolegialna 12, — Kolega Nadjeżda (AM 239)

Kuźnar Jan, — Kuźmar — w mundurze, dr, znak tożs., ur. 1893, Poznań, 2 listy, pocztówka z nadawcą: Kuźmar Stanisław, Jasienica Kościelna, Małopolska, pismo z Min. Skarbu (AM 3967), Kuźnar — ur. 20.5.93, dr (ROR. 34 str. 260)

Kuźnicki Zygmunt, por. ur. 6.4.05, leg. ofic. rez., znak tożs. (AM 4029)

Kuźniewicz Aleksander, pchor. (LZ.S-K)

Kuźdowicz Julian, ppor., ks. oszcz. PKO. 115986/H, pocztówka (AM 3117), ppor. (LZK)

Kuehnel Oskar Rudolf, kpt., ofic legit., różne kartki z zapiskami (AM 1627)

Kwapień Stanisław, — Kwapin — w mundurze, pocztówki, listy, kwit (AM 3575), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Kwapiszewski Andrzej, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, list (AM 2647), por. piech. (LZK)

Kwaskowski Bronisław, — Stanisław, mjr, dowód osob., 2 pocztówki, list, telegram, 2 wizytówki, 10 złotych w gotówce, kalend. kiesz. (AM 465), Bronisław — mjr dypl. 1899, s. Piotra i Berty (LZK), Bronisław, ur. 26.4.99, dypl. (RO. 32 str. 67)

Kwaśniak Henryk, kpt. SPP — (LZK)

Kwiatkowski Antoni Konstanty, inż. por., karta mobil., dowód osob., dyplom inż. (AM 3474), por. art. 1899, s. Ludwika i Heleny (LZK)

Kwiatkowski Edward, kpt., ofic. leg., lista z nazwiskami, karta szczep. 2058, krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 1931)

Kwiatkowski Jan, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kwiatkowski Marian, ppor., karta szczep., list (AM 1727), s. Macieja (WO 1727 str. 23)

Kwiatkowski Marian, w mundurze, karta szczep. na nazwisko Kwiatkowski Marian s. Macieja, listy, koperta z adresem: Kapliński Leon, Kozielsk (AM 2535)

Kwiatkowski Sylwester, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Kwiatkowski Wincenty, por. żand. (LZK)

Kwiatkowski Zbigniew Jan, ppor., student, ur. 9.5.12, ks. st. sł., podanie, leg. szkolna, notatnik, pilniczek, łańc. z medalikiem, mała święta figurka (AM 440)

Kwiatkowski Zdzisław, por. P.P. (LZK)

Kwiatkowski Zygmunt, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., list, różaniec, leg. PCK. (AM 3260)

Kwiatkowski Zygmunt, sierż. piech. (LZK)

Kwiatnowicz . . . . . ., w mundurze, odznaka pułkowa, listy, rachunek (AM 3433)

Kwieciński Jan, ppor., ur. 9.6.07, karta mobil., leg. urzędn., leg. ofic., notatki, 3 fotografie, metryka ślubu (AM 2248), metryka ślubu z Heleną w jęz. łac. (WO 2248 str. 36)

Kwieciński Jerzy, mjr dypl. art. (LZK)

Kwieciński Mieczysław, kpt., ur. 12.12.10 w Kalicz, świad. Szk. Pchor., karta na broń, różne papiery osob., fotografie, papierośnica, odznaka, notatnik (AM 1441), ur. w Haliczu (WO 1441 str. 18)

Kwieciński Mieczysław, pchor. (LZK)

Kwieciński Tadeusz, ppor. rez. 1910, s. Zygmunta i Zofii (LZK)

Kyszek . . . . . ., ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Laburok Jerzy, w mundurze, koperta, pocztówka, karta szczep. 3065 (AM 1555)

Lach Antoni Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., list, karta na broń, fotografie, leg. ofic., karta szczep., pismo urzęd., kartka z zapiskami (AM 3483)

Lachowicz . . . . . ., dr med. (LZK)

Lachowski Adam, ppor. rez. 1910 (LZK), Liachowski Adam — s. Stanisława w mundurze, koperta, telegram, kartka z nazwiskiem (AM 2539)

Lachowski Bolesław, s. Antoniego, w mundurze, karta szczep., list ze stemplem New York, Brooklyn, karta z zapiskami (AM 3733)

Lacki Antoni, ppor. art. (LZK)

Lacki Bolesław, por. (LZK), por. ur. 2.7.10 w Janina pow. Kielce, św. dojrz., metryka urodz., leg. ofic., list, fotografia, scyzoryk, cygarniczka, kawałek sukna z monogramem „LB" (AM 789)

Lacki Stanisław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Lacki Tadeusz, ppor. 1909 (LZK)

Lacki Zdzisław, por. lat 40 (LZK)

Lakota Roman, cywilny, 3 listy, odznaka, medalik (AM 3173), ur. 1896, s. Andrzeja i Katarzyny (LZK)

Lalka Wacław, por. lek., leg. ofic., karta szczep. (AM 3183), por. lek. (LZK)

Lamborowski Eugeniusz, ppor. (LZK)

Lambucki Gundysław Stanisław, ppor. rez. 1901, s. Ambrożego i Franciszki (LZK)

Lamecki Artur, kpt. KOP., ur. 1903, s. Jana (LZK)

Lancmański Wacław, — Lanczański oficer rez., karta szczep., fotografie, legit. (WO 1197 str. 19), Lancmański Wacław Romuald, ur. 16.8.08 (ROR. 34 str. 94)

Landau Bernard, (LZK)

Landau Mojżesz, w mundurze, wizytówka, karta szczep. list, kartka z zapiskami (AM 2580)

Landesberg Jakób, w mundurze, dyplom lekarski, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka z nadawcą: Landesberg Maria, Kutno, recepty in blanco (AM 3739)

Landsberg Ludwik Jan, ppor., 2 wizytówki, 2 kartki (AM 2459), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Lange Roman, ppor., ze Lwowa (relacja Dra J. D.)

Lange Władysław, Langie — w mundurze, 2 odcinki poczt., wizytówki (AM 3360), Lange — ppor. art. 1910 (LZK)

Lasak Józef, por. rez. 1891, s. Tomasza i Karoliny (LZK)

Laser Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)

Laskowski Antoni, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Laskowski Izydor, por. mar. (LZK)

Laskowski Lesław, oficer, znak tożs., 24.10.12, legit., list, notatki, 2 fotografie (AM 1030), (WO 956 str. 13), ppor. art., ur. 1911 (LZK)

Lasoń Lucjusz Henryk, por., ur. 14.1.04, leg. ofic. rez., znak tożs., karta szczep., pismo sądowe (AM 3942), por., ur. 1903 (LZK), ur. 14.1.04 (ROR. 34 str. 109)

Lasota Witold, ppor., 1903, s. Władysława i Rozalii (LZK)

Laszecki Adam, ppor., karta szczep., medalik, rysunek ołówkowy z nazwiskiem na odwrocie (AM 2516), ur. 1911 (LZK)

Laszecki Czesław, ppor. (LZK)

Latyński Eugeniusz, por. rez. (LZK)

Laudański Wiktor, w mundurze, znak tożs., leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, (AM 2361), ur. 1906 (WO 2361 str. 39), por. art. (LZK)

Laufer Adolf, w mundurze, pocztówki, telegram z Tarnopola (AM 2475)

Laurynowicz Seweryn, ppor. (LZK)

Lauterbach Artur, por., przepustka, karta mobil., list (AM 3933), por. 1899, s. Dawida i Amelii, 26 p. art. (LZK)

Lawicki Jerzy, ppor., zam. Katowice, ul. J. Ligonia 8 m. 9 legit. odznacz., metryka ślubu, wizytówki, pismo urzędowe (AM 4024)

Lawnicki Ryszard, ppor. 1906 (LZK)

Lawzel Józef, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Lax Leonard, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)

Lazarewicz Romuald, w mundurze, część listu, medalik (AM 2618)

Lebiecki Wiktor, ppor. art. (LZK)

Lebiedź Stanisław, Liebiedz — w mundurze, listy, pocztówki, karta meldunkowa, fotografie, wizytówki (z drzewa) — (AM 2703), Lobiedź (WO 2703 str. 50), Lebiedź por. rez. 1911 .s. Jana (LZK)

Lech. . . . . ., rtm. (LZK)

Lech Leonard, kpt., ur. 11.9.86, metryka urodz., leg. ofic., karta polowania (AM 4012), ur. 8.9.86 (ROR. 34 str. 328)

Lech Stefan, ppor., dowód osob., prawo jazdy, karta mobil., stała karta jazdy, papierośnica, lista z 27 nazwiskami oficerów z Obozu Putiwelsk (pow. Sumsk): Obóz Jeńców Putiwelsk — rejon Putiwelsk, powiat Sumsk: 1) ppłk. Rychalski Stefan, Warszawa, Nowolipie 33 — 34, Sulejówek, Puławskiego 75, 2) mjr . . . . rzack Marian, Grodno, Orzeszkowej 15 - 3, 3) mjr Sikorski, 4) kpt. Goszczyński Zdzisław, Wilno, Mickiewicza 220, 5) kpt. Gajewski Ludwik, Grodno, Bośniaka 26, 6) kpt. Nieniewski Marian, Warszawa, Al. Niepodległ. 132 - 136, 7) kpt. Fjedo-

rowicz Tadeusz, Wilno, Arsenalska 6, 8) kpt. Majer Eugeniusz, Szczuczyn, Nowogrodzki, Piłsudskiego 104, 9) kpt. Antoniewicz,

kiesz., pismo sądowe w sprawie alimentów (AM 2225), por. 9 p. strz. kon. im. gen. K. Pułaskiego, pisemne pełnomocnictwo Jó-

in blanco (AM 3739)

ski Marian, Warszawa, Al. Niepodległ. 132 - 136, 7) kpt. Fjedo-

rowicz Tadeusz, Wilno, Arsenalska 6, 8) kpt. Majer Eugeniusz, Szczuczyn Nowogrodzki, Piłsudskiego 104, 9) kpt. Antoniewicz, 10) kpt. Nowak, 11) kpt. Żebrowski, 12) kpt.Woltenberg, 13) kpt. Stawikowski, 14) kpt. Mantel Stanisław (por.), 15) kpt. Giżycki, Aleksander, Warszawa, Kujanosa 3, 16) ppor. Mitek Wacław, Mikianece 1 m. 2. (Lubochnic), pol Spady - porcha Tomaszów Maz., 17) ppor. Lech Stefan, 18) ppor. Iwicki Kazimierz, Basrowlie PS. a. Rawa Mazow., 19) ppor. . . . . ckiewicz Józef, Wilno, Wilh. Bahnlasche 9 a, 20) ppor. Budkiewicz Wincenty, 21) ppor. Grodz Władysław, 22) ppor. Jakubowski Henryk, Włochy, Pituiska 12, 23) ppor. Tyrk, 24) ppor. Albrecht, 25) ppor. Tagoda, 26) ppor. Poczewski Karol Władysław. 27) ppor. Landansk Wiktor, Ksawerynow — (AM 308)

Leciejewski Henryk, ppor., list (AM 1581), ppor. lot. (LZK)

Leczewny Tomasz, por. rez., lat 25 (LZK)

Lehrhaft Dawid, Schrhafta (?) kpt. lek., 2 pisma służbowe, 2 fotografie (AM 3291), Lehrhaft, kpt. lek., 1893, s. Samuela i Gustawy (LZK)

Leifer Adolf, ppor. art., inż. chemik (LZK)

Leinweber . . . . . ., (?) Poznań, ul. Matyk 53, por., karta wstępu do Parku Wilsona w Poznaniu (AM 3986)

Leitgeber Wacław, w mundurze, inż., karta szczep. 1030. legit. odznaczen., rachunek (AM 3553), por. lot. (LZK)

Lejnweber Stanisław, w mundurze, ur. 24.4.12, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, leg. szkolna, blok notesowy, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2563), Lejweber (WO 2563 str. 46), Leinweber — 1912 (LZK)

Leman . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Lemisiewicz Jan, ppor., ur. 18.6.09, leg. ofic. rez., karta mobil., listy, pocztówki, odznaka (AM 2487)

Lenczewski - Samotyja Eugeniusz, inż. roln. (LZK)

Lenczewski Stanisław, ppor. rez., inż. (LZK)

Leokiewicz Kazimierz, por., zaśw. adwokackie, kwit, 3 fotografie (AM 208)

Lepiarski Marian, por., leg. urzędn., karta szczep. (AM 2997), por., 1900, s. Michała i Kunegundy (LZK)

Lerch Jerzy, por., części leg. ofic., karta szczep., ros. odcinek poczt. (AM 3282), por. art. 8.7.06 (LZK)

Lerner - Steinberg Borys, ppor., list (AM 1585), Lerner Seinberg, por. (WO 1585 str. 44), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Lesiński Piotr, kpt., leg. ofic., 2 fotografie, 2 listy, medalik gotówką 5 złotych w srebrze (AM 483)

Lesiński Wacław, przod. P.P. (LZK)

Lesisz Edward, por. sap. (LZK)

Lesisz Feliks Franciszek, por. lek. 1901 (LZK)

Lesiuk Stefan, 1904 (LZK)

Lesior lub **Lesser**, por. sap. (LZK)

Leszczak Józef, mjr (kpt.) — (LZK)

Leszczyński Stanisław Kazimierz, ppor., referendarz Kuratorium w Lublinie, leg. urzędn., pocztówka, baretka (AM 2443)

Leszczyński Zdzisław, por., prawo jazdy, karta szczep., fotografie, monogram, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3627), por. kaw., 1893, s. Marcina i Jadwigi (LZK)

Leszczyński Zygmunt, por., wizytówki, karta na broń, kalend.

kiesz., pismo sądowe w sprawie alimentów (AM 2225), por. 9 p. strz. kon. im. gen. K. Pułaskiego, pisemne pełnomocnictwo Józefy Leszczyńskiej w sprawie alimentów (WO 2225 str. 35), por. 1900, s. Leonarda i Pauliny (LZK)

Leśniak Tadeusz, Leśnik — mjr, listy, pocztówki, karta szczep. 735, baretka za ranę (AM 2152), Leśniak — ur. 9.8.96 (RO. 32 str. 63)

Leśnik Bolesław, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., listy, pocztówki, medalik, fotografie (AM 3691)

Letniański Włodzimierz, dr iur., ppor., leg. Z.O.R., 3 wizytówki (AM 944), (WO 907 str. 12)

Leukos - Kowalski Stefan Jan, ppłk., leg. i krzyż Virtuti Militari, leg. ofic., karta szczep. (AM 1709, ppłk. piech. (LZK)

Lewakowski Jerzy Wiktor, ppłk., telegram, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 4011), ppłk. geogr. (LZ.K-S)

Lewandowska Janina, ppor. pil. (LZK), ur. 1910 z domu Dowbór - Muśnicka, por. lotn. WP. (rel. Dr. M.W.)

Lewandowski Aleksander Henryk, kpt., 12. p.p., leg. ofic., wizytówka, pocztówka (AM 924), (WO 895 str. 12)

Lewandowski Henryk, ppor., stud. med., leg. ofic., dowód matryk. Uniw. Warszawskiego, list (AM 1758)

Lewandowski Henryk, znak tożs., ur. 1913 w Tarnowie (WO st. 45)

Lewandowski Stanisław, ppor., zam. Warszawa, Długa 21 m. 17, dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., karta na broń, karta szczep., wizytówka (AM 2521)

Lewartowski Jerzy, kpt., Warszawa Ludna 9/a, m. 11, wizytówki, dowód osob., legit. odznacz., 2 pisma służbowe, 2 pocztówki, rysunek ołówkowy z Kozielska, różaniec, notatnik (AM 2247) bilety wizytowe, Loda Lewartowska, Warszawa, Ludna 9/a m. 11 (WO 2247 str. 36), kpt. rez. (LZK)

Lewenter Markus Hirsch, Lewender — por., dyplom uniw., dowód osob., 1 zaświadczenie (AM 3415), Lewenter, ur. 12.7.06 (ROR. 34 str. 88)

Lewicki Adam, dr med., kpt., pocztówka, wizytówka, fotografie, list. (AM 2118), kpt. lek. (LZK)

Lewicki Aleksander, ppor., ks. st. sł., wizytówka, pocztówka, list hipoteczny, dowód osob., karta mobil., okulary, notatnik, łańcuszek (AM 679), ppor. br. panc., inż. (LZK)

Lewicki Franciszek, por. rez., 1908 (LZK)

Lewicki Stanisław, por. lot. (LZK)

Lewicki Wiktor, ppor., wizytówka, karta na broń, wojsk. prawo jazdy, leg. PCK., kwit bankowy (AM 3353)

Lewicki Władysław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Lewinson Józef, ppor. lek. (bez imienia) — (LZK), ppor. lek., ur. 20.1.03, dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., karta zwolnienia, karta szczep. (AM 2585)

Lewinson Szymon, lekarz, ur. 9/ . ., 1895 w Warszawie, leg. ofic. rez., karta mobil. (AM 2473), dr. ur. 9.4.95 (ROR. 34 str. 305)

Lewiński Szymon, Liwiński — płatnik Sztabu, leg. ofic., 2 kwity, karta szczep. 2928 (AM 1342), Iwiński — płatnik szta-

bowy (WO 1342 str. 17), Lewiński — ur. 28.10.92, kpt. int. (RO. 32 str. 318)

Lewkowicz Czesław, w mundurze, karta szczep. 1708, fotografia, złoty krzyżyk z łańc., napis: „Krotusiowi — Nulka", zaświadczenie o inwalidztwie, spowodowanym w służbie (AM 761) — (LZK)

Lewkowicz Czesław, kpt., ks. st. sł., legit. odznaki art., różne listy, na jednym z nich nadawca: Janina Dembińska, Gostyń. ul. św. Ducha 36 (AM 1759)

Lewoniec Stanisław, Lewoniecz (?) por., rachunek, nakaz podatkowy, pismo Urzędu Skarbowego, list (AM 2779), Lewonia — ppor. art. (LZK), Lewoniec — ur. 15.5.92 (ROR. 34 str. 239)

Leydo Władysław, ppor., lek., leg. ofic. rez., wizytówki (AM 3950)

Leytner Kazimierz, kpt., karta na broń, koperta (AM 591), nazwiska nie udało się odcyfrować (WO str. 9)

Liberowicz Ignacy, ks. st. sł., leg., wyciąg metryki ślubu, kilka wizytówek, cwikier (AM 745), por. piech. (LZK)

Libicki Janusz Wojciech, Lebicki — por., leg. ofic. rez., ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 listy, leg. urzędn. (AM 3545), Libicki — por. rez., 1902, s. Stanisława i Franciszki (LZK)

Lichoń Julian, ppor. 31 pułku, leg. ofic., notatnik, naramienniki bez oznak (AM 332)

Liebe Henryk, ppor. sąd. (LZK)

Ligaszewski Wiktor, por. (LZK)

Ligęzowski Tadeusz, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Lilienta Antoni, ppor. (LZK), ppor., 2 dowody osob., karta wolnej jazdy, fotografia, leg. ofic., list, pocztówka (AM 1774)

Lindenszat Srul Julian vel Majer, kpt. lek., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy (AM 2791), kpt. lek. (LZK)

Lindner Jan, w mundurze, list do: Lindner Wacław, Skarzysko, ul. Brzozowa 1, pocztówka, medalik, notatnik (AM 2959)

Linowski Włodzimierz, ppor., leg. urzędn., fotografie, pocztówka, (AM 1988), leg. urzędn. wystawiona w Krakowie (WO 1988 str. 30), por., 1904, s. Stanisława i Joanny, 2 p.p. Kielce (LZK)

Lipes Mordchel, w mundurze, telegram, 1 zaśw. z nazwiskiem dr Lipes Mordschel (AM 3894), por. lek., chirurg z Warszawy (LZK)

Lipina Jerzy, por. rez. 1910 (LZK)

Lipiński Feliks, części leg. MSWojsk., pocztówka (AM 3867)

Lipiński Jerzy, ppor., karta szczep., odznaka pułkowa (AM 3027), ppor. lot. 1917, s. Jana i Zofii (LZK)

Lipiński Józef, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Maria Lipińska, Piastowo k/Warszawy, ul. Słowackiego 11 m. 5, medalik z łańc. (AM 3920), por. sap., 1891, s. Karola i Joanny (LZK)

Lipka Jan Tadeusz, kpt., wizytówka, list zastawniczy, leg. sport., rozkaz wyjazdu, fotografie (AM 2276), Lipka - Nałęcz Jan Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)

Lipko Kazimierz, por. (LZK)

Lipkowski Józef, w mundurze, odcinek poczt. (AM 3600)

Lipowski Edward Franciszek, ppor., urzędnik, ur. 10.10.05,

Warszawa, zam. Warszawa, Al. Wojska Pol. 29/55, leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., list pisany 3.4.40 w Kozielsku (AM 2885)

Lippa Czesław Henryk, Lipa — kpt., dowód osob., 5 pocztówek, list, karta szczep. 4061 (AM 826), Lippa — kpt. 1890 — Warszawa (LZK)

Lippoman Czesław, ppor., wizytówki, różaniec, naramienniki bez oznak (AM 316), Lipman — (WO str. 7)

Lipski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Lipski Tadeusz, ppor., 1909, s. Edmunda i Eugenii (LZK)

Lirecki Stanisław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., wizytówki, kwit (AM 3497)

Lisiecki Adam, Lisecki — podanie: jeniec woj. Liszecki Adam, Korpus Nr. 1 - 3. Kompania — 15. grudnia 1939 — do Komendanta Obozu — przez Komblok (kmdta bloku) — obóz Skit. — Proszę o przydzielenie mi . . . . . na chroniczn . . . . ." (AM 283), Lisiecki — (LZK)

Lisiecki Anatol, w mundurze, pocztówka, telegram, karta szczep., część dowodu osob. (AM 2582), karta poczt. od Zofii Rodosławica, Warszawa, ul. Poznańska 8 (WO 2582 str. 47), — 1905, s. Sergiusza i Aleksandry (LZK)

Liske Godfryd, ppor., (LZK)

Liskiewicz Leon, por., 1 zdjęcie roentg., karta szczep., 2 wizytówki, na nazwisko żony — Alina (AM 2131), por. 35 p.p. (WO 2131 str. 33)

Liskiewicz Marian, (LZK)

Lisowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Lisowski Bogusław, w mundurze, dowód osob., pocztówka (AM 1605)

Lisowski Henryk, mjr, karta szczep., pismo handlowe, kartka z nazwiskami (AM 3444), ppłk. 1894, s. Władysława i Michaliny (LZK)

Lisowski Konstanty, w mundurze, leg. ofic., karta szczep., pocztówka, list, medalik (AM 3430), płk., aud. (LZK)

Lisowski Ludwik Kazimierz, por., ur. 1902, ks. st. sł., list (AM 958), (WO 918 str. 12), por. 1902, s. Józefa i Felicji (LZ.K-S)

Lisowski Tadeusz, ppor. dent., ks. st. sł., karta szczep. 3919 (AM 1314), ppor. lek. dent. (LZK)

Liśkiewicz Marian, por., znak tożs., dowód osob., okulary, kwit, (AM 627)

Litwinionek Józef, por. rez. (LZK)

Liwski Zygmunt, ppor. 1907, s. Jana i Aleksandry, 6 Baon Pion. (LZK)

Loranc Franciszek, ppor. (LZK)

Lorentz Jerzy, Lorenc — w mundurze, karta szczep., pół pocztówki, medalik (AM 3818), Loręc — ppor. kaw. (LZK), Lorentz Jerzy Wojciech, ur. 10.6.04 (ROR. 34 str. 130)

Loroch Piotr, ppor., dowód osob., prawo jazdy, legit. odznacz., zaśw. Zw. Aptek. (AM 3697), (bez imienia), por. (LZK)

Lotys Jerzy Zdzisław, ppor. rez., 78 p.p. (LZK)

Lubecki Ludwik, ppor., ks. st. sł., leg. urz. państw., fotografia, list, (AM 1147), Ubecki — (WO 1027 str. 14)

Lubert Władysław, ppor., ur. 1.6.03, zam. Warszawa, ul. Hoża 49, ks. st. sł., dowód osob., karta szczep. 3208, wizytówki,

3 urzędowe pisma, medalik (AM 1973), (WO 979 str. 13), por. 1903, s. Józefa i Aleksandry (LZK)

ks. st. sł., karta mobil., wizytówka, karta szczep. (AM 366), Łaszcz, por., dr med., (LZK)

Lipowski Edward Franciszek, ppor., urzędnik, ur. 10.10.05,

za 49, ks. st. sł., dowód osob., karta szczep. 3208, wizytówki,

3 urzędowe pisma, medalik (AM 1073). (WO 979 str. 13), por. 1903, s. Józefa i Aleksandry (LZK)

Lubich Stefan, kpt., wizytówki, medalik (AM 815), kpt. art. 1895, s. Wilhelma i Marii (LZK)

Lubińkowski Bronisław Józef, kpt. mar., karta szczep., wizytówki, kartka z leg. ofic. (AM 2261), kpt. mar. st. sł. 1905 (LZK)

Ludnik . . . . . ., sierż. KOP. (LZK)

Ludwiczak Edward, ppor., 2 listy (AM 1551)

Lujski . . . . . ., ppor., (LZK)

Lukas Adam, kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Lulka Stanisław, dr, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., list z Warszawy (AM 3059)

Lulko Edward, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Lupiński Mieczysław, ppor., ur. 26.1.94, dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., karta na broń (AM 3596)

Luranc Franciszek, w mundurze, karta szczep. 532, karta meldunkowa, 2 pocztówki (AM 1978), syn Jana, pośw. wymeldowania z Chorzowa (WO 1978 str. 220)

Lutman Józef, kpr. (LZK)

Lutman Mieczysław, starosta z Białej Podlaskiej (LZK)

Lutoborski Adam, por., leg. czł. Klubu Automob., pocztówki, 2 odznaki pułkowe, fotografie (AM 2668), por. 26 p.p. (WO 2668 str. 49), por. rez. 1897, s. Edwarda i Stanisławy (LZK)

Lutosławski Henryk, ofic. rez. (LZK)

Lutosławski Leon, kpt. (LZK)

Lutyński Eugeniusz, Ludiński — w mundurze, karta szczep., 2 pocztówki, list, medalik, fotografie (AM 3511), ppor. Lutyński — (LZK)

Luksemburg . . . . . ., ppor., lek. dent. (LZK)

Luxenburg Henryk, por., wizytówki, metryka ślubu, metryka urodz .na nazwisko Herschenberg Henia (AM 3550)

Łabędzki . . . . . ., por. dr. (LZK)

Łaczkowski . . . . . , kpr. rez. (LZK)

Łagoda Stanisław, Łagody — ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn. (nieczytelna), (AM 2190), Ładoga ppor. rez. (LZK), Ładoga, ur. 6.2.08 (ROR. 34 str. 104)

Łagua Wincenty, ppor. (LZK)

Łakota Roman, por. rez., 1896, s. Andrzeja i Katarzyny (LZK)

Łaniewski Władysław, por. kaw. (LZK)

Łańcucki Włodzimierz, por. (LZK)

Łapa Wincenty, dr, por. les., z Poznania (LZK)

Łapczyński Gracjan Wacław, rtm., listy, karta szczep. 586. wizytówka (AM 2721)

Łapin Jan, kpt. (LZK)

Łapiński Kazimierz, kpt. (LZK)

Łapiński Stanisław, wizytówka na nazwisko Łapiński Stanisław, nauczyciel śpiewu, fotografie (AM 741)

Łapiński Władysław, por., leg. ofic. (AM 2414), por. (LZK)

Łasak Józef, Lasak — por., leg. ofic. rez., list, leg. urzędn., kartka z zapiskami, pismo służbowe 7 Baonu Sap. (AM 2359), Lasak — dr, zam. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 273 (WO 2359 str. 39)

Łaszcz Feliks, Laszez (?) ppor., dowód osob., ks. oszcz PKO.,

ks. st. sł., karta mobil., wizytówka, karta szczep. (AM 366), Łaszcz, por., dr med., (LZK)

Łaszcz Jerzy Stanisław, por., wizytówka, dowód osob., ks. oszcz. PKO. na nazwisko żony — Romualda, listy, negatywy, pocztówki (AM 3689)

Łaszczyk Czesław, kpr. br. panc. (LZK)

Łatacz Antoni, dr kpt., pismo urzędowe, lanc. do zegarka (AM 1817), ur. 1893 we wsi Bobrówka, pow. Białystok (WO 1817 str. 26)

Ławrynowicz Seweryn, w mundurze, ur. 29.11.10 w Moskwie, zam. Radomsko, ul. Wąwozowa 125, leg. ofic. rez. ,dowód osob., ks. oszcz. PKO., list, wizytówki, odznaka pułkowa, medalik (AM 2655), ppor. (LZS)

Ławrzel Józef, Lawrzel (?) ppor., znak tożs. (AM 4050), Ławrzel, ur. 25.11.06 (ROR. 34 str. 74)

Łazarewicz Romuald, ppor. (LZK)

Łazowski Piotr, kpt. ur. 5.8.95, zam. Chełm, ul. Pierackiego 16, ofic. legit., ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep. 3400, 2 listy (AM 1051), ur. 5.8.96, (WO 967 str. 13), ur. 5.7.95 kpt. (RO. 32 str. 46), kpt. piech. (LZK)

Łącki Bolesław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Łącki Janusz Antoni, ur. 2.12.02 w Radestów poczta Borkowice, rolnik, karta na broń, notatnik, list (AM 182), por. rez. (LZK)

Łącki Stanisław, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep., kalend. kiesz. (AM 2641), nadawca pocztówki: Jadwiga Kubasiewicz, Warszawa, ul. 6-go Sierpnia 11 m. 30 (WO 2641 str. 48), ppor. (LZK)

Łączkowski Stanisław, leg. Virtuti Militari, list, pocztówka, fotografia (AM 920), (WO 892 str. 12), ppor. rez. art. (LZK)

Łebkowski Józef, por., ks. st. sł., karta mobil., część leg. urzędn., medalik, wizytówka (AM 1427), por. 1899, s. Tomasza i Marii (LZK)

Łebkowski Stefan, Łepkowski — por., świad. ukończ. Szk. Pchor., karta szczep., 1 recepta (AM 2675), Łebkowski (WO 2675 str. 49), Łebkowski por. art. (LZK)

Łempicki Julian, por., leg. urzędn., ks. ofic., karta na broń, różne wizytówki, okulary, 1 pismo, 2 listy, (AM 1975), Lembicki — ks. oszcz. PKO., pismo urzędowe (WO 1975 str. 45), Łempicki — zam. Sieradz, ul. Ogrodowa 2, metalowy monogram „ŁJ", ks. oszcz. K.K.O. Sieradz i kwit tej Kasy (WO 1975 str. 29), Łępicki — por. rez. piech., 1882, s. Romualda i Jadwigi, (LZK), Łempicki — ur. 2.1.82 (ROR. 34 str. 255)

Łęgowski Józef, mjr, karta szczep., Lengowski, 1 list (AM 3503), Łęgowski — mjr pil. (LZK)

Łęgowski Wacław, kpt. (LZK)

Łobocki Józef, Sobocki — ppłk., karta szczep. (AM 4044), Łobocki ur. 6.8.81 (ROR. 34 str. 251)

Łobza Jerzy Kazimierz, ppor., część leg. urzędn., pocztówka (AM 1164), (WO 1037 str. 14)

Łodykowski Augustyn, Łotykowski — oficer, dowód osob., leg. ofic., świad. lek. wyst. na jego nazwisko (WO str. 3), Łodykowski — ur. 27.7.03 (ROR. 34 str. 78)

Łojek Józef, ppor., ur. 1.3.12., leg ofic. rez., papierośnica (AM 3796), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Łojek Leopold, dr med., w mundurze, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Eugenia Łojek, Warszawa, ul. Nowy Świat 28 m. 20, dyplom doktorski (AM 3298), dr mjr, lek. 1897, s. Adama i Franciszki (LZK)

Łopatto Edward, Łopato — kpt., zam. Warszawa, Podhalańska 13, część leg. ofic., 1 pismo Urzędu Skarb., karta szczep., list (AM 1996), Łopatto — kpt., 1896, s. Janusza i Zofii (LZK)

Łopuszański Kazimierz, w mundurze, pocztówki, listy (AM 3785), por. kaw. (LZS)

Łopuszko Edward, Łopusko — cywilny, pocztówki, — wśród nich 1 z nadawcą: Witold Łopusko, Wilno, Antakalnio 4, i inna z nadawcą: Anna Łopusko, Wilno, Szyczkińska 10 (AM 244), Łopuszko — ppor. (LZK)

Łopuszyński Piotr, budowniczy, w mundurze, prawo jazdy, wizytówki, fotografie, legit. odznacz (AM 1737)

Łotocki Jerzy, Łodocki — w mundurze, pocztówka: Adela Łodocka, Lwów, karta szczep., fotografie (AM 1122), (WO 1011 str. 14), Łotecki — ppor. rez. (LZK), Łotocki — ur. 17.2.07 — PKU Lwów —Miasto (ROR. 34 str. 196)

Łotocki Konstanty, mjr, 1890, s. Emila i Anastazii (LZK)

Łotocki Stanisław, por. (LZK)

Łotocki Zygmunt Marian, Łotocki — (?), ppor., ur. 16.1.04 we Włodawie, kilka dyplomów filozofii, pocztówka (AM 1865), Łotocki — ur. 15.1.04, (WO 1865 str. 27), Łotocki — ppor. (por.) rez. (LZK)

Łotuszka Antoni, kpt. art. KOP, 1900, s. Tytusa i Ludwiki (LZK)

Łowicki Stanisław, w mundurze, inż., 2 wizytówki, karta szczep., pocztówki, rosyjski kwit, 2 medaliki z łańc., plakieta (AM 3629), ppor., 1907, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK)

Łowicki Władysław, ppor. inż. rolnik, 1909, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK)

Łoza Michał, 1912 (LZK)

Łozicki Jerzy, ppor. art. (LZK)

Łoziński Jan, pchor. lek. (LZK)

Łuczak Paweł, Lucztag (?) mjr, listy, pocztówki, kalend. kiesz., (AM 1717), Łuczak (WO 1717 str. 23), Łuczak — mjr, 1892, s. Piotra i Emilii (LZK)

Łuczak Stefan, inż., ppor., 2 ks. oszcz. PKO., karta na broń karta szczep., wizytówki (AM 2963)

Łuczak Tadeusz, ppor. art. (LZK)

Łuczak Wacław, 1902 (LZK)

Ługowski Tadeusz, ppor. lek. (LZK)

Łujski . . . . . ., sędzia (LZK)

Łukasiewicz Kazimierz, kpt. z Lublina, pismo garniz. Lublin, pocztówka, 2 odznacz. woj., medalik (AM 724)

Łukaszewicz Władysław, list (AM 76), Łukasiewicz (WO str. 6)

Łukomski Czesław, por., lista z nazwiskami, kartka z adresami (AM 3603), por. 1911 — Podgórze (LZK)

Łukomski Kazimierz, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw. T. 14/526, 2 listy (AM 865), (WO 855 str. 12)

Łukowski Włodzimierz, wachm. pchor. (LZK)

Łuniewski Ludomir, Lunewski — por., 3 pocztówki, list (AM 532) Łuniewski (WO str. 8)

Łuniewski Tadeusz, por. art. 1896 (LZK)

Łunkiewicz Czesław, Lunkewicz — kpt., legitymacja, pocztówka, okulary (AM 1820), Łunkiewicz — leg. Stow. Opieki nad Zwierzętami w Płocku, (WO 1820 str. 26)

Łuński Czesław, w mundurze, 2 listy płacy, wizytówki, 2 zaśw., (AM 2079), prezes Sądu Okręg. w Płocku, (WO 2079 str. 32), — (bez imienia) sędzia apel. (LZK)

Łużyński Wacław, ppor., wojsk. prawo jazdy, wizytówka, legit. odznacz., karta szczep., kwit depoz., leg. ofic. (AM 4094), por. 1912, s. Franciszka i Malwiny, C.W.Sap. (LZK)

Łysakowski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Łyska Gottfryd, w mundurze, ur. 1914, leg. szkolna, dowód osob., medalik (AM 1242), imię Fotferdy (?), (WO 1093 str. 15)

Łyszkowski Jerzy, por. (AM 370)

Mac Zdzisław, ppor. (LZK)

Machczyński Tomasz, Machciński — por., 1899, s. Jana i Marii (LZK) Machczyński — ur. 1.1.99 (ROR. 34 str. 331)

Machill . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Machnacz Zygmunt, Machnac(?) — w mundurze, dowód osob., z fotografią, telegram, pocztówka, 1 rosyjski dowód osob., różaniec (AM 3055), Machnacz (bez imienia), kpt., (LZK), (ROR. 34 str. 11)

Machnia Wacław, w mundurze, leg. naucz., karta szczep. 555, metryka ślubu, 2 listy, różaniec, medalik z łańc. (AM 730), Machniak lub Machnik (WO str. 10)

Machowski Franciszek, ppłk., dowód osob., karta szczep. Nr. 4192, got. 1000 złotych, (AM 276), (bez imienia) ppłk. (LZK)

Machowski Stanisław, por., 2 wizytówki na nazwisko Machowski Stanisław (AM 3124)

Maciałowicz . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Maciejewski Antoni, dowód osob. (AM 3135)

Maciejewski Jacek, ppor., leg. ofic., karta wstępu, znak tożs., na nazwisko Kurianszyk Arkadiusz, ur. 1912, por. (AM 3422)

Maciejewski Julian, ur. 1908, znak tożs., karta na broń, karta mobil. (AM 2800), ppor. lotn. (WO 2800 str. 52), por lotn. (LZK)

Maciejewski Kazimierz, por., karta czł. Ligi Kolonj., 2 kwity, medalik z łańc. (AM 779), por. rez., 1907, syn Józefa i Marii, 24 p.p. Łuck (LZK)

Maciejewski Konstanty, ppor. (LZK)

Maciesza Stefan, por. (kpt.) (LZK-S)

Macikowski Stefan, kpt. (kpr.?), (LZK)

Maciszewski Mieczysław, dr ppor., zam. Warszawa, Krucza 41 m. 6, leg. odznacz., własne recepty in blanco, wieczne pióro (AM 2499), ppor. lek., 1898, s. Stanisława i Stefanii (LZK)

Maciszewski Stanisław, prof., w mundurze, przepustka, 1 ks. oszcz. PKO, wieczne pióro (AM 2801), por. 1893, s. Stanisława

Majkowski Janusz, por. (WO str. 3)

Majkowski Stanisław, por., ur. 1900, znak tożs., wizytówka,

mi (AM 3693), por. 1911 — Podgórze (LZK)

41 m. 9, leg. odznacz., własne recepty in blanco, wieczne pióro (AM 2499), ppor. lek., 1898, s. Stanisława i Stefanii (LZK)

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Maciszewski Stanisław, prof., w mundurze, przepustka, 1 ks. oszcz. PKO., wieczne pióro (AM 2801), por. 1893, s. Stanisława i Stefanii (LZ)

Mackiewicz Dymitr, por. lot. (LZ.K-S)

Mackiewicz Tadeusz, ppor. rez. aud., 1901, s. Ignacego i Adeli (LZK)

Mackiewicz Wacław, znak tożs., 1 obrączka ślubna (AM 1913), znak tożs. z napisem: Wilno 1906 obrączka z wyrytym: Irena 11.8.31., (WO 1913 str. 28), kpt. piech. (LZK)

Mackiewicz Włodzimierz, por., ur. 1912, leg. urzędn., wizytówki, scyzoryk, telegram, znak tożsam. (AM 3510)

Maculewicz Wacław, kpt., wizytówki, pismo MSWojsk., plakieta, karta szczep. 1782, fotografie (WO 1697 str. 45)

Maczewski Zygmunt Marian, ur. 21.11.74, cywilny, dowód osob., 3 koperty, 2 listy, karta na broń (AM 379)

Madejski Stanisław, cywilny, karta szczep. (AM 2058), syn Franciszka (WO 2058 str. 32)

Madejszyc Wiktor, (LZK)

Madeyski Felicjan, ppłk. (LZK), (RO. 32 str. 277)

Madorowicz Andrzej, ogniomistrz (LZK)

Magierski Witold, chorąży (LZK)

Mahoma . . . . . ., ppor. (LZ.S-K)

Maj Stanisław, ppor., ks. st. sł., leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., wizytówki (AM 1968), por. (LZK)

Majchrowski Roman, ppor. art. (LZK)

Majchrowski Romuald, ppor., 3 listy, łańc. z krzyżykiem (AM 608)

Majchrzak Tadeusz, oficer, ur. 6.3.13, ofic. leg., dowód osob. (AM 945), (WO 908 str. 12)

Majczanowski Roman, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Majer Władysław, (?) ppor., koperta z nadawcą: Janina Grozdecka, Warszawa, ul. Krucza 40 m. 19 (AM 3960)

Majewski Czesław, podkomisarz Str. Gran., 2 wizytówki, karta szczep. 3305. odznaka Str. Gran. (AM 2132), por. (LZK)

Majewski Franciszek, por., pocztówka, koperta, telegram, karta szczep. 4041 (AM 2277), ppor. (LZK)

Majewski Konstanty, w mundurze, ur. 10.7.10, zam Warszawa, Sienna 69, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 2745), ppor. 1910, s. Witolda i Heleny (LZK)

Majewski Marian, por. (LZK)

Majewski Marian, Str. Gran. (LZK)

Majewski Marian Ryszard, ppor., ur. 1911, dowód osob., przepustka, pismo urzędowe, leg. ofic. rez (AM 3318)

Majewski Piotr, przod. P.P. (LZK)

Majewski Stanisław, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Majewski Stefan, dr med., ppor. (LZK)

Majewski Stefan, ppor., ks. st. sł., leg. służbowa, karta szczep. 2376, listy i pocztówki (AM 1265), (WO 1107 str. 16)

Majewski Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Majewski Zdzisław, mjr, przepustka, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep. 3448, wizytówki, 2 listy, kalend. kiesz. (AM 804), mjr aud. (LZK)

Majkowski . . . . . ., kpt. piech (LZK)

Majkowski Janusz, por. (WO str. 3)

Majkowski Stanisław, por., ur. 1900, znak tożs., wizytówka, karta na broń, fotografie (AM 137), Maykowski (WO str. 4)

Majok Stefan, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., 3 wizytówki, telegram, list, pocztówka, cygarniczka (AM 3835)

Majorowicz Antoni, aptekarz, por., zam. Poznań, ul. Mickiewicza 22, wizytówki, list, część leg. (AM 2540), por., lat 58 (LZS)

Makowiak Emilian, Makowjak — oficer, weter., dowód osob., fotografie, listy, przepustka samochodowa (AM 1089), (WO 988 str. 14)

Maksymienko Roman, w mundurze, legit. urzedn., karta szczep. 3058, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Maria Maksymienko, Radom, ul. Żeromskiego 30 m. 31 (AM 2453), ppor., 1904, s. Jana i Józefy (LZK)

Malaczyński Kazimierz, por., leg. ofic., karta na broń, 2 pocztówki, leg. odznacz. (AM 2976), por. sap., 1908, 1 Baon Sap. (LZS)

Malanowski Ryszard, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Malarski Stanisław, por., pismo wojskowe, rozkaz wyjazdu, (WO str. 45), por. rez. (bez imienia), (LZK)

Malczewski Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Malejka Leon, w mundurze, ur. 23.10.97, ks. st. sł., paszport, karta szczep. 1123, pismo urzędowe (AM 689), por. (LZK), Malegka (?), (WO str. 10)

Maleszek Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Maleszkiewicz Leon, kpt., zaśw. Szk. Pchor., 1 upomnienie, karta szczep., 2 pocztówki (AM 1787), Mleszkiewicz — świad. Szk. Pchor. Rez. Art. (WO 1787 str. 25)

Malicki Bolesław, ppor., ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. ofic. rez., 2 listy (AM 3979)

Malinowski Ignacy, kpt. (LZK)

Malinowski Leon, w mundurze, 2 listy (AM 1271), (WO 1110 str. 16)

Malinowski Ryszard, ur. 3.6.98 w Łunińcu, zam. Sarny, ul. Kolejowa 37, ks. st. sł. (AM 129), starosta — Zdołbunów (LZK)

Malinowski Tadeusz, oficer, pocztówka (AM 45)

Malinowski Tadeusz, por. (LZ.S-K)

Malinowski Tadeusz, ppor. art. (LZK)

Malinowski Władysław, por. rez., 1912, s. Józefa i Michaliny (LZK)

Maliński Roman, w mundurze, list (AM 2440), por. 1906 (LZK)

Malisz Franciszek, przy zwłokach Hannig Konrada znaleziono 3 listy adresowane: Malisz Franciszek w Kozielsku (AM 1750), (WO 1750 str. 24)

Malisz Franciszek Ksawery, ppor., ur. 22.9.14 w Roztokach, dowód osob., karta na broń, ks. st. sł., odpis metryki urodz., dowód przynależn. państw. (AM 1222), ur. 29.2.14 w Roztoce (WO 1081 str. 13), por., ur. 1914 (LZK)

Maliszewski Bolesław, ppor., Biała Podlaska, ur. 1905, znak tożs., 1 ros. leg. partyjna, 2 kwity, notatnik (AM 3046)

Maliszewski Józef, Maliszepski — w mundurze, ur. 1911, znak tożs., karta szczep., list (AM 3469)

Maliszewski Stefan, ppor. piech. (LZK)
Malszyk Jan, ppor. lek. (LZK)
Maltze Tadeusz, por., leg. ofic., ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep. 1957, pocztówki (AM 1604, zam. Warszawa, ul. Wiśniowa 59/12 (WO 1604 str. 20)
Malukiewicz Stanisław, ur. 1907 Ryga, znak tożs., ks. oszcz. PKO., pismo służbowe (AM 2103), zam. Siedlce, ul. 3. Maja 3/a (WO 2103 str. 32), ppor., mgr. (LZS)
Małecki Antoni, kpt., wizytówki, fotografie, list, pismo lekarskie, świad., medalik, wieczne pióro, 2 wizytówki: Matylda Małecka (AM 2033)
Małecki Jan, por. (kpt.) sap. (LZ.S-K)
Małecki Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)
Małecki Wacław, ppor. (LZK), inż., wizytówki, list (AM 3531)
Małek Antoni, Malek — nauczyciel, w mundurze, ur. 8.6.908 w Michałowicach, zam. Orłowiec, poczta Lagów obok Staszowa, znak tożs., ks. oszcz. PKO., (AM 1193), Małek — poczta Łęgów pod Staszową (WO 1061 str. 15)
Małuszyński Narcyz, Małżnicki — kpt., karta szczep., 2 listy (AM 869), (WO 858 str. 12), Małuszyński — ur. 10.11.02 (RO. 32 str. 396)
Małys Julian, 1904, 73 p.p. (LZK)
Małyszka Aleksander, plut. san. wet. (LZK)
Mamaładze Jerzy, mjr kontraktowy (LZK)
Manikowski Czesław, ppor., ur. 19.6.10 w Berlinie, ofic. ks. st. sł., pocztówki, listy (AM 1235), Tamanikowski (WO 1090 str. 15)
Mantel Stanisław, por., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep.. (AM 2992), por. ur. 1899 (LZK)
Manulak Bogdan, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., medalik (AM 2927), ppor. (LZK)
Mańczak Józef, kpt. lotnik, rozliczenie z poborów, część dowodu osob. na nazwisko Mańczak Ewa, oprawa zegarka na rękę, odznaka lotnicza (AM 914), (WO 891 str. 12), kpt. rez. pil. (LZ.K-O)
Mańkowski Leon, ppor., znak tożs., ur. 5.8.02 (AM 3722), ppor. (LZK)
Mańkowski Stefan, kpt. art. (LZK)
Marcak Stanisław, por., listy, karta szczep. (AM 2676)
Marchewski Wawrzyniec, por., płatnik, karta na broń, karta szczep. 1177, kwity, wizytówki, fotografia (AM 2182), por. (LZ)
Marchlewski . . . . . ., kpt. piech. (LZK)
Marchocki Zygmunt, s. Michała i Marii (LZK)
Marciak Karol, ppor. (LZK), Marcjak — por., ofic. ks. st. sł., list, medalik (AM 1583)
Marciak Stanisław, por. rez. art. (LZK)
Marciniak Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Marcinkiewicz Józef, por., docent Uniw. (LZK)
Marcinkowski Aleksander, ppor., (LZK)
Marcinkowski Antoni, kpt. rez. 1893 (LZK)
Marcinkowski Jerzy, ppor., ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówki, fotografia, (AM 4015), inż. ppor. rez., 1906, s. Zygmunta i Marii (LZK)

Marcinkowski Marian, por., ofic. ks. st. sł., 3 listy, krzyżyk z łańc. (AM 1656), Marian Szczęsny — por., ur. 1903, s. Feliksa i Julii (LZK)
Marcon Kazimierz, ks. kapelan (LZK)
Marczewski Adam, pchor. art. (LZK)
Marczewski Jerzy, por. rez. piech. 1901, 50 p.p. (LZK)
Marczewski Tadeusz, 1911 (LZK)
Marczynski Feliks, ppor., legit. odznacz., prawo jazdy, karta na broń, legit. ofic. rez. (AM 2331), ur. 10.11.95 (WO 2331 str. 38), por. lotn. (LZK)
Marczyszyn Sofroniusz, kpt. art. (LZK)
Marecki Andrzej, kpt. mar. (LZK)
Marecki Ferdynand, leg. szkolna, telegram (AM 52), ppor. art. (LZK)
Margoński Edmund, — Morgoński — kpt. lek., część dowodu osob., karta szczep., rysunki - karykatury (AM 2724), Margoński — mjr, (LZK), dr, ur. 4.11.83, mjr. lek. (ROR. 34 str. 214)
Mariak Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK), K. (?) w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Mariakowa Stefania, list (AM 3642)
Mariański Stefan, por. rez. (LZ.K-S)
Markiewicz Andrzej, por. (LZ.K-S)
Markiewicz Czesław, plakieta z napisem: Pamiątka promocji na ppor. — Ostrów Mazowiecka — 15.10.30 — (WO 2234 str. 36), Markowicz — w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, plakieta (AM 2234), Markiewicz — por. (LZK)
Markiewicz Witold, mjr, pocztówki, karta szczep. 580, list, wizytówki (AM 1516), zam. Warszawa, Szajnochy 5 (WO 1516 str. 43), mjr (LZK
Markowski Antoni, w mundurze znak tożs., dowód osob., ur 9.8.08 w Warszawie, leg szkolna (AM 2794), ppor., 1908, s. Mieczysława i Janiny (LZS)
Markowski Bolesław, inż., por., 4 listy, 2 koperty, pocztówka z nadawcą: Markowska, Kielce, ul. Śniadeckich 21 (AM 297), por. rez. piech., 1897, s. Bolesława i Eleonory (LZK)
Markowski Edmund, ppor., pocztówki (AM 4038)
Markowski Edward, ppor. rez. piech. (LZK)
Markowski Wojciech, W . . . . ckowi . . ., ppor., Lwow, karta rejestr. samochodu Nr. 43191, dwie 5% panstw. oblig. z r. 1924 po 50 zł., Nr. 3194977 i 3194978, 13 fotografii, 2 złote monety 10-cio koronowe (AM 437), zam. Lwów, ul. Pełczyńska 39 (WO 437 str. 19), ppor. (LZK)
Marmuźniak Stanisław, ppor., dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., wizytówki, 2 fotografie (AM 3876), ppor. piech. (LZK)
Marszałek Bazyli, ppor. lotn. (LZK)
Marszałek Stanisław, kpt., ofic. leg. z dobrą fotografią, legit. odznacz., różaniec (AM 1664), kpt. 2 p.a.c. (WO 1664 str. 22), kpt., s. Franciszka i Józefy (LZS)
Marszałek Wincenty, s. Wojciecha, dowód osob., karta szczep., odznaka (AM 1781), prawdopodobnie oficer Str. Gran., odznaka „Za służbę graniczną", s. Wojciecha (WO 1781 str. 25)
Marszałek Zygmunt, por. piech. (LZK)

Marszałkiewicz Stanisław, ppor., leg. urzędn., metryka ślubu,

Matuszewski Ignacy, ppor., 1905, s. Antoniego i Walentyny (LZK)

Marszałkiewicz Stanisław, ppor., leg. urzędn., metryka ślubu, medalik (AM 3655)
Martin Michał, ppor. lotn. (LZK)
Martin Piotr, inż. Urzędu Patent. Warszawa, dowód osob. świad. szczep. z Kozielska, koperta (AM 113), — ur. 1896 (LZK), Piotr Borys, inż., ur. 18.9.93 (ROR. 34 str. 160)
Martini Wiktor, w mundurze, znak tożs., ur. 8.2.910 (AM 3868)
Martuszczyk Roman, por., karta mob., karta zwolnienia z wojska, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3102)
Martyni Bogdan, ppor., karta szczep., 2 pocztówki, okulary (AM 1629), nadawca pocztówki: Janina Larner (?), Warszawa, ul. (nieczytelna) Nr. 1 m. 27 (WO 1629 str. 21)
Martyni Witold, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, kwit depoz. (AM 3182)
Martyszewski Janusz, ppor., ur. 1.4.13. w Wilnie, dowód osob., karta czł. Klubu Sport., zaśw. 81 Dyw. Panc., 2 listy, kilka fotografii (AM 877), Martyszek — ur. 1894 w Nawilnej, zaśw. przynależności do 8 Baonu Panc. (WO 863 str. 12)
Marwisko Józef, por. (LZK)
Marynowski . . . . . cywilny, (LZK)
Marynowski Wikt w mundurze, wizytówki, karta st. sł., karta mob., metryka urodzenia, pocztówki (AM 1790), własne wizytówki z adresem: Polna 78, oraz wizytówka z nazwiskiem Dr. Zbigniew Marynowski, ppłk. lek., Wilno, Antokolska 30 (WO 1790 str. 25), oficer (LZS)
Marynowski Zbigniew, por., pismo urzędowe, pocztówka (AM 4036)
Marynowski Zbigniew, ppłk. lek. (LZK)
Masakowski Zygmunt, ppor. art. (LZK)
Masaljoni Piotr, pocztówka, listy (AM 123), Massalioni (WO str. 4)
Masałkowski Franciszek Ignacy, kpt., pismo, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 3359, medalik z łańc. (AM 840), (WO 839 str. 11)
Mastalerz Mieczysław, Maztalerz — ppor., pocztówka, rozliczenie z poborów (AM 3180), ppor. Mastalerz — (LZK)
Maszko Władysław, oficer geograf, znak tożs., ur. 24.6.900, pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 1574), ur. w Opocznie, (WO 1574 str. 44), oficer rez. (LZK)
Matejczyk Jan, ppor., sędzia, ur. 21.7.04 w Bijton. dowód osob., 2 listy, karta mob. (AM 1966), por. rez. (LZK)
Matkowski Henryk, kpt., 1901, s. Stefana i Ludwiki (LZ.S-K)
Matkowski Kamil, oficer, część leg. ofic., karta szczep. 676, kartka z adresem (AM 759), kpt. (LZK)
Matla Władysław, ppor., 1911 (LZK)
Matolski Leon, lek. wet., w mundurze, prawo jazdy, wizytówka, obrazek święty (AM 1548), mjr lek. (LZK)
Matras Michał, ppor., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., leg. ofic. rez., medalik (AM 3516), ppor. 1910 (LZK)
Matraszek Mieczysław, ppor., leg. ofic., 2 listy (AM 2168)
Matusiak Roman, por. (ppor.), (LZK)
Matuszek Jan, ppłk. 1892 (LZK)

Marszałek Zygmunt, por. piech. (LZK)

Matuszewski Ignacy, ppor., 1905, s. Antoniego i Walentyny (LZK)
Matuszewski Stanisław, w mundurze, dzienniczek, wizytówka, karta szczep. 1350, łańc. z medalikiem (AM 529)
Matyjaszczyk Tomasz, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep. 1711, 2 listy, medalik (AM 1751)
Matysiak Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)
Matz Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)
Matzner Bolesław, płk. aud. (LZK), płk, leg. ofic., wizytówki, blok notesowy, baretki (AM 493), Małzucz Bolesław płk. (LZK), Matzner — dr, ur. 6.2.89 (RO. 32 str. 308)
Mauthe Zygmunt, por. (LZ.K-S)
Mayer Eugeniusz, kpt., pozwolenie na broń, wizytówka (AM 61), kpt. aud. (LZK)
Mayer Feliks, (LZK)
Mazak Paweł, ppor. piech., 1904, s. Jana i Jadwigi (LZK), — (bez imienia), w mundurze, pocztówki, list (AM 3756)
Mazanowski Stanisław, mjr, karta szczep., 2 pocztówki (AM 3959), mjr. aud. (LZK)
Maziarz Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Mazowiecki Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)
Mazur . . . . . (?) w mundurze, znak tożs., 2 listy, medalik (AM 1987), syn Jana (WO 1987 str. 30)
Mazur Stanisław, ppor., 1909, s. Mateusza i Zofii (LZK)
Mazur Stanisław, chorąży (LZK)
Mazur Stanisław, dowód osob., karta szczep. 3180, 3 odcinki poczt. ze stemplem „Żywiec" (AM 245)
Mazur S., ppor., kartka z jego adresem (Kozielsk) i z innym adresem: Mazur Jan, poczta Wystrowice, wieczko szkatułki drewnianej z wyrytym napisem: Kozielsk 1940 i inicjałami MS, list (AM 236)
Mazurek Franciszek, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Mazurkiewicz Józef, 1917 (LZK)
Mazurski Marcin, por., leg. urzędn. państw., fotografia, 3 listy — z nich dwa od dzieci, karta szczep., leg. odznacz. (AM 1015), (WO 948 str. 13), por. (LZK)
Mączewski Zygmunt, ppor. art. (LZK)
Mączka Eugeniusz, w mundurze, 3 listy, 2 pocztówki, rysunek ołówkowy (AM 2112), Maszka, (WO 2112 str. 32), Mączka, ppor. art. (LZK)
Mączyński Antoni, stopnia nie ustalono, szczegółów brak (WO str. 9)
Mądry Sykstus, kpt., notatnik, ks. oszcz. (AM 2272), brulion pisma, pisany ołówkiem do Państw. Liceum w Tucholi (WO 2272 str. 33), (LZK)
Megiel Władysław, por. rez., s. Andrzeja, 57 p.p. (LZK)
Meisner Ludwik, rtm. (LZK)
Meissner . . . . . por. (LZK)
Meissner Roman, ppor. art. (LZK)
Meissner Tadeusz, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 1113), (WO 1005 str. 14)
Meister Jan, ppor. piech. (LZ.K-S)
Mejster Stefan, ur. 20.2.87, pismo z podaniem miejsca za-

mieszk.: Częstochowa, Al. Wolności 23, dowód osob., 3 wizytówki, 3 pocztówki, tytonierka z drzewa, rzeźbiona, napis „Kozielsk 1940" (AM 378)

Mekler Stefan, w mundurze lotniczym, list, telegram, 2 odznaki (AM 3009), por. lotn. (LZK)

Meilerowicz Tadeusz Michał, w mundurze, kierownik Wydziału Przem. Urzędu Wojew. Białystok, karta zwolnienia z wojska z daty 29.8.39, (zwolniony jako strzelec), 3 listy, 1 ros. dowód osob. (AM 2100), nacz. Urzędu Wojew. Łuck (LZK)

Melta Władysław, w mundurze, prawo jazdy (AM 2043)

Melzek Kazimierz, s. Ludwika, ze Stanisławowa, koperta, pocztówka (AM 1036), (WO 960 str. 13)

Merecki . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Merkel Zygmunt, w mundurze, karta st. sł., leg. urzędn., list (AM 1918) (bez imienia) — sędzia Sądu Apelac. (LZK)

Mewczyk . . . . ., ppor. sł. st. (LZK)

Mękarski Włodzimierz, kpt., leg. ofic., list (AM 1866)

Mężyk Stanisław, rtm. (LZK)

Mianowski Wacław, ppor. KOP. (LZK)

Miara Zygmunt, w mundurze, ur. 1908 w Baranowiczach, odznaka pułkowa, fotografia, papierośnica z monogramem, znak tożs., leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, pocztówki (AM 3271)

Miastkowski Leon, plut. pchor. art. (LZK)

Mibnowski . . . . . ., por. rez. (LZK)

Michalak Władysław, ppor., 3 listy, prawo jazdy, 2 kartki meldunkowe (AM 3761)

Michalczyk Marian, ppor., leg., wizytówki (AM 1864), por. 1907, syn Władysława i Magdaleny (LZK)

Michalec Antoni, ppor., karta szczep. 745, 2 listy, okulary, odznaka (AM 1480)

Michalewicz . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Michalik Paweł Adolf, ur. 11.11 . . .(?), ppor., ks. st. sł., leg. urzędn., fotografia, list w jęz. niem., różaniec, grzebień (AM 500), ppor. (LZK), ur. 11.6.06 (ROR. 34 str. 102)

Michalski . . . . . ., kpt. rez. piech. (LZ.S-K)

Michalski Adam, ppłk. rez. (LZK), ppłk. 25 p. uł., leg. ofic., karta sportowa, kwit, wizytówka, monokl (AM 2588)

Michalski Antoni, mjr (LZK)

Michalski Czesław, por., ks. st. sł., legit. odznacz., 2 listy, medalik (AM 1497), por. 1893 (LZK)

Michalski Edmund, ppor., ks. st. sł., 4 pocztówki, list, 1 ros. kwit, medalik (AM 1760), ppor. art. (LZK)

Michalski Edward, por. rez. (LZK)

Michalski Jan, w mundurze, pocztówka, zaśw. w jęz. ros. (AM 1536), niewysłany list w jęz. ros., pisany do p. Goławski w Brześciu n/B. (WO 1536 str. 43)

Michalski Kazimierz, w mundurze, leg., wizytówki, fotografie (AM 3621), (LZK)

Michalski Marian, por. (ppor.) — (LZK)

Michalski Stanisław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., różaniec (AM 1186), ppor. art. (LZK)

Michalski Stefan, ppor., ur. 1905, znak tożs., dowód osob.,

leg. czł. ZOR, plakieta, różaniec, odznaka, leg. czł. Zw. Aptekarzy, fotografie, monogram, 2 listy (AM 3683), ppor. (LZK)

Michalski Zygmunt Sylwester, kpt., ur. 30.12.05 w Wedzinie, świad. szkolne, świad. dojrzałości, metryka urodz. i chrztu, metryka urodzenia (AM 3274)

Michałowski . . . . . ., rtm. (LZK)

Michałowski Antoni, ppor. art. (LZK)

Michałowski Stefan, ppor. (LZK)

Michna Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Michniak Jan, por., leg. sportowa, fotografie, wizytówki (AM 1679), por., 1902 (LZK)

Michniewicz Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Michniewicz Kazimierz, ppor., notatka — wewnątrz tekst: „Posiadacz tej książeczki, Michniewicz Kazimierz, Pabianice obok Łodzi, ur. Bracka 12. — Zawiadomić panią Marię Michniewicz", — karta szczep. 1951 (AM 1191), (WO 1059 str. 15)

Michnowski Wacław, mjr (LZK)

Micichowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Midloch . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Midloch Edward, kpt., ofic. ks. st. sł., znak tożs. (AM 1663), kpt. rez. (LZK)

Miecieszа Stefan, lat 47 (LZK)

Mieczkowski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Miecznik Leonard, Miesznek — (?) ,w mundurze, mies. karta, znak tożs., krzyżyk (AM 2090), Miecznik (WO 2090 str. 32)

Miedura Stanisław, ppor., leg. urzędn., pocztówka (AM 4065)

Miedziejko Arkadiusz, Miediejko — syn Mikołaja, żona — Teodozja, 2 listy (AM 3549), Miedziejko — ppor. (LZK)

Mielczarski Stanisław, w mundurze, zam. Poznań, Wały Jagiełły 22 m. 2, kartka z bloku notesowego, karta szczep. 2864, medalik z łańc. (AM 1715) Mielcarski — (WO 1715 str. 23)

Mielecki Stanisław, oficer, ur. 22.4.95, leg. ofic., ks. oszcz. PKO., medalik z łańc. (AM 3425), por. (bez imienia) — (LZK)

Miernik Józef, por., karta szczep. 1067, lista z nazwiskami, różaniec (AM 1991), syn Antoniego (WO 1991 str. 30), Miennik — por. 1906 (LZK)

Mieszyński Stanisław, w mundurze, 4 listy z nadawcą: Zofia Mieszyńska, Hajnówka (AM 2067), Meczyński — (WO 2067 str. 32)

Mietke Waldemar, por. 1896, s. Wilhelma i Marii (LZK)

Mięsowicz Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)

Miętus Stanisław, ppor. rez. 1894 (LZK)

Migoń Zdzisław Ignacy Michał, ppor., ks. ofic., 1 damski pierścionek z 2 koralami (AM 1240), (WO 1092 str. 15)

Mijakowski Hugon, ppłk., ofic. leg., wizytówki, listy, krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 2174), ppłk., s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)

Mijal Franciszek Ksawery, por., pismo urzędowe, wizytówka, pocztówka (AM 1580), Mijak Franc. Ksawery, ppor. 1898 (LZK), Mijal — ur. 21.5.98 (ROR. 34. str. 39)

Mikiewicz Wojciech, — Mickiewicz — mjr, leg. urzędn., 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Miekiczowa, Rzeszów, ul. Królewska 18 (AM 3435), Mikiewicz — kpt. 1900 (LZK), Mikiewicz — ur. 16.4.92, kpt. wet. (ROR. 34 str. 236)

Mikiszkiewicz Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)

Miklaszewski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Misiewicz Jan, w mundurze, ur. 1908, znak tożs., telegram

Mikiszkiewicz Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)
Miklaszewski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Miklaszewski Jerzy, kpt., leg. urz. państw., 4 listy, odznaka art., wizytówka, telegram, 4 złote zęby, nadawca listów: Miklaszewska, Warszawa, ul. Kielecka 46, pudełeczko blaszane (AM 421), kpt. (LZK)
Mikołajczyk Stanisław, ppor., zaśw. komendanta Garnizonu, karta szczep., medalik z łańc. (AM 2045), syn Władysława, (zaśw. Kmdy Garnizonu Szack z 14.9.39 (WO 2045 str. 31)
Mikoszewski Bolesław, ppor. (LZK)
Mikoszewski Bronisław, por., 2 pocztówki, kartka (AM 3449), por. (LZK)
Mikucki Eugeniusz, Mickuki (?), por. leg. ofic., karta szczep. (AM 3417), Mikucki, por. rez. 1904 (LZK)
Mikulski Stanisław, kpt., wizytówki, fotografie, 3 obligacje państw. z kuponami (AM 4130), kpt. (LZO)
Mikuła Józef Kazimierz, ur. 1901, w mundurze, zam. Iwieniec, żona Maria, 1 ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówka, 4 listy (AM 813), chorąży, lat 40 (LZK)
Mikuła Julian, por. (LZ.K-S)
Milanowski Zenon, ppor. (LZK)
Milczewski Augustyn, przod. P.P. (LZK)
Milewski Tadeusz, ppor., 2 pocztówki, karta szczepienia, medalik z łańc. (AM 3205)
Milewski Władysław Michał, por., ur. 23.10.03, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka, notatnik, odznaka, krucyfiks (AM 2378), Władysław — por. 1903, (LZK)
Milewski Wojsław, ppor. rez., 1913, s. Stanisława i Marii, PKU. Żywiec (LZK)
Millak Henryk, Milak — ppłk., karta na broń, 2 pocztówki, wizytówka (WO str. 3), Millak — ppłk. lek. (LZK)
Miller Władysław, ppor., leg. urz. państw., ofic. ks. st. sł. (AM 1369), ppor. rez. (bez imienia), (LZK)
Milli Stanisław, mjr (LZK)
Miładowski Stanisław, w mundurze, ur. 19.11.05, metryka ślubu, medalik (AM 1295), Miladowski (WO 1123 str. 16), Miłądowski, ppor. 1905 (LZK)
Minkiewicz Henryk, gen. dyw. (LZK)
Mioduszewski Józef, ppor. (LZ.K-S)
Mioduszewski Lucjusz, ks. kapelan, — (bez imienia) — (LZ. S-O-K), Lucjusz — ur. 11.2.86 (ROR. 34 str. 401)
Mirecki Stanisław, kpt. rez., okulista z Chorzowa (LZK)
Mirosławski Maciej, ofic. gosp., ur. 8.7.02, Wadowice, Al. Wolności ,znak tożs., ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. ofic. rez., notatnik, metryka urodz. (AM 2671), ur. 1892, por. (LZK)
Mirsak Józef, ppor., ur. 28.1.11 w. . . . . .?, pow. Poznań, ks. sł. st., 3 pocztówki, 3 listy, notatnik, różaniec, karta szczep. 1937 (AM 538), Mirsak lub Mirczak (WO str. 8)
Misejuk Antoni, Miscauk — kpt., leg. ofic., karta czł. Zw. Strzel., karta szczep., tytonierka rzeźbiona z napisem Kozielsk 1940 (AM 859), Miscauc (?), (WO 852 str. 12), Misejuk kpt. (LZK), ur. 30.3.93 (ROR. 34 str. 347)

Misiewicz Jan, w mundurze, ur. 1908, znak tożs., telegram (AM 3806)
Mistat Stefan, w mundurze, leg. służb. (AM 2372), Mistata, zam. Studzieniec, poczta Puszcza Mariańska, por., Skierniewice, (WO 2372 str. 39), Mistak, por. (LZK)
Miszczak Stanisław, ppor., leg. urzędn. skarb., leg. ofic. rez., wizytówka, pocztówka, list (AM 2673)
Miszczyk Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)
Miśko Tadeusz, w mundurze, pocztówki, list (AM 2807)
Mitkus Witold, kpt. lek., 1899, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)
Mitro Tadeusz, w mundurze, pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 3451), ppor. (LZK)
Mitteeg Tadeusz, oficer, zaświadczenie, złote zęby, plakieta (AM 847), Mettceg (WO 843 str. 11)
Mizgajski B., (LZK)
Mizolebski Marian, w mundurze, leg. urz. (nieczytelna), karta szczepienia, 2 listy, krucyfiks (AM 1638), Miżełabski (WO 1638 str. 21)
Młocek Tadeusz ppor. 1913 (LZK)
Młodecki Edmund Karol, dr med., Brześć n/B., ul. Zygmuntowska 51 m. 4, blok na recepty lek. z nadrukiem jego nazwiska, kalend. kiesz., wizytówka, odznaka art., kwity, portfel, list (AM 430), kpt. lek., (LZK)
Młodnicki Wiktor, por. (LZK)
Młodzik Franciszek, por. 1892, s. Marcina i Feliksy (LZK)
Młynarczyk . . . . . ., mjr, (LZK)
Młynarczyk Ludwik, ppor., 2 listy, pocztówka (AM 3802), ppor. (bez imienia) (LZK)
Moenke Edmund, dr ppor., leg. Zw. Lek., pismo wojsk. Placówki Służb., kwity, karta szczep. 3922 (AM 587), ur. 1882 (LZK), dr, ur. 23.1.83, (ROR. 34 str. 222)
Mogilnicki Tadeusz, kpt., dr med., dowód osob., 3 listy, telegram, karta poczt., wizytówki, 2 negatywy, okulary (AM 754), kpt. lek. (LZK)
Mogiła - Stankiewicz Wacław, rtm. (LZK)
Mohl Andrzej, w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Mohl Maria, Milanówek, karta szczep. 2279, medalik (AM 2193), ur. 1904 (LZK)
Moilich . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Molda Mieczysław, por. (LZK), w mundurze, pocztówki (AM 1582)
Molędzki Kazimierz, w mundurze, pocztówki, koperta, medalik z łańc. (AM 3018), Molendzeński — por. (LZK)
Monczyński . . . . . ., ppor., część leg., różaniec, modlitewnik (AM 1986), Mączyński, (WO 1986 str. 30)
Moos Stanisław, kpt. art. (LZK)
Morawinski Tadeusz, Mrawiński — por., ks. ofic., 4 pocztówki, notatnik (AM 545), Morawiński (WO 545 str. 8)
Morawski . . . . . ., kpt. uzbr. (LZK)
Morawski Adolf Jan, inż., por., prof. Politechniki Warszawskiej, zam. Warszawa, Al. Grójecka 45 m. 14, wizytówki, listy, 2 fotografie, amulet (AM 3704), Alfred — prof. Polit. Warsz. (LZK), Adolf Jan — inż., ur. 17.6.95 (ROR. 34 str. 176)

Morawski Jan, ppor. art. 1902, s. Grzegorza i Felicji, DOK. IX. (LZK)
Morawski Józef, w mundurze, list, 2 pocztówki, ks. do modl., krzyżyk (AM 2039)
Morawski Marcian, cywilny, Prezes Sądu ,wizytówki, 3 pocztówki, 2 listy, łańc. z medalikiem (AM 1446)
Morawski Marek, por. (LZK)
Morawski Tadeusz, ppor. wet., ur. 21.5.09, ks. ofic., dowód osob. (AM 523)
Morawski Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Mordas - Żyliński Tadeusz Michał, ppor., ur. 14.10.04 (AM 3330)
Morgulis Leon, por., dowód osob., karta na broń, karta szczep. karta mob., wizytówka (AM 1131)
Morik Stanisław, por. 1909, s. Eliasza i Pauliny, 19 p.a.l., (LZK)
Moroński Witold, ppor., dowód osob., 5 pocztówek, koperta, wizytówki, mapa Europy (AM 364)
Moroz Jan, kpt., znak tożs., medalik (AM 626), kpt. (LZS)
Moroz Mirosław, Morz, naucz. gimn., w mundurze, leg. urz., 2 wizytówki, prawo jazdy (AM 1670), Moros — prof. państw. gimn. w Wadowicach (WO 1670 str. 22), Moroz — kpt., ur. 1893 (LZK)
Moroz Paweł, w mundurze, ur. 1913, znak tożs., karta szczep., list, części leg. ofic. (AM 3206), ppor. art. (LZK)
Morski Emil, inż., por. art. (LZK), oficer, ur. 13.7.08, znak tożs., (AM 1870)
Morszczyzna Edward Stanisław, ur. 2.2.02., ppor. architekt, Brześć n/B., ul. Kilińskiego 12, dyplom archit., 2 leg. osob., karta na broń, łańc. z krzyżykiem, prawo jazdy Nr 1874 (AM 685), Morszazna (?) — (WO str. 10), Morszczyzna — ppor. (LZK)
Morzy Józef, (LZK)
Moser Leopold, por., zam. Warszawa, pismo MSWojsk., pocztówki, leg. ofic., listy, leg. czł. (AM 3831), por. 1898 (LZK)
Moskal Franciszek, kpt. (LZK)
Moskal Józef, Mosgal — kpt., ur. 13/. . ., 1895 w Grodzisku, zam. Radymno, ul. Mickiewicza 28 a, ks. oszcz. PKO., 4 listy (AM 577), Moskal — (WO str. 9), Moskal — kpt. (LZK)
Moskal Stanisław, por. (LZK)
Moskauł Antoni, ppor. rez. lot., 1904, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK)
Moskowityn Michał, kpt., kalend. kiesz., wizytówka, medalik (AM 3347), kpt. (LZK)
Mossakowski Alfred Tadeusz, w mundurze, dowód osob. prawo jazdy, list, karta szczep. 3837 (AM 1984), zam. Warszawa, Al. Niepodl. 159, (WO 1984 str. 30), ppor. rez. 1912 (LZK)
Mossakowski Zygmunt Aleksander, kpt. (LZK)
Moszczeński Leon, komandor. dr med. (LZK), ur. 28.1.89, ppłk. lek. (RO. 32 str. 323)
Moszczyński Adam, pchor. art. (LZK)
Moszczyński Antoni, dr med., dowód osob., prawo jazdy, karta szczep., odznaczenie, pugilares z kluczami, naramienniki bez oznak (AM 322), Moszczeński (WO str. 7)

Moszczyński Edward, ppor., listy, pocztówki, medalik, fotografie (AM 1943), pocztówki i listy od Jadwigi Moszczyńskiej, Gollub, Brześć Kuj., (WO 1943 str. 29), ur. 1889, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Moszkowicz Jan, kpt., rachunek ,pocztówka, pismo notarialne, karta szczep. 911 (AM 895), (WO 877 str. 12), kpt. geogr. (LZS)
Mościcki Tadeusz, kpr. (LZK)
Mościcki Wincenty, por., zam. Warszawa, ul. Żelazna 63, karta na broń, karta polowania, pocztówka (AM 1168), (WO 1041 str. 14)
Motarski Tadeusz, (LZK) w mundurze, paszport, okulary, rzeźbiona fajka (AM 510), Morawski (WO str. 8)
Motloch Eugeniusz, ppor. (LZK)
Motyka Paweł, ppor. (LZK)
Motyl . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Mozkowski Edmund, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Mrok Stefan, ppor., ur. 1903, znak tożs., karta czł. Czerw Krzyża, (AM 3414), ur. 1903 (LZK)
Mrozik Alojzy, oficer, ur. 13.1.96, Tuchola, zam. Gdynia, Świętojańska 54/9, ks. oszcz. PKO., list i pocztówki, karta szczep., leg. ofic. (AM 2810), kpt. mar. (LZK)
Mrozowski Jan, ppor., 1911, s. Arseniusza i Wandy (LZK)
Mrówczyński Bolesław, mjr art. 1900 (LZK)
Mróz Konstanty, kpt. br. panc., kartki z leg. ofic., wizytówka (AM 1952)
Mścichowski Franciszek, ppor., karta szczep. (AM 2301)
Mucha Bruno Ludwik, ppor., ks. ofic., pocztówka (AM 1974)
Mucha Stefan, kpt., dowód osob., pismo służb. 57 p.p., list, ks. do modlenia, (AM 1782), mjr lub kpt. (LZK)
Mućko Jan, por., pocztówki, list z nadawcą: Mućko Rozyna, Warszawa, ul. Ludowa 3 m. 4. łańc. ze złotym krzyżykiem (AM 2497)
Munek Zygfryd, ppor. art. (LZK)
Murawski Eugeniusz, inż. ppor., leg. urz. państw., karta na polowanie, medalik z łańc. (AM 498)
Murza - Murzicz Aleksander, Murza - Mirzicz, ppor., ofic. ks., 2 notatniki (AM 875), (WO 862 str. 12), Murza - Murzicz Ali — ppor. (LZK)
Mussil Paweł, w mundurze, — Mussel, — dowód osob., pocztówki, fotografia, 2 medaliki (AM 2865), Mussil — por. (LZK)
Muszel Kazimierz, por. rez. (LZK)
Muszyński Władysław, rtm. (LZK)
Muszyński Władysław, pchor. piech. (LZK)
Mutke Edmund, ppor., naucz., leg. ofic., leg. urzędn. (AM 3404)
Mueller Józef, kpt., odznaka 57 p.p., znak na bieliźnie: Mueller Józef, część kwitu na nazwisko: Mueller Józef, Zwrki, dnia . . ./II. . . . ., ks. do modlenia (AM 820), kpt., ur. 1898, s. Stanisława (LZK)
Mychalewicz Bazyli, post. KOP. (LZK)
Myczewski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Mykietyn Jan, kpt., listy, kartka z jego nazwiskiem (AM

Leonia, zam. Poznań, ul. Szydłowska 13, zaśw. na nazwisko Nelki Leszek, ur. 25.5.27 w Krakowie. (AM2566)

oznak (AM 322), Moszczeński (WO str. 7)

Myczewski . . . . . ppor. (LZK)

Mykietyn Jan, kpt., listy, kartka z jego nazwiskiem (AM 2252), kpt. SPRA (LZK)
Mysyrowicz Tadeusz, ppor., 1911 (LZK)
Myszkowski Jerzy, por. 1895 (LZK)
Myszkowski Zdzisław Henryk, ppor., ur. 1913, leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1864 (AM 1662), Myczkowski ur . . ./4.13, (WO 1662 str. 22)
Myśliński Piotr, mjr lub kpt. (LZK)
Myśliński Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Myśliwski Hieronim, /por., ur. 30.9.08, ks. oszcz. PKO., telegram, 3 listy, wizytówki, pocztówka (AM 4111), por. (LZK)

Nadobnik Józef, ppor. rez., (LZK), Dadobnik(?), w mundurze, geometra, ur. 8.2.02 w Łubnicy, zam. Poznań, Górna Wilda 28 m. 7, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta na broń (AM 2679), Nadobnik — ur. 8.2.02 (ROR. 34. str. 145)
Nahlik E., por. SPRA (LZK)
Nahrebecki Karol, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Najburg Ruwin Moszek, (LZK)
Najdzicz Bronisław, w mundurze, pół znaku tożs. z nazwiskiem jego (AM 3838), (LZK)
Nalwebecki . . . . . ppor. (LZK)
Nałęcz - Dobrowolski Tadeusz, student, w mundurze, leg. szkolna, karta szczep., 2 pisma urzędowe, wizytówka (AM 2328), ur. 23.3.17, stud. Polit. Warsz., zam. Kielce, ul. Tad. Kościuszki 8/1, zaśw. przyjęcia na praktykę wakacyjną Urzędu Wojew. Kieleckiego, zaśw. o zaginięciu ks. wojsk. z 4 p.p. Legj. Kielce-Bukówka, medalik i kalend. kiesz. (WO 2328 str. 38)
Napieralski Stefan, ppor., leg., karta na broń, wizytówki, list, pocztówka, ks. do modlenia (AM 1432)
Narbutt Tadeusz, ppłk. (LZK)
Narożański Henryk Tadeusz kpt. (LZK)
Nasielski . . . . . ppłk. (LZK)
Nasielski Szaja, 1907 (LZK)
Naszkiewicz Ryszard, por. (LZK)
Naturlista Tadeusz, kpt. SPRA — (LZK)
Naumow Józef, por. lek., s. Józefa (LZ.K-S)
Nawarecki Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)
Nawiński Leon, por. (LZK)
Nawrocki . . . . . kpt. (LZK)
Nawrocki Teodor, ppor. (LZK)
Nawrot . . . . . por. piech. (LZK)
Nazarewicz Józef, — Nazierewicz Józef Gabriel, por., leg. ofic., pismo służbowe z 12 p. uł., leg. urzędn. (nieczytelna), (AM 2356), zam. Lublin, ul. Bernardyńska 16/1, (WO 2356) str. 39), Nazarewicz — por. (LZK)
Nazarowski . . . . . ppor. (LZK)
Naziembło Stefan, Naziębło — w mundurze, pocztówka, fotografia, (AM 2407), ppor. KOP., 1905, s. Mariana i Stanisławy (LZK), Naziembło — ur. 2.8.05 (ROR. 34 str. 102)
Nelczarski Kazimierz, por. (LZK)
Nelicki . . . . . por., leg. ofic. z fotografią, 2 kwity zastawowe: 1) na nazwisko Nelicki, 2) na nazwisko Torawska,

Leonia, zam. Poznań, ul. Szydłowska 13, zaśw. na nazwisko Nelicki Leszek, ur. 25.5.27 w Krakowie, (AM2566)
Nelken . . . . . ppor. (LZK)
Nelken Jan Władysław, płk lek. (LZK)
Nelken Samuel, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówki, list (AM 3211)
Nemunis Eugeniusz, por., pocztówka z nadawcą: Janina Szlachtyńska, Łapy, okręg Białystok, ul. Średnia 3 (WO str. 3)
Nenko Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Neugebauer Adam, w mundurze, list z nadawcą: Neugebauer Alicja w Pabianicach, ul. Reymonta 15, karta szczep., wizytówka, krzyżyk z łańc. (AM 1247), Reymonta 13 (WO 1098 str. 15), kpt. (bez imienia) — (LZK)
Neyman Julian, kpt. br. panc. (LZK)
Nidecki Jan Michał, kpt., leg. ofic., wizytówka, karta szczep. (AM 1386), kpt. (LZK)
Niebroń Filip, por. SPRA (LZK)
Nieczykowski Wacław, kpt. (LZK)
Nieć Mieczysław Władysław, ppor. piech. (LZK), Władysław — ppor., leg. ZOR., karta szczep., list, blok notesowy (AM 2158)
Niedbalski Stanisław, por. 1911 (LZK)
Nieduszyński Kazimierz, kpt. art. (LZ. S-K)
Niedziecki Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Niedzielski Jan, ppor. (LZK), ur. 1898, oficer, znak tożs., list (AM 791)
Niedźwiecki-Henryk, kpt. st. sp., 1889, s. Józefa i Adeli (LZK)
Niedźwiecki Henryk, ppor., dowód osob., karta szczep. i pocztówka (WO str. 3)
Niedźwiecki Stanisław, ppor., (LZK)
Niekasz Jan Kazimierz, w mundurze, legit. odznacz., leg. PCK., karta rybołówcza, leg. urzędn., list (AM 3787)
Niemczewski Marcin, por. panc. (LZK)
Niemczewski Marian, inż. ppor., wizytówki, leg. urzędn. (AM 3224)
Niemczyński Julian Marian, por., 1899, s. Leonarda i Eugenii (LZK)
Niemiec Kazimierz, mjr MSW (LZK)
Niemiec Michał, por., list (AM 2787), (LZK)
Niemirowicz - Szczytt Kazimierz, ppor., dr med., dyplom doktorski, wizytówki, fotografie, recepty, 1 stempel gumowy (AM 1688), dyplom wydz. med. Uniw. St. Batorego w Wilnie, leg. asystenta kliniki psychiatr. Uniw. Warszawskiego (WO 1688 str. 22), por. lek., 1901, s. Aleksandra (LZK)
Niemirowicz - Szczyt Leonard, kpt. (LZK)
Niemirski Michał, kpt. mar. (LZK)
Niemyski Stanisław, ppor. lot. (LZK)
Nieniewski Marian Tadeusz, kpt., ur. 1897, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., dowód osob., legit. odznacz., pocztówka (AM 3169), kpt. rez. 1897, syn Antoniego i Walerii (LZK)
Nierenberg Abraham, ppor. 3 telegramy, 2 pocztówki (AM 1964), Nirenberg A. (WO 1964 str. 29), Nirnberg Abram, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Niesiewicz Tadeusz, inspektor, cywilny, (Min. Skarbu), międzynarodowy bilet kolej. na jego nazwisko, fotografie, rysunek ołówkowy, kalend. kiesz., telegram, wizytówki (AM 2223), Miesowicz, inspektor Biura Pers. Min. Skarbu (WO 2223 str. 35)

Nietupski Julian, dr, w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Regina Nietupska, Białystok, telegram, medalik (AM 752), kpt. (LZK)

Niewiadomski Czesław, w mundurze, (nazwisko na tabliczce drewnianej), list, pocztówka, karta szczep. 797, różaniec, 2 medaliki, tabakierka z drzewa (AM 2230), drewniane pudełko na tytoń, własnej roboty, z monogramem własnym i wyrytym napisem „Kozielsk 1.2.1940", (WO 2230 str. 35 - 6)

Niewiarowicz Edward, por., listy, pocztówka, karta szczep. odznaka pułkowa, medalik (AM 2583), syn Jakuba, (WO 2583 str. 47)

Niewiarowski Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)

Niewodski Mikołaj, Niewucki — inż. bud. dróg. i mostów, por., zam. Lublin, ul. Skłodowskiej 6 - 1, pismo wojskowe, wizytówki, pocztówka, medalik z łańc., cygarniczka (AM 927), Niewodski (WO str. 3)

Niewrzałkiewicz Marian, ppor., zam. Chorzów, dowód osob. (nieczytelny), ofic. ks., karta na broń, wizytówki, wieczne pióro, fotografie (AM 1637)

Niezabitowski Gotfryd, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta mob., leg. urzędn., pocztówki, list (AM 3154), por. mar. (LZK)

Niezgoda Władysław, por. (LZK), W., w mundurze, karta szczep. 4124, monogram WN., notatnik (AM 2177)

Niezy Józef, inż., 2 bloki notesowe — w nich wycinek z listu: „Co robi Tadeusz, Michał, Zygmunt? Gdzie jest Zygmuntowa z Janką?" (AM 797)

Niger . . . . „ inż. (LZK)

Nikel Michał, Nikiel — w mundurze, 2 kraty szczepienia (AM 2403), ppor. (LZK), Nikel — ur. 23.9.08 (ROR. 34 str. 105)

Nikiel . . . . . „ cywilny (LZK)

Niwiński Józef, inż. bud. dróg i mostów, wizytówki, list (AM 1287), (WO 1118 str. 16), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Nocuń Stefan, ppor. piech. (LZK), (bez imienia) syn Andrzeja, ur. 16.5 . . . .(?), pow. Pińczów, w mundurze, ks. st. sł., 2 listy, (AM 524), (WO str. 8)

Nodzeński Michał, — Nadzeński, kpt., leg. ofic., rozkaz ewak. 3 pocztówki, list, plakieta (AM 2985), Nodzeński —ur. 29.9.96 (RO. 32 str. 58)

Nodzyński Franciszek, por., leg. urzędn., karta wolnej jazdy, 2 wizytówki, fotografie (AM 3494)

Nodzyński Marian Zbigniew Władysław, kpt., Modlin, wizytówka, fotografie, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2006)

Noga . . . . . „ ppor. piech (LZK)

Noiszewski . . . . . „ por. aud. (LZK)

Normark Stefan, w mundurze, listy, pocztówki, telegram z Warszawy z 9.3.40: „Jesteśmy zdrowi, mieszkanie nieuszkodzone, martwimy się o Ciebie — Janusz Szerzewski" (AM 2194), por. (ppor.), (LZK)

Nosalik Kazimierz, por. (LZK-S)

Nosowicz Olgierd, por. rez., 1907, s. Teodora i Zofii (LZK-S)

Nossowicz Henryk, — Nosowicz, kpt., leg. służb., świad., notatnik (AM 110), Nossowicz — ur. 28.7.89, (RO. 32 str. 251)

Noszczyk Henryk, (?) w mundurze, znak tożs., różne pocztówki (AM 1202), Moszczyk (WO 1065 str. 15), Noszczyk, dr, ur. 6.7.96 (ROR. 34 str. 223), por. (LZK)

Nowak . . . . . „ pchor. kaw. (LZK)

Nowak Adam, kpt. san., Wojsk. Szpital Warszawa, 1892 (LZK)

Nowak Alojzy, ppor. (LZK)

Nowak Alojzy (II), ppor. (LZK)

Nowak Antoni, w mundurze, pismo sądowe, leg., wizytówki (AM 1677), pozwolenie na załatwianie spraw maklerskich, wydane przez Urząd Celny w Gdyni (WO 1677 str. 22)

Nowak Antoni, w mundurze, ur. 20.11.1910, część leg. ofic. rez., łańc. (AM 3688)

Nowak Emil, ppor. rez., inż. (LZK)

Nowak Ignacy Stanisław, por., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3924)

Nowak Jan, kpt., adres Kozielski (AM 1070), (WO 978 str. 13)

Nowak Jan, Kier. Szkoły Powsz. w Ostrowicy, ppor., ur. 1905, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., świad. szkolne (AM 3146), por. (ppor.) rez. (LZK)

Nowak Józef, ksiądz, mjr (LZK)

Nowak Józef, Nowack — ppor., leg. ofic. rez., listy i pocztówki, blok notesowy (AM 2759), Nowak (WO 2759 str. 51), ppor. (LZK)

Nowak Klemens, ppor., urzędnik podatkowy, leg. urz. państw., pocztówka, wizytówka, karta szczep. 3133, leg. uczniowska (AM 700)

Nowak Ludwik, kpt. art. (LZK)

Nowak Marian, mjr wet. lek., leg. ofic., wizytówki, list, blok notesowy (AM 1383)

Nowak Norbert Karol, ppor., karta mob., leg. urzędn., 2 pisma służb., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka, karta szczep. 2757 (AM 2828), nadawca pocztówki: Eleonora Nowak, Warszawa, ul. Szczawnicka 18 (WO 2828 str. 52)

Nowak Rudolf, ppor. (LZ.S-K)

Nowak Stanisław, dr, 1894 (LZK)

Nowak Wacław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Nowak Wiktor, kpt., leg. ofic. (nieczytelna), legit. odznacz., karta szczep. 2038, odznaka (AM 1553), leg. ofic. MSWojsk., odznaka instr. PW. wraz z legit. (WO 1553 str. 43)

Nowak Zbigniew, ppor. rez., 52 lub 53 p.p., notariusz (LZK), pismo urzędowe, listy, pocztówki, fotografie, wizytówka, rachunek (AM 417)

Nowakowski Florian, dr med. (WO 921 str. 45)

Nowakowski Jan, por. sap. (LZ.K-S)

Nowakowski Tadeusz, (LZK)

Nowakowski Zdzisław, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., pocztówka, fotografia, kwit depozytowy, medalik (AM 2304)

Nowicki . . . . . „ kpt. obliczenie poborów ,okulary (A M2360)

Nowicki Aleksander, kpt. sap. (LZK)

Nowicki Aleksander, ppor. art. (LZK)

Oficjalski Piotr, oficer, dowód osob. (AM 46)

Nosalik Kazimierz, por. (LZK-S)

. . . . . ., kpt. obliczenie poborów ,okulary (AM2360)
Nowicki Aleksander, kpt. sap. (LZK)

Nowicki Aleksander, ppor. art. (LZK)
Nowicki Franciszek, ppor. inż., leg. urzędn., karta szczep. 150, rysunek ołówkowy, medalik z łańc. (AM 2000)
Nowicki Jan, kpt. art. (LZK)
Nowicki Jerzy Roman, ppor. (por.) art. (LZK)
Nowicki Tadeusz, stopnia nie ustalono, szczegółów brak (WO str. 9)
Nowicki Teofil Karol, (LZ.K-S)
Nowicki Wacław, ppor., karta poborowa, list, odznaka (AM 2685), wizytówka na nazwisko Halina Adamczukówna, Warszawa, ul. Polna 40 m. 32 (WO 2685 str. 49), ppor. (LZK)
Nowik Justyn, w mundurze, list (AM 2644), syn Józefa (WO 2644) str. 48)
Nowik Stefan, oficer, dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., karta szczep. 4259, list (AM 2916), ur. 1885 (WO 2916 str. 55)
Nowikow . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Nowochodzki Jerzy, ppor. art. (LZK)
Nowosielski Gustaw Wiktor, Nowoselski, ppłk., 2 pocztówki, Krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 4041), ppłk. dypl. (LZK)
Nowosielski Ksawery, ppor., rez. pil., 1900, s. Juliana i Zofii (LZSK)
Nożak Paweł Jerzy, ppor. (LZK)
Nuckowski Teodor Franciszek, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Nurczyński Edmund Antoni, por., 1885, s. Stanisława i Ludomiry (LZK)
Nusbaum Maksymilian, Nussbaum — dr, w mundurze, pocztówka, list, (AM 3977), Nusbaum, dr, ur. 28.3.98 (ROR. 34 str. 223)
Nusbaum . . . . . ., ppłk. (LZK)
Nuszel Kazimierz, ppor. piech. (LZK)
Nyzio Franciszek, st. ogniomistrz (LZK)

Obfidowicz Karol, por. rez. (LZK)
Obidziński Aleksander, dr med., Warszawa, ul. Czerniakowska 185 m. 7, notatnik, medalik z łańc., medalik, naramiennik, karta szczep. 3771, 2 pocztówki i kartka (AM 746)
Obrzut Henryk, (Obrzut), ppor. piech. 1910, s. Jana i Julii (LZK)
Obuchowicz Bolesław, ppor. piech. (LZK)
Obuchowicz Witold, por., ur 1905, znak tożs., łańc., fotografia, list (AM 1101), (WO 998 str. 14)
Ochab . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Ochocki Mieczysław, ppor., znak tożs., ur. 1909 w Sarnach, modlitewnik, medalik z łańc. (AM 1411), ur. 1900 (WO 1411 str. 17), ppor. (LZK)
Ochocki Piotr, ppor. (LZK)
Oczkowski Adam, ppor., leg. urzędn., zaśw., list (AM 3368)
Oczkowski Zdzisław, plut. (LZK)
Odbierzychleb Józef, ppor., dyplom Akad. Handl., pismo Państw. Banku Rolnego w Poznaniu, pismo Sekty Baptystów (AM 2855), (WO 2855 str. 53)
Odoberski Józef Zygmunt, ppor., ks. ofic. (AM 1465)
Odyniec Antoni, w mundurze, karta szczep. (AM 4083)

Oficjalski Piotr, oficer, dowód osob. (AM 46)
Ogiński Piotr, ppor. (LZK)
Ogłaza Bogusław, mjr, 1898, s. Józefa i Walerii, 4 pp. Kielce (LZK)
Ogonowski Józef, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Ogrodnicki Karol, por., wizytówki, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. (AM 3336)
Ogrodziński Stanisław, ppor., 2 listy (AM 4003), por., (LZK)
Ojca Józef, kpt., leg. ofic., list, 4 pocztówki, fotografie, 2 wizytówki, medalik, odznaka pułkowa (AM 872), (WO 859 str. 12)
Okołów Zygmunt, ppor. KOP. (LZK)
Okoński Stanisław Leon, ppor., ks. ofic., legit. (AM 786)
Okraso Zygmunt, por. rez. (LZK)
Okrzeja Władysław Karol, w mundurze, dowód osob., leg. urzędn., fotografie (AM 2402), ur. 22.10.09 w Warszawie, naucz. (WO 2402 str. 40), ppor. lot. (LZK)
Okularczyk . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (LZK)
Okulicz . . . . . ., Okilicz — ppor., s. Włodzimierza, karta szczep. 2901, łańc. z medalikiem (AM 1116), Okulicz (WO 1007 str. 14)
Okupski Jan, mjr (LZK)
Okuszko - Radwan Aleksander, por. rez. (LZK)
Okwieciński Józef, por. rez., adwokat (LZK)
Olas Feliks, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw., pocztówka, 2 listy (AM 768), kpt. dr (LZK)
Olbrychtowicz Adam, Olbrichtowicz, kpt., list, cygarniczka (AM 851), Olbrychtowicz (WO 847 str. 11)
Olbrysz Feliks, kpt., ofic. leg., karta szczep. 2718, pocztówka, list (AM 1783), kpt. int. sł. st., 1 p. radio Warszawa (LZ)
Olechowski Kazimierz, inż. (LZK)
Olejniczak Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Olejniczak Leon, por., list od nadawcy z Grudziądza, ul. Jerzego 7/7, medalik z łańc. (AM 3811), por. sł. st. (LZK)
Olejniczak Władysław, ofic. ks., ur. 24.6.14, fotografie, monogram, spinki od mankietów (AM 1033), (WO 959 str. 13)
Olejnik Albin, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep., medalik (AM 880), Ernic Albin (WO 866 str. 12), Olejnik — kpt. kol. (LZS)
Oleksiak Leon, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Oleksiewicz . . . . . ., por. piech. (LZK)
Oleksiewicz Zygmunt, sierżant, karta szczep. 1546, legit. odznacz., medalik (AM 968), sierż. sztabowy (WO 925/a str. 13)
Oleksik Władysław, mjr lot. (LZK)
Olesiński Tadeusz Julian, inż., 1910 (LZK)
Oleszkiewicz . . . . . ., ppor., leg. odznaki pułkowej, łańc. z krzyżykiem, karta szczep. (AM 1184), (WO 1053 str. 15)
Oleszkiewicz Jerzy, por., ur. 1907, ofic. ks., prawo jazdy, 2 kartki, 2 odznaki pułkowe (AM 1841), Oleksiewicz (WO 1841 str. 26), Oleszkiewicz, por. lot. (LZ.S-K)
Oleszyński Zygmunt, (LZ.K-S)
Oleśkiewicz Tadeusz, w mundurze, leg., pocztówki, listy, różaniec, medalik (AM 2650)
Olędzki Józef, mjr dypl. (LZK)

Olgębski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Olkusiński Marian, ppor. (LZK)
Olkuśnik Marian, Olkuśniak — ppor., leg. urzędn. (AM 2638), Olkuśnik — ppor. (LZK)
Olszański Bolesław, por., ur. 6.4.9., dowód osob., wizytówki (AM 599), ppor. art. (LZK)
Olszański Czesław, — . . . . . oljański, syn Ludwika, karta szczep. 1077, spinki, zapalniczka (AM 701), Olszański (WO str. 10)
Olszewski Alfons Brunon, ppor., zam. Grudziądz, ul. Kościuszki 32/5, dowód osob., 3 pocztówki, list, pismo wojskowe, metryka ślubu, metryka urodz. córki (AM 3400)
Olszewski Damazy, stopnia nie ustalono, szczegółów brak (WO str. 9)
Olszewski Hieronim, w mundurze, ur. 9.8.03, dowód osob. (AM 3371)
Olszewski Jan, płk. (LZK)
Olszewski Kazimierz, mjr, leg. ofic., karta szczep. 2115 (AM 2201)
Olszewski Mieczysław, w mundurze, karta szczep. 282, 2 listy (AM 428), ppor. (LZK)
Olszewski Wacław, — Alszewski, por., dr med., ks. ofic., metryka ślubu, 3 pocztówki, list, karta szczep. 3965 (AM 629), por. (ppor.) lek. (LZK)
Olszowski . . . . . ., ppor., pocztówka (AM 3209)
Olszowy Aleksander, ppor. art. (LZK)
Olszyński . . . . . ., ppor., ur. 1902, znak tożs., medalik, karta mob. (AM 2708)
Omeljan Wacław, w mundurze, dowód osob., leg. urzędn., negatywy (AM 3011), ppor. art. (LZK)
Onyszkiewicz Zenon, ppor. piech. (LZK)
Opaliński Eugeniusz, ppor., ur. 1912, znak tożs., leg. ofic. rez., karta na broń, pocztówka, list (AM 3803), ppor. (LZK)
Opieliński Edmund, kpt., płatnik, kwit, list z nadawcą: Opielińska Jadwiga, Gniezno (AM 2621)
Opodenkiewicz . . . . . ., Pod. . . . . ., w mundurze, mies. karta tramw. (AM 946), (WO 909 str. 12)
Orawiec Franciszek, mjr piech. (LZK-S)
Orch. . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Ordyłowski Tadeusz, por. piech., 1894, s. Józefa i Heleny (LZK), por. leg. ofic., zegarek na rękę, pamiątkowa moneta (AM 3358)
Orel Brunon, ppor., ur. 3.7.14 w Czechowicach, dowód osob., karta klubowa, kartka ze znakami Morse'go, 3 listy, kartka z zapiskami (AM 1855), ppor. 1914 r., 25 p.p., Piotrków (LZK)
Orlański L., por. (LZK)
Orlewicz Stanisław, płk. lek. 1888, s. Antoniego i Władysławy (LZK)
Orlik Adam, por. rez. (LZK)
Orlikowski Antoni, w mundurze, dentysta, Warszawa, pl. 3 Krzyży 8, dowód osob., leg. służb., wizytówka (AM 3764), ppor. lek. dent. (bez imienia) — (LZK)

Orlikowski Czesław, w mundurze, leg., karta szczep. 60, łańc. z medalikiem (AM 1329)
Orłowski Kazimierz, ppor., wet., karta mob., karta szczep. (AM 3983)
Orłowski Kazimierz Władysław Marian, sędzia, ur. 7.8.04, wojsk. ks. sł. st., świad. dojrzałości, 2 pisma Min. Sprawiedl., dowód zwoln. ze służby wojsk. (jako strzelec zwolniony 31. marca 39 r.), (AM 2062)
Orłowski Roman, ppor., ofic. ks. medalik (AM 1705)
Orłowski Stefan, por., ur. 15.1.94, leg. ofic. rez., list, notatnik (AM 3041)
Orłowski Stefan, por., leg ofic. (AM 1146), por. rez., lek. (LZK)
Orłowski Walerian, mjr, list, pocztówka, świad. szczep. z Kozielska, fotografie (AM 23), mjr (LZK)
Ornatowski . . . . . ., ppor. KOP. (LZK)
Ornatowski Mieczysław, Ozłatowski — ppłk., karta szczep. 20, pocztówka, notatnik, świad. lek. odnośnie próby krwi na nazwisko Mieczysławski Józef, mjr (AM 1204), (WO 1066 tr. 15), Ornatowski — ppłk. (LZ.S-K)
Ornatowski Stanisław, ppor., medalik, kwit ros. (AM 1158), wizytówka z nazwiskiem Zakrzewska Lucyna, papierośnica z monogramem CJ., — (ta sama treść podana przy zwłokach kapitana nierozpoznanego — vide (AM 1159) — (WO 1934 str. 14), ppor. rez. piech. (LZS)
Ornatowski Tadeusz, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, list (AM 1693), ppor. art. (LZK)
Orsicz Eustachy, ppor. art. (LZK)
Oryński Eugeniusz, oficer, leg. ofic., listy (AM 2938), ppor. 1914, s. Piotra i Emilii, 28 p. strz. k. (LZK)
Orzechowski Adam, kpt. KOP. (LZK)
Orzechowski Antoni, por., wojskowe rozliczenie (AM 1595), (bez imienia) por. lek. (LZK), dr, ur. 29.5.94, por. san. (ROR. 34 str. 219)
Orzechowski Marian, (WO 338 str. 45)
Orzechowski Wacław, kpt. uzbr. (LZK)
Orzeł Jerzy Zygmunt, 3 pocztówki (AM 159), ppor. rez. (LZK)
Orzeszko Władysław Stanisław, Orzeszko — mjr, pismo służb., list (AM 1828), Orzeszko, komendant Rej. Uzup., Słonim (WO 1828 str. 26), mjr (LZK)
Osęka Marian, Osko — por., pismo z PKO. z adresem: Krzemieniec, ul. Pasieczna 6, 3 pocztówki, 2 listy, odcinek poczt., telegram, fotografia (AM 1031), Osue (?), (WO 957 str. 13, Osęka — inż., ur. 21.11.901 (ROR. 34 str. 173)
Osika . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Osiński Tadeusz, mjr, leg. ofic., pocztówka, karta wstępu do Gmachu Szt. Gen., medalik (AM 923), (WO 894 str. 12)
Osiński Wacław, notatnik — w nim 3 nazwiska: Osiński Wacław, ppor., Wójtowicz Szymon, Rzązewski Aleksander, — ks. do modl., list (AM 240), por. (WO 246 str. 19), ur. 1893, s. Teofila i Apolonii, por. (LZK)

Owczarski Józef, mjr, leg. ofic., legit. odznacz., karta szczep.,

Osipow Osip, ppor. art. (LZK)
Osłoński . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Osnek Kazimierz, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki (AM 1108), Onnek(?) Kazimierz (WO 1001 str. 14)
Osnos Zelman Jakub, ppor. lek., leg. ofic. rez., ks. oszcz PKO., karta na broń (AM 2720), Nosnos . . . . . (bez imienia), por. lek. (LZK), Osnos, ur. 4.4.96 (ROR. 34 str. 229)
Osostowicz Zbigniew, mjr dypl., 1893, s. Władysława i Zdzisławy (LZK)
Ospalec - Ostrowski Ferdynand, por. rez., inż. (LZK), Ospec-Ostrowski — w mundurze, przepustka, leg. cywilna, — wyst. przez Wojsk. Instyt. Geogr., odcinek pocztowy (AM 2929)
Ossowski Ludwik Rajmund, ppłk., leg. ofic., pocztówki, list (AM 4019) ppłk. lek. (LZK)
Ossowski Wacław Feliks, Osowski — Władysław Feliks, w mundurze, ur. 20.11.03, metryka urodz. (AM 1189), (WO 1057 str. 15), Ossowski Wacław Feliks — ur. 20.11.03 (ROR. 34 str. 83)
Ostapowicz Artur, kpt., karta szczep., pocztówka (AM 1800), pocztówka z nadawcą: Wera Ostapowicz, Łódź, ul. Kilińskiego 105 m. 10 (WO 1800 str. 25)
Ostromęcki Piotr, Ostromęski — por., 2 pocztówki, koperta, medalik, odznaka pułkowa (AM 1403), Ostromęcki (WO 1403 str. 17)
Ostrowski . . . . ., oficer, część leg. ofic. (AM 838)
Ostrowski Bolesław Jan, kpt., dowód osob., ks. do modl., plakieta, rosyjska gwiazda (AM 767)
Ostrowski Henryk Stanisław, ppor., znak tożs., ur. 3.8.06, zam. Wysokie Mozowieckie, ul. Kościuszki 41, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. ofic. rez., kartka z zapiskami (AM 3865), ppor. (LZK)
Ostrowski Witold, ppor. 1915, s. Tadeusza i Zofii (LZK)
Osuch Kazimierz, ppor. (kpt), (LZK)
Ośko Marian, por. rez. (LZK)
Otko Bolesław Marian, prawnik, w mundurze, dowód osob., wizytówka, pocztówki, fotografie, różaniec, list (AM 1601), ur. 15.7.12, zam. Ostrowiec (WO 1601 str. 20)
Otoromański Aleksander, w mundurze, karta szczep. 377, listy i pocztówki (AM 1414)
Otto Aleksander, ppor., rozliczenie poborów, karta szczep. (AM 2367)
Otto Marian Piotr, ppor., ur. 1907, zaśw., 2 karty meldunkowe, leg. klubowa, leg. ofic. rez., metryka urodz., fotografie, list, 2 pocztówki, ołówek do wykręcania (AM 3817)
Owczarek Aleksander, w mundurze, dr med., zam. Warszawa, ul. Marszałkowska, leg. ofic. rez., legit. odznacz., prawo jazdy, karta szczep., listy, pocztówki, telegram (AM 3669), (bez imienia), ppor. lek. (LZK)
Owczarek Stanisław, w mundurze, prawo jazdy, karta szczep., karta rejestr. roweru, zaświadczenie (AM 3871), ppor. 1905 (LZK)
Owczarewicz Leon, ppłk., Owczarski — (LZK), Owczarewicz — dr, ur. 2.1.82, płk. lek. (RO. 32 str. 372)

Owczarski Józef, mjr, leg. ofic., legit. odznacz., karta szczep., 2 listy, medalik z łańc. (AM 3506)
Owczarski Stefan, ppłk. (LZK)
Owczynnik Bronisław, ppor., 1907 (LZK)
Owczyński Bronisław, w mundurze, ur. 11.3.08, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 2903), naucz., ur. 9.2.08, zam. Dukszty k/Turmont Pożemiszki (WO 2903 str. 54), (bez imienia), por. (LZK)
Owsianny Stanisław, Owsiany — kpt. lek., dyplom doktorski z Niemiec, karta szczep. 1161, dowód osob., legit. odznacz., papierośnica (AM 1795), Owsiany — por. lek. (LZK), Owsianny — dr, ur. 1.5.88, kpt. san. (ROR. 34 str. 217)
Oziębło Zygmunt, por. lek. (LZK), Oziąbl — ppor., ofic. ks., dowód osob., karta mob., metryka ślubu, papierośnica oraz zapalniczka z monogramem OZ. (AM 1302), Oziąbł (WO 1302 str. 16), Oziębło — dr, ur. 14.4.04 (ROR. 34 str. 227)
Ożga Tadeusz, por. lek. wet. (LZK), ppor. wet., ur. 5.2.06 w Brodach, dowód osob., karta mob., wizytówki ,listy, pocztówki, szkaplerz (AM 1138), (WO 1023 str. 14)
Ożóg Artur, mjr, 1890, s. Stanisława i Małgorzaty (LZK)

Pachecka Jan Stefan, urzędnik celny, w mundurze, 2 pisma Dyr. Ceł, leg. urzędn., 4 kartki meld., list, pocztówka, wyblakła fotografia z napisem, kartka nazwiskami (AM 3726)
Pachlik . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Pachnikiewicz Wacław, w mundurze, 4 pocztówki z nadawcą: H. i Z. Krzesińscy, Warszawa ul. Bracka 14 m. 2, fotografia, notatnik, portfel (AM 438)
Paciorkowski Stanisław, cywilny, pocztówki, listy, znaczek blaszany z obozu jenieckiego Ostaszków (AM 4032), por. mar. 1899 (LZK), ur. 21.4.98, por. mar. (ROR. 34 str. 1062)
Paczesny Antoni, Paszesny(?), dr ppłk., leg. ofic., pocztówki, wizytówka (AM 3484)
Paczuski Romuald, kpt., kilka wizytówek (AM 596), kpt. emer., 1887 (LZK)
Paczyński Władysław, por., ur. 5.9.08 w Białymstoku, znak tożs., wieczne pióro (AM 3234)
Padlewski - Skorupka Juliusz Zygmunt, ppłk. (LZK)
Pająk Józef, w mundurze, listy, karta szczep. (AM 3705)
Pająk Stefan, ppor., karta na broń, karta polowania, list, zaśw. (AM 3844)
Pajczewski Stefan, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn. (AM 3581)
Pajewski Antoni Czesław, ppor., ur. 1891 (AM 258)
Pajewski Zygmunt, lek. ppor., leg. urzędn., karta mob., odznaka, karta szczep. 3853, (bez imienia), ppor. lek. (LZK)
Pakaniewski Stanisław, lekarz (LZK)
Pakista . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK)
Pakoś . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Pakulnis Henryk, w mundurze, list (AM 3609), ppor. (LZK)
Pakula Stanisław, por. lek. (LZK)
Palczewski Konstanty, ppor., lat 33 (LZK)
Palczyński Karol, ppor., list (AM 3215), (LZK)

Palczyński Marian, por. (LZK)
Palenkiewicz Marian, ppor. (LZK)
Palewicz Eustachy Wiktor, kpt., ur. 17.4.99, część leg. ofic., znak tożs., list, wizytówka, złoty medalik (AM 3159)
Paliwoda Jan, por. rez., 6. panc. Brześć n/B. (LZK)
Paluch Józef, por. lot., pocztówka, list, wizytówka, odznaka pułkowa (AM 2973), por. (LZK)
Palukajtys Antoni, Polukajtis — por., 2 listy (AM 3202), Palukajtys, por. (LZK)
Pałczyński Wincenty Franciszek, mjr, leg. ofic., dzienniczek, łańc. z medalikiem, koperta (AM 478), (bez imienia) mjr (LZK)
Panasewicz . . . . . ., ppor. 1909 (LZK)
Pankiewicz . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Pankiewicz Eugeniusz, ppor. 1912 (LZK)
Pankl Eugeniusz, por. (LZK)
Papierski Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Paprota Antoni, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., krzyżyk z łańc. (AM 3017)
Paprotny Tadeusz, por. obs., 1912, s. Józefa (LZK)
Paradnia Jerzy, wet., w mundurze, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, pismo, koperta (AM 1161), (WO 1035 str. 14)
Parfiński Władysław, ppor. rez. 1912 (LZ.K.O)
Parczewski Romuald, kpt. (LZK)
Parfianowicz Piotr, ppłk. (LZK)
Parniewski . . . . . ., Prezydent m. Łucka (LZK)
Paserek Henryk, ppor., ur. 1913, znak tożs., listy (AM 3496)
Pasieka Adam, ppor., ur. 28.10.05, znak tożs. (AM 2915), (LZK)
Pasikowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Paskiewicz Ryszard, referendarz, dowód osob., wizytówka, 3 fotografie, 2 pocztówki, list, różaniec, 2 medaliki (AM 658), ppor., 1900, syn Lucjana i Zofii (LZK)
Pasławski Władysław Ewald, w mundurze, leg. ZOR., fotografie, karta szczep. 1492, medalik (AM 1741), Władysław Edward — figurka św. Antoniego (WO 1741 str. 24), ppor. 1901, s. Ludwika i Kazimiery (LZK)
Pastuszko Władysław, Pastuszka — cywilny, 3 pocztówki (AM 11), Pastuszko — cywilny, 1905, s. Franciszka i Tekli (LZK)
Pastwa Wacław, por., dowód osob., fajka (AM 410), por. 1902, s. Rocha i Eleonory, DOK. III. (LZK)
Paszkiewicz . . . . . ., inspektor Str. Więz. (LZK)
Paszkiewicz Eugeniusz, ppor., 1912 (LZK)
Paszkiewicz Michał, w mundurze, ks. czł. urzędn., 2 metryki urodz. (AM 1130), (WO 1017 str. 14)
Paszko Ryszard, ksiądz ewang. augsb. wyzn., płk., lat 60, syn Gustawa i Karoliny (LZK)
Paszkowski Kazimierz, ppor., leg. urzędn., 2 listy, 2 wizytówki, cygarniczka (AM 3071), ur. 1902 (LZK)
Paszkowski Roman, ppor. 1898 (LZK)
Paśko Adolf, mjr lek., dr (LZ.K-S)
Patej Bolesław, ppor. (LZK)

Patenkiewicz Adam, ur. 9.9.97, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 58), w mundurze, 2 listy, pocztówka, różaniec, medalik (AM 3863)
Patka . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Patkowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Paupa . . . . . ., mech. lotn. (LZK)
Pawelec Aleksander, por. (LZK)
Pawelec Wiktor, ppor., 1893, s. Antoniego i Marii (LZK), w mundurze, Sosnowiec, ul. Kręta 5, kalend. kiesz., 2 listy, karta szczep. 142 (AM 548)
Pawikowski Konrad, kpt., 1895, s. Rudolfa i Heleny (LZK), kpt., leg. odznacz. 2. p. art., 2 pocztówki, list, kartka z adresami, różaniec własnej roboty, mały notatnik (AM 857), Wikulski — kpt. art. (WO 850 str. 11)
Pawiński Jan, st. przod. P.P. (LZ.O-K)
Pawlaczyk Ludwik, ofic. zawodowy (LZK)
Pawlak Józef, por., 1890, s. Michała i Franciszki, 43 p.p. (LZK)
Pawlak Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)
Pawlikiewicz Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Pawlikowski Antoni, kpt. (LZK)
Pawlikowski Ludwik, dowód osob., wizytówka (AM 43), (bez imienia), płk. (LZK), Pawliszewski — komandor (LZK)
Pawluć Antoni, mjr, 1883, s. Wincentego i Józefy (LZK)
Pawłowicz Alfons, por. rez. (LZK)
Pawłowicz Mirosław, por., 1910, s. Mieczysława i Jadwigi (LZK)
Pawłowski . . . . . ., por., fotografia, listy (AM 1123), (WO 1012 str. 14)
Pawłowski Artur, kpt. (LZK)
Pawłowski Czesław, ppor., dowód osob., fotografia, list, pismo urzędowe, kwit depozytowy (AM 2441), legit. Rady Adwokackiej (WO 2441 str. 41), ppor. (LZK)
Pawłowski Edmund, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., medalik (AM 2957)
Pawłowski Jan, pchor., telegram, karta szczep., papierośnica (AM 2307), plut. pchor. (LZK)
Pawłowski Stefan, ppor. art. (LZK)
Pągowski Gustaw, Ponkowski — syn Łukasza, ppor., karta czł., koperta, pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 3229), (bez imienia), por. (LZK)
Pąpatowicz Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Peche Henryk, kpt. lek. st. sp., 1 dyon Żand., Warszawa (WO str. 3 i 9)
Pecka Józef, płk. (LZ.K-S)
Pegza Henryk, legit. odznacz., pismo handlowe, karta na broń (AM 3962), (bez imienia) ,ppor. rez. (LZK)
Peiser Ryszard, — Peisker — por., list, 2 pocztówki, wizytówki ,kartka i wizytówki na nazwisko Roman Miszczuk, ur. 11.6.10, por., zam. Gniezno, ul. Sobolskiego 11 a m. 3, — lista z nazwiskami oficerów, rysunek ołówkowy (AM 2096), Peiskar (WO 2096 str. 32)

Peisert Franciszek, kpt., część leg. ofic., list (AM 882), Pej-

ryk (WO 1077 str. 15), Pfaun — mjr. kaw. (LZK), Pfann —

Peisert Franciszek, kpt., część leg. ofic., list (AM 882), Pejser (WO 867 str. 12), Pajzert (bez imienia), kpt. (LZK)

Pelar Jan, ppor., ur. 1.5.12 w Skoczowie, zaśw., karta mob., (AM 1732), Pelor (WO 1732 str. 23), Pelar — ppor. (LZK)

Pellegrini Leopold, ppłk., przepustka do Minist., karta szczep. 1202, pocztówka, dowód osob. (AM 1597), ppłk., 1896, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Pelczyński Bolesław, kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Pelka Antoni, w mundurze, leg. ofic. (AM 2690)

Pelka Piotr, kpt., odznaczenie, leg. Virtuti Militari, leg. służb., dowód osob., list, złotę zęby, wizytówka, karta szczep. 2886, 4 fotografie (AM 822), (bez imienia), kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Penaza Jan, ppor., list (AM 1165), (WO 1038 str. 14)

Pepłowski Jerzy, Pęplowski — kpt., ur. 24. 12. 94, leg. ofic., prawo jazdy, wizytówka, odznaka pułkowa (AM 2421), Pepłowski, 1894, s. Adama, kpt., Warszawa (LZK)

Pepłowski Stefan, kpt. (LZK)

Perczyński Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Perczyński Tomasz, ppor., znak tożs., ur. 1908 (AM 3887)

Perec Hilary, por., pocztówki, karta szczep., leg. służb. (AM 3718)

Perek Marian, w mundurze, pocztówki, 2 listy, notatnik (AM 1646)

Perek Marian, oficer, leg. ofic., ros. pismo z Kozielska (AM 3047), por. (LZK)

Perenz Kazimierz, w mundurze, karta szczep., pocztówki, fotografie (AM 2969)

Peretus Kazimierz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Perkowicz Edward, por. piech. (LZK)

Perlic Wacław, kpt. (LZK)

Perlitz Zygmunt, por. art. (LZK)

Persowski Kazimierz, por. piech. (LZK)

Perz Kazimierz, ppor., dowód osob., leg. odznacz., karta szczep., pocztówka (AM 2598), Perż — oficer. rez., ur. 25.12.99 (WO 2598 str. 47), Perz (bez imienia), por. (LZK)

Perzak Paweł, ppor., ur. 1.1.06, leg. ofic rez., karta na broń (AM 2498), ur. 4.1.06 (WO 2498 str. 42), (bez imienia), por. (LZK), ur. 7.1.06 (ROR. 34 str. 172)

Perzyński Józef, kpt. (LZ.K-S)

Peszek Franciszek, por., z. Józefa, 2 listy, medalik (AM 3346)

Peszko Roman, kpt., ks. Kazy Oszcz., karta szczep., karty poczt. i listy, ołówek do wykręcania, łańc. do zegarka, medalik z łańc. (AM 1351), Peszka (WO 1351 str. 17)

Petelczyc Zygmunt, — Petelczec, w mundurze, list, pocztówka, telegram, medalik z łańc. (AM 3676), Petelczyc, ppor. rez. art. (LZK)

Petri Eugeniusz, pchor. rez. (LZK)

Pękalski Tadeusz Zbigniew, ppor. art. (LZK)

Pękalski Zbigniew, por. lek. (LZK)

Pęski Roman, por. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Pfann Eryk, mjr, 3 listy, pocztówka (AM 1217), Pfana Henryk (WO 1077 str. 15), Pfaun — mjr. kaw. (LZK), Pfann — ur. 15.11.89 (ROR. 34 str. 336)

Piasecki . . . . . ., chor. kaw. (LZK)

Piasecki Jan Robert, por. rez., 1905, s. Jana i Lucyny (LZK)

Piasecki Józef Kazimierz, w mundurze, referent sądowy w Lublinie, leg. urzędn. państw., cwikier (AM 1951), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Piasecki Ryszard, ppor., list z nadawcą: Piasecki Władysław, Sosnowice koło Parczewa, woj. Lublin, kartka z adresem (AM 3077)

Piątek Jan, przod. P.P. (LZ. K-O)

Piątkowski . . . . . ., z Gostynia (LZK)

Piątkowski Aleksander, mjr, ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 kwity (AM 1460)

Piątkowski Franciszek, por., leg. urz. państw. (AM 539)

Pichler Franciszek, Bichler — kpt., kartka z nazwiskiem Bichler Franciszek, tekst po niemiecku: „Kochana Mamo...", różne zapisane kartki (AM 1213),Pichler (bez imienia), kpt., Drogomyśl (LZK), Pichler — ur. 20.1.93 (RO. 32 str. 43)

Piecek Karol, ppor., ur. 10.9.10, zam. Chorzów, urzędnik Magistratu, dowód osob., karta mob., list, pismo Zarządu m. Chorzów (AM 795), ur. 10.9. 18 (WO str. 11)

Piechociński . . . . . ., por. sł st. (LZK)

Piechota Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Piechota Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)

Piechowiak Ignacy, ppor. art. (LZK), ppor., znak tożs., 1909, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówki (AM 4063)

Piechowicz Marian, Pol. Państw., 1909, s. Tomasza i Marianny, Warszawa (LZK)

Piekar Wiesław, pchor. (LZK)

Piekarski Franciszek, mjr dypl. (LZK), Pieskarski — ofic., ur. 7.10.900 w Chorzowie, zam. Lida, ul. Falkowskiego 23, ks. oszcz. PKO., list, pocztówka (WO 1352 str. 20), — nierozpoznany — kilka kartek z notatkami, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Marian Śliwiński, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Franciszek Piekarski — mjr, paszport, karta szczep. 3335 (WO 1701 str. 45) — major (nierozpoznany z nazwiska) — (AM 1352)

Piekarski Zygmunt, (Stanisław), mjr int. (LZK), Zygmunt — ur. 10.11.91 (RO. 32 str. 317)

Piekielniak Jan, w mundurze, ur. 20.10.05 w Kielcach, legit. odznacz., metryka ślubu, leg. ofic. rez., wizytówki, listy i pocztówki (AM 2481)

Piekło Mieczysław, por., karta szczep. 3389, odznaka pułkowa, list (AM 2677), (bez imienia), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Piekus Teofil, Pekucz — por., listy, pocztówka (AM 2931), Piekus — ppor. art. (LZK), Piekus — ur. 9.8.06 (ROR. 34 str. 149)

Pielarski Józef, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Pielarski Wacław, kpt. lotn., leg ofic., odznaka lotnicza (AM 1365), kpt. lot. (LZK)

Pieniążek Roman, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Pieniążek Stanisław, kpt., legit. odznaki sport., 2 listy, pocztówka, papierośnica, scyzoryk (AM 766), kpt. piech. (LZK)

Pieńczykowski Jan, por. rez. P.P., 1896, s. Jana i Anny (LZK)

Pieńkowski Bolesław, w mundurze, kwit depozytowy, karta szczep. (AM 3658), (bez imienia), chor. KOP. (LZK)

Pieńkowski Ludwik, kpt. (LZK)

Pieńkowski Stefan, dr — major, prof. Uniw. Krakowskiego, leg. urzędn. państw., karta rybołówcza, 3 wizytówki, kalend. kiesz., 3 pocztówki, odcinek pocztowy, 2 puste ks. oszcz. PKO., scyzoryk (AM 988), (WO 938 str. 13), (bez imienia), mjr lek. (LZK)

Pierściński Józef, sekr. MSWojsk. (LZK)

Piesowicz Józef, Piecowicz — mjr, karta szczep., ewikier, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3438), Piesowicz — mjr piech., 1894, s. Karola i Marii (LZK)

Piestrzak Marian Antoni, mjr, ks. oszcz. PKO., dowód osob., świadectwo, 2 medaliki (AM 1614), ur. 21 . . .(?), 1896 (WO 1614 str. 21), ur. 21.11.96 (RO 32 str. 300)

Pietkiewicz Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Pietrasiewicz Adam, dr med., dowód osob., karta na broń, 2 listy, prawo jazdy (AM 1343), kpt. lek. (LZK)

Pietraszek Józef, kpt., dowód osob., kalend. kiesz., rachunek (AM 354), kpt. (LZK)

Pietraszek Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)

Pietraszkiewicz Jan, por. piech. (LZK)

Pietraszkiewicz Ryszard, w mundurze, pocztówki, karta szczep., fotografie, medalik (AM 2766)

Pietrowski Bronisław, ppor., 3 pocztówki, medalik (AM 4021)

Pietrykowski Stanisław, Pietrikowski — kpt., leg., list z nadawcą: Pietrikowiak - Ostro, karta szczep. 448, różaniec (AM 2833), Pietrykowski — leg. osob. Pomorskiej Brygady Obrony Narodowej, list z Ostrowa (WO 2833 str. 53)

Pietrzak Franciszek, kpt. lot. (LZK)

Pietrzyk Stanisław, płk. (LZK)

Pietrzykowski Jan, Piętrzykowski — por., leg. ofic., 2 pocztówki, 2 fotografie, leg. Virtuti Militari, Krzyż V. M., (AM 887), Luliul Pietrzykowski (WO 870 str. 12)

Pietrzykowski Tadeusz, por., Prezes Sądu Okr. Katowice (LZK)

Pigłowski Bronisław, ppor., 1909, s. Teodora i Jadwigi, 16 p. ul. (LZK)

Pigłowski Władysław, mjr lek., ofic. ks., wizytówka, karta mob., 2 notatniki (AM 1381)

Piko Władysław, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Pijas Bolesław, ppor., ofic. ks., karta szczep. 2951, odznaka pułkowa, wizytówki (AM 1621), geometra, odznaka Szk. Pchor. Rez. (WO 1621 str. 21)

Pilaczyński Józef, por., karta rej. samochodu, wizytówka, karta czł., karta szczep., pocztówka (AM 3275), por. rez. (LZK)

Pilarczyk Ludwik, ppor. (LZK)

Pilarczyk Zygmunt, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., list, rysunki ołówkowe (AM 3001)

Pilarski Józef, kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Pilat Franciszek, ppor., pocztówka, list z nadawcą: Pilat Janina — Grodysławice, gm. Rachanie, pow. Tomaszów Lub. (AM 2899)

Pilatowski . . . . . ., mjr lek. (LZK)

Pilawski Roman, w mundurze, pocztówka, fotografia kobieca, kartka z jego adresem (AM 4045), (bez imienia), kpt. (LZK)

Pilch Feliks, por. art., ofic. leg. (nieczytelna), wizytówki, karta oszcz. PKO., medalik, list, cygarniczka własnej roboty (AM 1668)

Pilch Kazimierz, mjr lek., legit. odznacz., karta mob., list od kapitana (AM 2798), list od kpt. Stan. Kozickiego z Zegrza, stwierdzający fakt kupna samochodu P.F. (WO 2798 str. 52)

Pilecki Jan, w mundurze, pocztówka, telegram, medalik (AM 1546), ppor. art. (LZK)

Pileski Julian, mjr, Kraków, ul. Topolowa 46/II. p., b. austr. por., pismo MSWojsk., leg. odznaki Korpusu Kadetów we Lwowie, list, pocztówki, portfel (AM 497), Pilewski (WO str. 7), mjr (LZK), Pileski — ur. 19.11.83 (ROR. 34 str. 326)

Pilewski Kazimierz, mjr (LZK)

Pilikowski Janusz, ppor., kalend. kiesz., ręcznie pisane nuty, struny skrzypcowe, dwa listy, 2klucze, kartka z zapiskami, notatnik (AM 331), Pilichowski — ppor. pil. (LZK)

Pillich Adam, (?) w mundurze, 2 wizytówki, 2 fotografie, telegram, list, pocztówka z nazwiskiem: Adam Pillich, Warszawa, ul. Mickiewicza 37, kalend. kiesz., medalik z łańc. (AM 3033), Pillych — por. (LZK)

Pimienow Konstanty, por., 2 listy z nadawcą: Maria Pimienowa, Częstochowa, ul. Jasnogórska, wyciąg z rejestru (AM 2527)

Piniński Stanisław, w mundurze, dowód osob., leg. urzędn., list, karta szczep., różaniec (AM 2783)

Pionko Bronisław, kpt., (LZK)

Piontkowski Marian, ppor., dowód osob., leg. szkolna, legit. odznacz., listy (AM 2346), Piątkowski — ur. 6.3.15 (WO 2346 str. 39)

Piotrowicz Eugeniusz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Piotrowicz Franciszek, ppor. 1905, 2 p. art. (LZK)

Piotrowicz Michał, Piotrowitsch — por., dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, legit. odznacz. (AM 2749), Piotrowicz — ur. 26.4.900 (ROR. 34 str. 72)

Piotrowski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Piotrowski Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Piotrowski Eugeniusz, kpt., wizytówka na nazwisko: Wilhelm Hartmann, pastor, — różne kartki (nieczytelne), (AM 1382), (WO 1382 str. 45)

Piotrowski Franciszek, w mundurze, list, pocztówka, odznaka (AM 3616), st. przod. P.P. (LZK)

Piotrowski Henryk, ppor. lot. (LZ.K-S)

Piotrowski Julian, ppor. lek., leg. ofic. rez., leg. służb. (AM 3947)

Piotrowski Konrad, por. inż., s. Franciszka i Weroniki, karta zwolnienia z wojska, leg. (AM 4017)

Piis Józef, por. KOP. (LZK)

Piotrowski Marcin, w mundurze, karta meldunkowa, karta szczep. (AM 3573)

Piotrowski Mieczysław, w mundurze, rachunek na nazwisko Piotrowski Mieczysław (AM 2611)

Piotrowski Stanisław, w mundurze, dowód osob., leg. urzędn. państw., listy, 2 wizytówki (AM 1174), (WO 1044 str. 15)

Piotrowski Stanisław, ppor., 1912, s. Rozalii (LZK)

Piotrowski Tadeusz Stanisław, ppor. inż., 1906, s. Adama i Heleny (LZK)

Piotrowski Zdzisław, pchor. (LZ.S-K)

Piotrowski Zygmunt, ppor., 1903, s. Bolesława i Julianny (LZK), w mundurze, podanie ros. z nazwiskiem Piotrowski Sergiusz, kartka z zapiskami (AM 2922)

Piotrowski Zygmunt, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy (AM 4018)

Piórkowski Antoni, cywilny, list, 2 pocztówki, okulary (AM 595)

Pióro Konstanty, ppor., inż., ur. 11.12.09, zam. Białowieża, ul. Stoczek, leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., prawo jazdy (AM 3261), ppor. art. (LZK)

Pircel . . . . . ., dr, ppor. (LZK)

Pisarski Stanisław, por., ofic. ks., karta szczep. 1441, fotografie (AM 1892, (bez imienia), por. (LZK)

Piskadło Wiktor, w mundurze, wizytówki, karta mob., pocztówka, list (AM 2853)

Piskorz Józef, ppor., leg. urzędn., rozkaz wymarszu, karta szczep. 308, kartka z adresami (AM 1746)

Piszer Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Pitera Jan, w mundurze, koperta, fotografie (AM 2449), Picheřa — (WO 2449 str. 45), Pitera — ppor. (LZK)

Pituła Józef, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta na broń, karta szczep. (AM 3653)

Piwnica . . . . . ., kpt., fotografie z adresem jego matki: Józefa Piwnica, Rzeszów, ul. Lwarka (?) 27 — od jego żony: Jadwiga Piwnicowa, Tarnów, ul. Goldhammera (Sierakowskiego), — karta szczep., powróz (AM 904), adres jego matki: Rzeszów, ul. Lwowska 27 (WO 884 str. 12), Adam, kpt. (LZ.S-K)

Piwowarczyk Kazimierz, kpt. (LZK)

Piwowarczyk Stanisław, urzędnik wojskowy, ur. 3.3.94, znak toża., medalik (AM 656), kpt. rez. 1904, s. Stanisława i Kazimiery (LZK), ur. 3.3.94 (RO. 32 str. 367)

Platonoff - Plater Zygmunt, ppłk. (bez nazwiska), przepustka, różne adresy, złoty pierścień z szafirem (AM 1570), Zygmunt Władysław — ppłk. (WO 1570 str. 20), ppłk., kartki, fotografie, przepustka wyst. 24.9.1939, na przejazd ze Złoczowa do Łowicza (WO 1570 str. 44), ppłk. dypl., s. Józefa i Jadwigi (LZK)

Plesner Edward Jan, Plessner — por., ur. 22.7.94, karta mob., list, pocztówka, modlitewnik (AM 1673), Plessner — kpt. rez. (LZK), Plesner — ur. 22.7.94 (ROR. 34 str. 18)

Plewniak Wojciech, kpt. lek., ks. oszcz. PKO., dowód osob. 3 pisma wojsk. (AM 2728), kpt. lek. 1893, s. Bonawentury i Katarzyny (LZK)

Plis Józef, por. KOP. (LZK)

Pluciński Tadeusz, kpt. (LZ.S-K)

Pluta Antoni, por. sł. st. (LZK)

Płachecki . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (LZK)

Płachecki Janusz Włodzimierz, rtm., 1893, s. Jana i Celiny, 26 p. ul. (LZK)

Płatek Franciszek, Płatek — kpt., ur. 2.11.92, zam, Grodno, ul. Orzeszkowej 34 m. 10, ofic. leg., legit. odznacz., zaśw., ks. oszcz. PKO (AM 2732), Płatek (WO 2732 str. 50), kpt. (LZK)

Płociński Eugeniusz, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Pobędza Władysław, por. rez. KOP (LZK)

Pobieraj . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (LZK)

Pobratyn Józef, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Pobudejski Józef, por., 1901, s. Antoniego i Walerii (LZK)

Pociecha Władysław, pocztówka, fotografie, medalik (AM 3324), por. piech. (LZK)

Pociej Marian, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta szczep. (AM 2423), ur. 24.9.98 (WO 2423 str 41), ppor. sap. (LZK)

Podgórski Adam Stanisław, ppor., zam. Równe, 3 karty meld. (AM 1706), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Podgórski Józef, kpt., karta szczep 2912, okulary (AM 1818), syn Franciszka, wyblakłe fotografie (WO 1818 str. 26), Józef Konrad — kpt. art. (LZK)

Podgórski Mieczysław, w mundurze, list do: Podgurski Mieczysław od Jadwigi Podgurska, 1 weksel ,adres, zapalniczka (AM 886), Podgórski (imienia i bliższych szczegółów brak) — dr med. (WO 886 str. 19), (WO 869 str 12), kpt. (LZK), Podgórski — ur. 16.1.96, dr (RO. 32 str. 334)

Podgórski Stanisław, ppor., ur. 1905, leg. ofic., znak toża., wizytówka (AM 1132), (WO 1018 str. 14)

Podkowa Jerzy, Potkowa — ppor., leg. urzędn. (AM 4033), (bez imienia) por. rez. (LZS), Podkowa — ur. 3.11.900 (ROR. 34 str. 51)

Podlaski Bazyli Zenobiusz, ppor., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., 3 odcinki poczt., kalend. kiesz., części leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3334)

Podlewski Zbigniew, (Podłowski) — por. lot. (LZ.K-S)

Podobiński Edward, por., inż., leg. urzędn., prawo jazdy, 2 rachunki, wizytówka (AM 2684)

Podoliński Eugeniusz, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Podolski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZ.K-S)

Podolski Karol, por. re . (LZK)

Podoski Władysław, k t., leg .ofic. (AM 3289), Podowski — kpt. piech., (LZK), Podos .i — ur. 19.6.93 (RO. 32 str. 48)

Podsędkowski Bolesław, ppor. (LZK)

Podwiński Stanisław, kpt., listy, pocztówka (AM 1517), kpt. lek. sł. st. 1911, (LZK), dr, ur. 30.5.96 (ROR 34 str. 221)

Podwysocki Edward, leg. ofic. rez., listy, pocztówki (AM 2448)

Pogoda Julian, ppor. (LZK)

Pogonowski Stanisław, chorąży (lub pchor.), 2 ks. oszcz. PKO., bankowa ks. wkładkowa, list, fotografie (AM 1549), chor, ur. 19.1.91, 1 ks. oszcz. L.L.O. (WO 1549 str. 43)

Pogorzelski Feliks, inż. kpt., 2 rozkazy wymarszu, wizytówki, listy z nadawcą: J. Pogorzelski, Żnin (Poznań), cukrownia (AM 1448)

Pohorecki . . . . . ., ksiądz (LZK)

Pohorecki Bolesław, Prezes Sądu Najw. (LZK), Bolesław Herbert, cywilny, Warszawa, ul. Starołowicka 99, dowód osob. (nieczytelny), kartka meld., telegram, list, 8 pocztówek, wizytywka (AM 409)

Poklewski Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Pokoniewski Stanisław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Pokrzewiński Stefan, dr, por. (LZK)

Polak Franciszek, por., karta szczep. 2648, pocztówka, list (AM 2672), ppor. (LZK)

Polak Jan, kpt. (LZK)

Polak Paweł, ppor., (LZK)

Polakowski Władysław, kpt., rozkaz wyjazdu, pocztówka, list, fotografia, medalik, list pisany w Kozielsku, krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 3263)

Politur Fryderyk, ppor. inż., ur. 4.10.99, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urzędn., zam. Warszawa, ul. Wilanowska 14 m. 11, (AM 3925), por. (ppor.) — (LZK)

Polkowski Józef, por. karta szczep. 4122, różaniec, wykaz imienny w jęz. rosyjskim, pocztówka, odznaka pułkowa (AM 1181), Fałkowski — (WO 1051 str. 15)

Polok Paweł, w mundurze, karta szczep. (AM 2894), Pollok — ppor. (LZK)

Połamowicz Jerzy, ppor. (LZK)

Połaniewicz Adam, Pol. Państw. (LZK)

Połczyński Stanisław, Pollcyński (Pełczyński) — ppłk. lek. (LZK), Połczyński — dr, ur. 17.4.75 (ROR. 34 str. 301)

Połczyński Stanisław Marceli, kpt., leg. ofic., krzyż i leg. Virtuti Militari (AM 3467), Połaczyński — kpt. piech. (bez imienia) — (LZK)

Połeć Stanisław, Polec — por. leg. ofic. karta szczep. mały, notatnik, różaniec, (AM 2396), Połeć (WO 2396 str. 40), Połeć — por. piech. (LZS)

Połocki . . . . . ., ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Połujan Józef, Polujan — s. Antoniego, ppor., list, 2 pocztówki (AM 3590)

Pompołowicz Władysław, por. (LZ.S-K)

Ponczyński Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Pongowski Ksawery Marian, kpt., leg. ofic., leg. sport., list, zaśw., kwit, karta szczep., lista z nazwiskami, medalik z łańc. (AM 3132)

Poniatowski Aleksy, mjr, 2 pocztówki, scyzoryk (AM 1385)

Ponichtera Antoni, ppor. art. (LZK)

Pończa Jan, por. ur. 29.3.97, dowód osob., leg. ofic., wojsk. prawo jazdy, karta szczep. (AM 3715), por. (LZK)

Popiel Alfred, por., leg. ofic., pocztówka, list (AM 2502)

Popiel Wacław, płk. dypl. art. (LZ.S-K)

Popławski Antoni, mjr, 4 pocztówki z nadawcą: Popławska, Warszawa, ul. Asfaltowa 15 (AM 3405)

Popławski Bonifacy, ppor. art. (LZK)

Popławski Franciszek, Poblawski — chorąży, znak tożs., list, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2363), Popławski — ur. 1910 (WO 2363 str. 39), chor. zawodowy KOP. (LZK)

Popławski Juliusz, por., pocztówki, notatniki, list, karta szczep., rozkaz, 3 medaliki (AM 1167), (WO 1040 str. 15), ppor. art. (LZK)

Popławski Leon, ppor. (LZK)

Popławski Piotr, mjr (LZ.K-S)

Poraziński Jerzy, por., rozkaz wyjazdu, karta rekwizycyjna, list (AM 4080) por. rez. (LZK)

Poraziński Leon, ppor. (LZK)

Poraziński Zygmunt, por. kaw. 1891, s. Bronisława i Ludwiki (LZK)

Pospieszałowski Wiktor, ppor., znak tożs., wojsk. prawo jazdy, przepustka, leg. ofic. rez., świad. szk., zaśw., pocztówki, fotografie (AM 2910)

Postawka Leon, w mundurze, ur. 2.6.10 w Odonow, dowód osob., metryka ślubu, fotografie, pocztówka, plakieta, prawo jazdy (AM 1341), Istawka (?), ur. 2.10.18 (WO 1341 str. 17), Postawka — ppor. (LZK)

Postępski Roman, Postemski — kpt., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep., pęk kluczy (AM 1363), Postępski Roman Józef, ur. 28.2.06 (RO. 32 str. 262)

Postępski Stanisław, kpt. sap. (LZ.K-S)

Postolka Tomasz, ppor. 1909 (LZK), Postołka — ur. 30.9.09 w Woronówce, dowód osob., świad. szczep. 2300, karta meld., pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 329)

Postolko Zygmunt, por. rez. kaw., lat 50, adwokat z Łucka (LZK)

Potemkowski Marian Ignacy, por. rez., (LZK)

Potocki Albin, kpt. (LZK)

Potocki Ulryk, porucznik (LZK)

Potrzebowski Karol, Potrzebowski — mjr, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., wizytówki, recepta in blanco, metryka urodz., metryka ślubu, karta mob., 2 listy, dyplom doktorski, karta szczep. (AM 3517), — mjr lek. 1885 (LZK), Potrzobowski — dr, ur. 31.10.85, lek. (ROR. 34. str. 214)

Powicki Wacław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Powrożnik Józef, kpt., dowód osob. (nieczytelny), metryka urodz., wizytówka, 2 listy, karta szczep. (AM 220), (bez imienia), kpt. inż. (LZK)

Pozwolski Jakub, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 2515)

Prauza Tadeusz, w mundurze, 2 listy, krzyżyk, karta szczep. (AM 3385)

Prawowski Stefan, kpt., ur. 21.7.93 w Rozkoszy, zam. w Poznaniu (WO str. 45)

Prażmowski Jerzy Marian, w mundurze, ur. 2.8.901 w Krakowie, dowód osob., karta szczep. 2128, list, medalik, kalend. kiesz., notatnik (AM 2316)

Prądzyński Jerzy, ppor. (por.) piech. (LZK)

Prądzyński Lech Kazimierz, por., leg. ofic., prawo jazdy, listy, pocztówki (AM 1846), zam. Warszawa, ul. Poznańska 21 (WO 1846 str. 27)

tożs., karta na broń, prawo jazdy, leg. urzędn., medal złoty z da-

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Precel Władysław, pchor. (LZK)

Press Dawid, kpt., leg. ofic., różne kartki z adresami (AM 1384), kpt., lek. wet. (LZK)

Preyer Marian, w mundurze, listy, koperta, pocztówka, 2 odznaki pułkowe (AM 3115)

Pręgowski Zdzisław, w mundurze, wizytówka na nazwisko: Zofia Lubowiedzka, wizytówka na nazwisko: Pręgowski Zdzisław (AM 3125)

Problewski Kazimierz, ppor., recepta dla wojsk. apteki (nieczytelna), list, rozliczenie miesięczne (AM 3560)

Probst Józef Ernest, ppor. art. piotn. 1910 (LZK), ur. 13.12 10 w Cieszynie, urzędnik, oficer, dowód osob., list, medalik, ks. do modl. (Am 952), (WO 915 str. 12)

Prochownik Kazimierz, kpt. rez. (LZK)

Procner Józef, mjr dypl. (LZ.K-S)

Prokofiew Stefan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Prokop Antoni, kpt., 4 leg. (PKO., ZOR., PCK., leg. ofic.), 2 pocztówki, list, telegram (AM 799)

Prokopowicz Edward, w mundurze ,koperta (AM 1488)

Prokopowicz Włodzimierz, por. kaw. (LZK)

Prokosz . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (LZK)

Propst Józef, ppor., Cieszyn (LZK)

Proskurnicki Mieczysław, 2 listy, 2 pocztówki (AM 3192), ppor. (LZK)

Próchniewicz Antoni, rtm. (z dyw. panc.), prawo jazdy, karta na broń, karta na polowanie, leg. odznaki panc., wizytówki, 2fotografie, 4200 złotych (zniszczone — wycofane z obiegu) (AM 1921), kpt. 1898 (LZK)

Prószczyński Stanisław, Pruszczyński — różne recepty, kartka z nazwiskiem (AM 1331), kpt. (rtm.), 1893, s. Wincentego i Marianny (LZK), Prószczyński — ur. 6.2.93 (RO. 32 str. 41)

Prus Paweł, w mundurze, leg., dzienniczek, 2 listy (AM 765)

Prus - Bogusławski Czesław, ppor., insp. pow. Twa Ubezp. Sarny, pióro wieczne, wizytówki (AM 1456)

Pruski Marian, ppor., karta szczep. 3451, ofic. ks. sł. st. (AM 1893)

Pruszanowski Leon, mjr dypl. (LZK)

Pruszyński Feliks, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2405. kwit (AM 558), (bez imienia), kpt. (LZK)

Pryb Aleksander, w mundurze, połowa znaku tożs. z nazwiskiem Pryb Aleksander (AM 1989)

Przeorski Adolf, ppor. (LZK)

Przepałkowski - Młot Zygmunt, (LZK)

Przepeliński Eugeniusz, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta podatkowa (AM 3207)

Przeradzki Stefan Jan, mjr, karta mob., prawo jazdy, ks. oszcz. PKO., fotografie, spinki (AM 1648), ur. 29.8.93 (WO 1648 str. 22), mjr kaw. (LZ.S-K), — ur. 29.8.93 (RO. 32 str. 156)

Przetak Mieczysław, ppor., przepustka, karta szczep., karykatura ołówkiem (AM 2945)

Przewalski Zygmunt, ppor., leg., książ. turystyczna (AM 2514), ppor., 1894, s. Aleksandra i Heleny (LZK)

Przewłocki Wacław, ppor. art. (LZK), w mundurze, znak

tożs., karta na broń, prawo jazdy, leg. urzędn., medal złoty z datą 30.4.34 (AM 2391), ur. 1903 (WO 2391 str. 40)

Przeworski Antoni, ppor. lek., ur. 10.2.97, znak tożs., telegram, pocztówka (AM 3172), ppor. lek. (LZK)

Przeworski Mieczysław, ppor., leg. urzędn., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. 1521, mały notatnik (AM 2821)

Przewoźniak Ferdynand Antoni, ur. 30.4.10, Kraków, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. 3458, (AM 2680)

Przybyszewski Makary, karta mob., karta szczep., św. szk., list (AM 2883), fotografia z dedykacją: „Dla wspomnień z przeszłości na przyszłość — Irena Gutkowska" (WO 2883 str. 54)

Przychodzki Marian, w mundurze, naucz., leg. urzędn., listy (AM 2891)

Przygodziński Bronisław, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: E. Przygodzińska, Poznań, 3 listy ,fotografia (AM 664), kpt. (LZK)

Przyjemski Stanisław Marek, por., leg., wizytówka (AM 1315)

Przystasz Zbigniew, w mundurze, pocztówki, wizytówki, notatnik (AM 4023)

Przytarski Franciszek, ppor., prawo jazdy, dowód osob., pocztówki, odznaka pułkowa, medalik (AM 3155)

Przytocki . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Pstrągowski Kazimierz, ppor., dowód osob., rozkaz wyjazdu (AM 3218)

Pstrocki Antoni, por., (LZK)

Psuja Bolesław, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., pocztówki, list, medalik, różne korespondencje w jęz. niem. (AM 2962)

Ptak Jan Romuald, ppor., leg ofic. rez., plakieta, medalik z łańc. (AM 2317)

Ptak Stanisław, por. (LZK)

Puchalik Zygmunt, kpt., 3 listy, 4 pocztówki z nadawcą: Jadwiga Puchalik, Warszawa, ul. Olynricka 11, nożyczki do paznokci, złote zęby (AM 844), (WO 842 str. 11)

Puchalski Romuald, ppor., ur. 20.11.04, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep. (AM 2451)

Puchalski Ryszard, ppor. rez. piech., 1906, s. Józefa i Stanisławy (LZK)

Puchlik . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Puchowiak Ignacy, ppor. (LZK)

Pucki Antoni, ppor., pocztówki, list ,plakieta, różne fotografie (AM 1667)

Pufahl Roman, kpt., ur. 26.1.94, zam. Warszawa, ul. 6. Sierpnia 58 m. 2, leg. ofic., prawo jazdy, 3 listy, pocztówka, scyzoryk, zaśw. o sł. wojsk. w jęz. niem. (AM 3708), Pufal (bez imienia), komandor ppor. (LZK), Pufahl — ur. 25.1.94 (RO. 32 str. 269)

Puhaczewski Jan, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., zaśw., karta szczep. 4039, notatnik (AM 3064), ppor. (LZK)

Pulnarowicz Tadeusz, por., znak tożs., ur. 14.9.90, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., pocztówka, list (AM 4007)

Pułaski Stanisław, por., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3109), kpt. (LZK)

Pułkowski Edward, ppor. art. (LZK)

Purdczak Kazimierz, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka, karta szczep 801 (AM 2839)

Pusch Sergiusz, w mundurze, list, pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 2886) por. lek. (LZK)
Pustówka Józef, w mundurze karta, szczep., leg. urzędn. (nieczytelna), 1 list (AM 3595), (bez imienia), por., Jabłonno (LZK)
Puzdrakiewicz Kazimierz, ppor., karta mob., naramienniki bez oznak (AM 388), ppor., 1898, s. Stanisława i Władysławy (LZK)
Puzichowski Michał, por. KOP. (LZK)
Puzyna Marian, ppor. (LZK)
Puzynowski Klemens, por. (LZK)
Pużanowski Witold, por. (LZK)
Puertzel Mieczysław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Pyptiuk Władysław, por., int., ur. 10.10. 86, znak tożs., wizytówki, list (AM 3919), por. (LZK)
Pys Jerzy, ppor., dowód osob., list, karta szczep., wizytówka (AM 1672), Pyś (WO 1672 str. 22)
Pysiewicz Wacław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Pyszko Jan, mjr, 1888 (LZK), oficer, ur. 9.6.81 w Kutnie, zam. Ustroń - Słońsk, ks. oszcz. PKO., portfel, blok notesowy (AM 462), ur. 3.5.81 (ROR. 34 str. 326)
Pyszyński Tadeusz Władysław, por., kartka z adresem: Maria Pyszyńska, Biała Podlaska, ul. Żydowska 3, pięć srebrnych monet, ubijacz do fajki, notatnik z adresem (AM 503)
Pytko Jan, ppor., 1905, 29 pułk (LZ.K-S)
Pytlak Jan, przod. P.P. (LZK)
Pytlakowski Stanisław, ppor., ur. 14.10.98 w Warszawie, znak tożs., karta mob., metryka ślubu (AM 3147)
Pyziel Jan, por. 1907. IV. Baon Panc. (LZK)

Quandt Ryszard, ppor., ka. ofic., karta szczep. 3365, notatnik (AM 1178), (WO 1048 str. 15)
Quirini Emanuel, mjr żand. 1895, s. Mariana i Adeli (LZK)

Rabasz Józef, kpt., Wilno, ul. Pożarowa 18 m. 6, kartka z adresami (AM 2179), Rabosz (WO 2179 str. 34)
Rabcewicz . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Rabiner . . . . . ., inż. (LZK)
Rachel Franciszek, kpt., listy, wizytówki (AM 2722), (LZK)
Raczek Eugeniusz, w mundurze, list (AM 3978), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Raczek Zygmunt, Radczek — ppor., 2 pocztówki, list, medadalik (AM 1761), Raczek — ur. 24.7.08 (ROR. 34 str. 110)
Raczkowski Czesław, kpt. (mjr) — (LZK)
Raczkowski Janusz, w mundurze, leg. ofic., 3 listy, pocztówka z jego adresem, 2 medaliki, odznaka pułkowa (AM 2837), por. 1913, s. Tadeusza i Marii, 2 p. ul. (LZK)
Raczyński Jan Franciszek, kpt., wizytówka, karta szczep. 1735 (AM 1348), kpt. KOP. (LZK)
Raczyński Julian, Pol. Państw., 1899, s. Gracjana i Bronisławy, Warszawa (LZK)

Raczyński Kazimierz, ppor., leg. odznacz., list, pocztówka, medalik (AM 3568)
Raczyński Kazimierz, w mundurze, zam. Poznań, Fredry 3, leg. służb., 2 wizytówki, fotografie (AM 4059)
Radałowicz Roman, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Radański Andrzej, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., 2 karty czł. (AM 3593)
Radecki - Mikulicz Edward Henryk, ppor., metryka ślubu, świad. szczep., pismo MSWojsk., koperta, różaniec, łańc., naramiennik ppor., (AM 317), ppor. 5 p. lotn. Lida (WO str. 7)
Radecki - Mikulicz Marian, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Radel Aleksander, major, ur. 23.10.86 (ROR. 34 str. 355) Raden (bez imienia) mjr. zawod. (LZK)
Radkiewicz Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)
Radliński Wiktor, kpt. (LZK)
Radłowski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Radomski Karol, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Radomski Roman, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Radoniewicz Mieczysław, por. mgr., s. Aleksandra i Janiny (LZK)
Radowski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Radwański Andrzej, ppor. 1904, s. Ryszarda i Leokadii, Inst. Geogr. (LZK)
Radwiłowicz Hieronim, ppor. (LZK)
Radziejowski Bronisław, ppłk., 1887, s. Augustyna i Rozalii (LZK)
Radziencecki Wit, w mundurze, karta szczep., fotografia (AM 3994)
Radzikowski Adam, kpt. inż. (LZK)
Radziński . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Radziszewski Edward, ppor. art. (LZK)
Radziszewski Leonard, przy zwłokach Butwiłło Witold znaleziono również 2 koperty na nazwisko: Radziszewski Leonard (AM 3782)
Radziszewski Wacław, kpt. (LZK)
Radziszewski Witalis, ppor. art. (LZK)
Radziszewski Władysław, Radziczewski — ur. 2.6.94, zam. w Łodzi, ks. oszcz. PKO., ks. wkładk. Kasy Oszcz. Warszawa, list, cygarniczka (AM 1792), ur. 2.6.93 w Ostrzeżowie Wlkp., zam. Łódź, ul. Kołłątaja 1 m. 3 (WO 1792 str. 25), Radziszewski — ur. 2.6.94 (RO. 32 str. 68)
Radzymiński Tadeusz, ppor. wet. (LZK)
Rafałowski Leopold, ppłk. lek. (LZK)
Rahden Leon Edward, mjr br. panc. (LZK)
Rajchel Zdzisław, ppor., ur. 1910, znak tożs., koperta, wizytówka, leg. urzędn., legit. odznacz. (AM 3751)
Rajewski Adolf, por., ur. 6.9.99, leg. ofic., prawo jazdy (AM 3536) (bez imienia), por. (LZK)
Rajewski Franciszek, ppor., ur. 4.3.05, leg. ofic., dowód osob., metryka ślubu, metryka urodz., karta mob., leg. urzędn. (AM 2604)
Rajszys Ryszard, Raischys — w mundurze, ur. 24.5.01, dowód

Redzimski Ludwik, ppor., ur. 25.8.05, leg. ofic. rez., karta

wy, Warszawa (LZK)

2604)

Rajszys Ryszard, Raischys — w mundurze, ur. 24.5.01, dowód

osob., medalik, cygarniczka (AM 3877), Rajszys — ur. 24.5.01, dr (ROR. 34. str. 226)

Rajter Jan, kpt. aud. (LZK)

Rakiel Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)

Rakowski Czesław, ppor. piech., 1906, s. Jana i Walerii (LZK)

Rakowski Wiesław, ppor. (LZK)

Ramczyński Leonard, plut. pchor. (LZK)

Ramsza Jan Paweł, Ramasza — ppor., ur. 23.12.12, ofic. ks., papierośnica (AM 852), Ramsza — ppor. rez. (LZK)

Ramsza Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)

Ramult - Baldwin Witold, — Ramolt Witold Baldin — por. lek., dowód osob., karta szczep., rozkaz wyjazdu, 3 fotografie, kalend. kiesz. (AM 300)

Rapp Kazimierz, ppor. pil., 1904, s. Ignacego i Jadwigi (LZK)

Rasiewicz Henryk, ppor., ur. 11.7.98 w Gnieźnie, dowód osob., części leg. ofic. rez., znak toża., fotografia (AM 2484)

Rastawiecki Modest, ppłk. dypl., 1896, s. Modesta i Bronisławy, Dęblin (LZK)

Raszewski . . . . . ., kpt. rez. (LZK)

Raszke Eugeniusz, por. (LZK)

Raszke Marian, w mundurze, leg. odznacz., leg. Zw. Adwok., pakiet pocztowy z nadawcą: Elżbieta Raszke, Warszawa, ul. Wspólna 20 (AM 2987)

Ratajczak Egon, ppor. rez. KOP. (LZK)

Ratajczak Franciszek, ppor. (LZK)

Ratajczak Ludwik, ppor., ur. 9.8.09, leg. ofic. rez., ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urzędn., odznaka wojsk., medalik (AM 3016)

Ratajczak Władysław Wacław, w mundurze, 3 karty meld. (AM 2818), Ratajczyk (WO 2818 str. 52)

Ratajek Józef, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn. (AM 3262)

Ratajski Witold Marian, kupiec, w mundurze, ur. 23.1.99 w Krasnymstawie, dowód osob., leg. odznaki sport., listy i pocztówki (AM 2388), Witold, ppor. lek. (LZK)

Rau Ludwik, mjr, list, pocztówki, różne kwity, karta szczep. 3079, różaniec, plakieta, kalend. kiesz. własnego wyrobu — zakreślony 12.4.40 (AM 1542), mjr (LZK)

Raubo Witold, ppor. (LZK)

Rawicki Benedykt, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., pocztówka, listy (AM 3816), ppor. (LZK)

Rawoczewski Rafał, oficer., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3615)

Rduch Franciszek, w mundurze, list z nadawcą: Elżbieta Rduch, Belk, poczta Cerwionka, Górny Śląsk (AM 3227), ppor. 1909, 4 pułk (LZK)

Rebhun Izaak, dr, ur. 14.12.98 (ROR. 34 str. 224) Repkun — ofic. lek. (LZK)

Recheński Leon, mjr, leg. ofic., odznaka pułkowa, kartka z adresami (AM 1577), mjr piech. (LZK)

Rechowicz Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Reciszek . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Redel Aleksander, mjr, leg. ofic., list, kartki z notatkami, medalik (AM 1044), (WO 964 str. 13)

Redych Józef, w mundurze, ur. 23.1.94, zam. Kobylnik, leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO., list (AM 3701)

Redzimski Ludwik, ppor., ur. 25.8.95, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob. (AM 2477)

Reger Bolesław, ppor., karta szczep. 3295, medalik (AM 2848), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Reichenberg Gwido, mjr, ur. 26.1.92 (RO. 32 str. 180), Rojchenberg mjr, list, portfel, medalik w etui, papierośnica (AM 479), Rajchenberg (WO str. 7)

Reichert Erwin Juliusz, ppor., ofic. ks., prawo jazdy (AM 1135), (WO 1021 str. 14)

Reinharz Adolf, ppor., leg., pismo Kmdta m. Warszawy, 2 pocztówki (AM 2762)

Reiss Józef, inż., w mundurze, zam. Złoczów, świad., list, pocztówka, kalend. kiesz. (AM 1763), Reise lub Beise — Złoczów, „Export - Bacon", zaśw. Urzędu Gromadzkiego w Budyninie (WO 1763 str. 24)

Rejdych Józef, ofic. rez. (LZK)

Rejecki Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Rejman Antoni, plut. (LZK)

Rejowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Rejterowski - Kopyciak Hieronim Henryk, dr, ur. 19.11.90 (ROR. 34 str. 219), Reiterowski H. H. — por. lek., pismo urzędowe, metryka urodz. żony, metryka zgonu, karta mob. (AM 2003), metryka ur. Heleny Marii Reiter . . . ., metryka zgonu Pauliny Reit . . . . (WO 2003 str. 30), Rejterowski (bez imienia), por. lek. (LZK)

Rek Franciszek, ppor. (LZK)

Rek Jan, w mundurze lotn., pocztówki, list, telegram, list z Goeteburga (AM 2935)

Reklajtys Władysław, ur. 14.3.88 (ROR. 34 str. 330), Reklajtis, por. st. sp. (LZK)

Reksulak Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Remer . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Remisiewicz . . . . . ., w mundurze, pocztówka (AM 2526), Renisiewicz — (WO 2526 str. 46)

Rencki Witold, ppor. (LZK)

Reszczynski Józef, por., 2 listy — z nich jeden pisany w Kozielsku (AM 3716), ppor. 1890 (LZK)

Rieger Andrzej, ppor., ur. 1.11.06, zam. Katowice, ul. Kościuszki 6 m. 6, dowód osob., karta mob., karta szczep., leg. ofic. rez., 2 odznaki, notatnik (AM 2431)

Robaczyk Józef, ur. 12.3.08 (ROR. 34 str. 97), Robaczek — naucz., ofic. w Chorzowie, leg., metryka ślubu, 4 listy, karta szczep. (AM 890), (WO 873 str. 12)

Robak Eugeniusz, pocztówka z Węgier (AM 200)

Rocznlak Mieczysław, dr, por. art. 1896 (LZK)

Roczyski Janusz, kpt., wizytówki, karta. szczep., plakieta, medalik (AM 802), Roczyski lub Toczyski (WO str. 11)

Rodkiewicz Józef, (Rotkiewiócz) — w mundurze, pocztówka, część koperty (AM 3900)

Rodowicz Stanisław, inż. mjr, ofic. ks., przepustka, część leg. na odznaczenie, paszport, pocztówka, wizytówka, notatnik (AM 970), (WO 927 str. 12), ppłk. inż., 1884, s. Teodora i Stanisławy (LZK), inż., ur. 16.2.83 (ROR. 34 str. 163)

Rodzenowski Bronisław, stopnia nie ustalono, szczegółów brak (WO str. 9)

Rodziewicz Antoni, w mundurze, ur. 19.1.95, zam. Wilno, ul. Lwowska 7/4, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 1285), (WO 1116 str. 16)

Rodziewicz Jan, por., lekarz (LZK)

Rodź Cezary, architekt, ppor., dyplom, wizytówki, przepustka (AM 2952), (bez imienia) — ppor., inż. archit. (LZK)

Rogala - Kostecki Stefan, por. rez. (LZK)

Rogala Polikarp, por., 2 leg. (AM 1757)

Rogalczyk Walenty, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., wizytówka (AM 2570), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Rogalski Henryk, cywilny, karta szczep. 4023, pocztówki, listy, różne kartki w jęz. ros., telegram w jęz. ros. (AM 1852), (bez imienia) ppor. rez. (LZK)

Rogalski Julian, w mundurze, pocztówka, kartka z adresami: Ludmiła Rogalska, Wilno, ul. Piwna 6 m. 47, trzy srebrne monety, 3 medaliki (AM 556), major (LZK)

Rogalski Mieczysław, ppor., leg. urzędn., karta na broń, karta szczep. (AM 3307)

Roganowicz Stanisław Mieczysław, ur. 28.11.02 (ROR. 34 str. 47), Roganiewicz — ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 2 pocztówki (AM 3589)

Rogowski Bolesław, w mundurze, 2 pisma Kasy Chorych, 2 kartki meld. (AM 3670), (bez imienia) ppor. (LZK)

Rogoziński Jerzy, mjr, karta szczep., kartka z adresami, pocztówka (AM 1851), dr mjr (LZK)

Rogoziński Kazimierz, w mundurze, ofic. ks. (AM 578)

Rogoziński Mieczysław, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Rogoziński Władysław, kpt. (LZK)

Roguski Henryk por., 1903, s. Eugeniusza i Bogumiły, 20 p. uł. (LZK)

Rojecki . . . . . ., ppor., kwit dentysty, 2 odcinki poczt. (AM 2370), Jan, ppor., 1919., 3. p. lot. (LZ-), recepisy poczt.: Rojecka Janina, Zamość i Rojecki Jan, Brześć, Matka Boska Ostrobramska z metalu złotawego na granatowym suknie (WO 2370 str. 39)

Rojek Edward, kpt. mar., ur. 8.9.92 w Wiśniczu Nowym, zam. Warszawa, ul. Senatorska 29, leg. ofic., ks. oszcz. PKO., wizytówki, metryka urodz. (AM 1654), (bez imienia), kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Rojewski Franciszek, ppor. art. (LZK)

Rola - Szadkowski Leonard, dr med., mjr, zam. Poznań, ul. 27. Grudnia 16, recepta in blanco, wizytówki, plakieta (AM 1515), mjr lek., 1881, s. Jana i Michaliny (LZK)

Roliński Henryk, kpt. (LZK)

Romach . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Romanienko . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Romanowicz Michał, ppor., ur. 1900, sekr. Zarządu Miejskiego, zam. Otwock, ul. Słowackiego 7 m. 1, leg. ofic., wizytówka, leg. urzędn., leg. sport., pismo MSWojsk. (AM 2607), (bez imienia), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Romanowski . . . . . ., rtm. (LZK)

Romanowski Adam, szczegółów brak (WO 1025 str. 19 i 45)

Romanowski Bolesław, cywilny, karta szczep., zaśw. lek. (AM 2914)

Romanowski Maksymilian Bogusław, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., (AM 2920)

Romańczuk Zenon, kpt. st. sp. (LZK)

Romańczuk - Kowalewski Zygmunt, w mundurze, ur. 21.4.11, metryka urodz., świad. dojrz., list (AM 3259)

Romański Józef, kpt., 1885, s. Franciszka i Walerii (LZK)

Rombo Witold, por. (LZK)

Romeyko Marian, w mundurze, karta szczep. 4011, kartka z adresami włoskimi, papierośnica, adres: Italia — Roma, via Botthege Oscaro 32, Palazzo Chateau, Colonel Romeiko Marian (AM 1660)

Rondomański Stanisław, dr, maj. lek., leg. ofic., wizytówki, karta szczep., krzyżyk (AM 1626), (bez imienia), mjr dr lek. (LZK)

Ropele . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Rosa Franciszek, plut. rez. (LZK)

Rosen Samuel, dr, ur. 3.6.85 (ROR. 34 str. 215), Rozen — kpt., 2 fotografie, ks. oszcz. PKO., papierośnica (AM 930)

Rosenbaum Ludwik, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 2 pocztówki (AM 2716), ppor. (LZK)

Rosenberg Józef Marceli, adwokat, w mundurze, pismo urzędowe, wizytówki, list (AM 2478), Rozenberg — ppor. (LZK)

Rosenberg Rudolf, stopnia nie ustalono, ur. 25.10.95 w Kołtynianach, pow. Święciany, — zam. Poznań (WO str. 9)

Rosenfeld Ignacy, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 1765)

Rosengart Aleksander, por. lek., ur. 3.1.89, leg. ofic. rez. karta mob., odznaczenie, wizytówka, list (AM 2864), Rozengart (bez imienia) dr, ppor. lek. (LZK)

Rosenzweig Aleksander, por., zam. Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 130, karta mob., wizytówki, fotografie, medalik, karta czł. ZOR. (AM 3197)

Rosiański Eryk, dowód osob., pocztówki, karta szczep., zapisane kartki (AM 1179), (WO 1049 str. 15)

Rosiński Bronisław, kpt. piech., 1894, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZS-K)

Rosiński Urban, cywilny, pocztówki z nadawca:. R Rosiński, Biała Podlaska, ul. Narobicza 6, listy, kartka z adresami (AM 3395), 41 lat (LZK)

Rosiński Zygmunt, ppor., Sochaczew, ul. Słowackiego 12, znak tożs., karta szczep. 2415, kartka z nazwiskiem, medalik (AM 628), ppor. (WO str. 9), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Rosnowski Michał, ur. 20.9. 97, dr (RO.32 str. 326), Ronowski — dr ppłk., pismo z adresem: Szpital „Omega", Warszawa, Al. Jeroz. 51, 2 zapisane kartki, karta szczep. 1257, notatnik, znak tożs. na nazwisko Bylina Aleksander, płk. lek. 3.4.75, kompas ze złotym łańc. (AM 997), (WO 941 str. 13), Rosnowski, ppłk. lek. (LZK)

Rosół Teofil, por. piech. (LZ-K-S)

Rosza Stefan — w mundurze, 2 listy, pocztówka,

ki (AM 3916), Rubisch — ur. 25.7.95, ppor. dent. (ROR. 34 str. 230)

Rosiński Aleksander, ppor. lot. (LZK)

Romanowski Adam, szczegółów brak (WO 1025 str. 19 i 45)

kompas ze złotym łańc. (AM 997), (WO 941 str. 13), Rosnowski, ppłk. lek. (LZK)

Rosół Teofil, por. piech. (LZ K-S)
Rossau Stefan, — Russo — w mundurze, 2 listy, pocztówka, fotografia (AM 883) Rossau, (WO 868 str. 12)
Rost Franciszek Ksawery, dr mjr, leg. odznacz. (AM 1610), (LZK)
Roszkiewicz Józef, ppor. (LZK)
Roszkowski Czesław, w mundurze, ur. 1905, wizytówki, dowód osob., karta czł. (AM 3082), por. łączn. (LZK)
Roszkowski Józef, kpt. lek., pocztówka, karta mob. (AM 1244), (WO 1095 str. 15), dr (LZK)
Rotenberg . . . . . ., kpt. piech. (LZK)
Rotenberg Mieczysław, ppor., ur. 1909, znak tożs. (AM 660), Rutenberg WO str. 10)
Rozbicki Imiesław, mjr, część recepty z nazwiskiem: dr med. Rozbicki Imiesław (AM 2501)
Rozbicki Piotr, ppor. art. (LZK)
Rozdolski Marian Adrian, por., pocztówki, wizytówki, listy, list z datą Kozielsk 17. lutego 1940 (AM 3965), por. (LZK)
Rozdołowski Władysław, ppor. ur. 1918 Lwów, znak tożs., pismo Szpitala Woj., fotografia, odznaka pułkowa, leg. ofic. (AM 3612)
Rozengarten Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZ.S-K)
Rozmysł Aleksander, sierż. zawodowy (LZK)
Rozmyz Stanisław, st. sierż. (LZK)
Rozwadowski Antoni, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Rozwadowski Marian, por. (LZK), w mundurze, 3 pocztówki (AM 3365)
Rożański Ryszard, ppor., zam. Włocławek, leg. ofic. rez., karta czł., wizytówki (AM 4000)
Rożański Wojciech, podoficer, ur. 14.8.20 w Warszawie, świad. gimn., leg. szk., (nieczytelna), leg. odznaki Zw. Strzeleckiego, leg. sport., kartka z jego nazwiskiem (AM 4077)
Rożniecki Henryk, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., metryka ślubu (AM 2485) (LZK)
Róg Eugeniusz, por., część dowodu osob., wizytówki z zapiskami, krzyżyk (AM 3256)
Rómmel Wiktor, por. st. sp. (LZK)
Różak Władysław, podoficer (LZK)
Różaniec Piotr, por. (LZK)
Różański Eryk, ppor. (por.) (LZK)
Różański Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)
Różański Ryszard, ppor. 1893, s. Aleksandra i Henriety (LZK)
Różycki Ludwik, w mundurze, wizytówka na nazwisko Rozychi Ludwik, złote spinki, szpilka do krawatki, zapalniczka, moneta złota 10-rublowa (AM 750), por. 1892, s. Kazimierza i Rozalii (LZK)
Rub. . . . . A., ppor., list z Krakowa z datą 14.2.40 (AM 718) dokumenty nieczytelne, zam. Zamość, woj. Lubelskie, ul. Staszica 11 u Rajnera (WO 718 str. 20)
Rubinstein Izrael (Chaim), ppor. lek. (LZK)
Rubinstein Jerzy, (LZK)
Rubisch Józef, Rubesch — dr ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 2 pocztów-

ki (AM 3916), Rubisch — ur. 25.7.95, ppor. dent. (ROR. 34 str. 230)
Ruciński Aleksander, ppor. lot. (LZK)
Ruciński Wincenty, ppor. lot. (LZK)
Rudak Antoni, ppor. art. (LZK)
Rudawski Jan, ppor., list, zaśw., metryka ślubu, pismo handlowe (AM 3257)
Rudenko Mikołaj, ppor., urzędnik graniczny, wizytówka, pismo handlowe, medalik z łańc., legit., karta szczep. 2726 (AM 2854), kierownik Komisariatu Piłka (WO 2854 str. 53), por. (LZK)
Rudkiewicz Kazimierz, w mundurze, zam. Warszawa, ul. Marszałkowska 25 m. 19, pismo służb., karta szczep., pocztówki, listy, wizytówki (AM 3495), prokurator (LZK)
Rudkowski . . . . . ., syn Alojzego, ros. pocztówka adresowana do Kozielska (WO str. 3)
Rudlicki Czesław, w mundurze, wizytówka, pocztówki, 3 listy, kwit, medalik z łańc. (AM 2336), zam Brześć n/B., ul. Unii Lubelskiej 7 (WO 2336 str. 38)
Rudner Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Rudnicki Bohdan, ppor. KOP. 1912, s. Kazimierza i Kazimiery (LZK)
Rudnicki Zygmunt, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki (AM 2506)
Rudolf Karol, plut. piech. (LZK)
Rudy Ludwik, ppor. (LZK)
Rudy Wilhelm Ludwik, — Rudi — w mundurze, świad. lek., wizytówki, fotografie (AM 3993), Rudy — artysta - malarz (LZK), ur. 12.5. 88 (ROR. 34 str. 246)
Rudziński Henryk Bronisław, por., 1908, s. Józefa i Janiny, 3 bat. (LZK)
Rudziński Stanisław Jerzy, ur. 25.4.95, rtm. (RO. 32 str. 151), ur. 15.4. 95 w Krakowie, leg. odznaki 5 p. strz. k. (WO 2308 str. 38), Rodziński — kpt., karta mob., leg. inwal. (AM 2308)
Rudzki Wincenty, ppor. art. (LZK)
Rudzyń Julian, ppor. (LZK)
Ruhm Bolesław, por., karta członk. chóru, rozkaz, notatnik, fotografia (AM 1334), ppor. (LZK)
Ruhm Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)
Rułniewicz . . . . . ., podoficer prowiantowy (LZK)
Rumianek Stanisław, ur. 10.5.99 (ROR. 34 str. 71), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK), Romianek — ur. 10.5.99, ks. oszcz. PKO., kier. szkoły, leg. urzędn., karta szczep. (AM 3746)
Rumich Jan, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., legit. odznacz., odznaka pułkowa, notatki (AM 2926)
Rupniewski Roman, ppor., ur. 3. 8.06 w Warszawie, ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówki, wizytówki (AM 3632)
Rusiak Ignacy, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Rusiecki Ludwik, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Ruszanowski Leon, mjr dypl. kaw. (LZK)
Ruszczak Józef, st. strażnik Str. Gran. (LZK)
Ruszczyński Karol, cywilny (LZK)
Ruśkiewicz Jan, kpt. 1898, Jabłonna (LZK)
Rutke Jan, oficer, leg. urzędn., część leg. ofic. rez., pismo

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Monopolu Tyton., wizytówki, rozkaz mob., (AM 2934), ur. 22.4.92 (ROR. 34 str. 205) Rudke — por. rez. (LZK)
Rutkiewicz Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)
Rutkowski Edward, ppor. art. (LZK)
Rutkowski Franciszek, por. 1895 (LZ.S-K)
Rutkowski Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)
Rutkowski Leonard, oficer (LZK)
Rutkowski Stanisław Grzegorz, kpt., 2 pocztówki, wizytówki (AM 2015)), kpt. art., zam. Inst. Przeciwgazowy, Warszawa (WO 2015 str. 30)
Rutkowski Tadeusz, por., znak toża., Warszawa 1908 (AM 1177), (WO 1047 str. 15), ziemianin (LZK)
Rutkowski Tomasz, ppor., 2 orzeczenia lek., leg. odznacz., leg. urzędn., zaśw. szpitalne, listy (AM 2800), por. art. (LZK)
Rutowski Andrzej, stopnia nie ustalono, szczegółów brak (WO str. 9)
Rutyński Bolesław Kazimierz, dr, kpt., pismo służb., 2 pocztówki, 2 listy (AM 1796)
Rux Jan, por. 1902, s. Jana i Anny (LZ.K-S)
Ruediger Kazimierz Wilhelm, dr med., kpt., Warszawa, al. Niepodl. 142 m. 3, 2 zaśw. urzędowe, blok receptowy, plakieta (AM 1590), rtm. (?), 1903, s. Wilhelma i Kazimiery (LZK), ur. 1.3.03, lekarz (RO. 32 str. 334)
Rybakiewicz Witold, prawnik, Tarnów, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., karta szczep., 456, wizytówki (AM 2199), Rybarkiewicz, mgr prawa, Powiatowy Insp. PZUW. (WO 2199 str. 35)
Rybarkiewicz Stanisław Tadeusz, ofic. rez., prawo jazdy (WO 1173 str. 19)
Rybczyński Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)
Rybicki Jan, ppor., kalend. kiesz. (nieczytelny), prawo jazdy (AM 3340), ppor. (LZK)
Rybno . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Rybus Mieczysław, dr, w mundurze ,dowód osob., prawo jazdy, medalik (AM 3029), (bez imienia), kpt. lek. (LZK)
Rychalski Stefan, ppłk. piech., 1891, s. Władysława i Agnieszki (LZK)
Rydarowski Stanisław, mjr, ks. oszcz. PKO., wizytówki, karta na broń, karta szczep. (AM 1599), mgr. prawa, ur. 7.10.92 w Bochni, zam. Łódź, ul Karolowska 7 (WO 1599 str. 20), (bez imienia) mjr, (LZK)
Rykowski Tadeusz, w mundurze, znak toża., karta szczep., 2 listy, kalend. kiesz., 2 fotografie, plakieta (AM 3747), por., 1905, s. Jana i Izabeli (LZK)
Rylski Czesław, por., wojsk. prawo jazdy, ur. 26.3.12 w Suwałkach, leg. ofic., karta szczep. (AM 3905), (LZK)
Rylski Henryk, por. (ppor.) (LZK)
Rylski Ryszard, por. (LZK)
Rylski Tadeusz, por. pil. (LZK)
Rymaszewski Ant.ni, wiceprokurator, w mundurze, ur. 14.11.02, pismo Uniw. Wileńskiego, wizytówki, pocztówki (AM 2059)
Rymaszewski Zenon, ppor. rez. (LZK), Remaszewski — w mundurze, ur. 1910 w Wilnie, znak toża., fotografia (AM 3258)

Rymkiewicz Adam, ppor. art. (LZK)
Ryndzewicz Antoni, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Ryngwelski Jan, por., odpis leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., 2 pocztówki, 2 karykatury (AM 3130), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Rynkiewicz . . . . . sierżant (LZK)
Rynkowski Ludwik, por., leg. ofic., leg. Zw. Pływ., medalik (AM 2866)
Ryszewski Tomasz, w mundurze, zam. Warszawa, ul. Barska 3 (?), leg., 4 pocztówki, fotografie (AM 1482)
Rytarowski Włodzimierz Waldemar, major dypl. kaw ur. 16.11.95 (RO. 32 str. 145), (bez imienia) mjr. apt. (LZK)
Rytlewski Teofil, Gdańsk, ppor., dowód osob., pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 358)
Ryttel Wacław, ur. 6.8.98 (ROR. 34 str. 142), ppor., 1898, s. Antoniego i Stefanii (LZK), (WO 1422 str. 18), Rytel — w mundurze, dowód osob., (nieczytelny), 2 koperty, fotografie, plakieta, notatnik (AM 1422)
Rzążewski Aleksander, (?) w mundurze, wizytówki, 2 listy, pocztówka, legit. odznacz. dla rannych (AM 3664)
Rzecki Jan, ur. 11.8.95 (RO. 32 str. 188), (WO str. 5), Rzęcki, kpt., leg. osob., pocztówka adresowana do niego, z nadawcą Wanda Rzęcka, Warszawa, al. Niepodl. 245, wizytówka, 2 fotografie kobiece (AM 13), (bez imienia), kpt. (LZK)
Rzepecki Zygmunt, ppor., rozkaz wyjazdu, karta szczep., kartka z nazwiskiem (AM 3301)
Rzepiela Józef, w mundurze, burmistrz Nowej Wileiki, wizytówka, legit. odznacz., fotografia, okulary, karta czł. Ligi Kolon. (AM 3240), por. (LZK)
Rzepka Józef, ppor., 2 listy, kalend. kiesz., medalik (AM 3852)
Rzeszotarski Antoni, w mundurze, 3 listy (AM 2639), ppor., 1896, syn Tadeusza i Zdzisławy (LZK)
Rześniowiecki Władysław, s. Teofila, ur. 1899, część karty zwolnienia wyd. w Sarnach, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2523), Rześniewiecki (WO 2523 str. 46), Rześniowski — dyr K.K.O. (LZK)
Rzewuski Tadeusz, inż. oficer karta szczep. 3435 (AM 806)
Rzeźniczek Adolf, ppor., części leg. ofic. rez., 2 listy w jęz. niem., różaniec (AM 3405), (LZK)
Rzeźniczek Antoni, por., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., fotografie, pismo Insp. Szkolnego Katowice (AM 3230), ppor. (LZK)
Rzymkiewicz Adam Stanisław, ur. 21.12.03 (ROR. 34 str. 71), Rzynkiewicz — ppor., leg. ofic .rez. (AM 3766)

Sabadkowski Piotr, w mundurze, karta szczep., list, telegram, medalik (AM 1752)
Sabanowski Mieczysław, ppor., (LZK)
Sabath Augustyn, mjr. łączn. (LZ.K-S)
Sabnicki Zygmunt, oficer, część leg. ofic., dowód osob., (nieczytelny), pocztówka, nieopisany znak toża. (AM 833)
Sachnowski . . . . . ., (LZK)
Sadowski Aleksander, ur. 8.10.87, inż. komandor ppor. (RO.

32 str. 401), Jan — (LZK), Sachowski A., inż., oficer mar., leg. służb., karta szczep. (AM 4074)

Stenczer — ppłk., list z poczty jenieckiej do ojca, list z Ameryki, różaniec (AM 1613)

mundurze, ur. 1910 w Wilnie, znak tożs., fotografia (AM 3258)

Sachnowski . . . . . ., (LZK)
Sadowski Aleksander, ur. 8.10.87, inż. komandor ppor. (RO.

32 str. 401), Jan — (LZK), Sachowski A., inż., oficer mar., leg. służb., karta szczep. (AM 4074)

Sadowski Jan, mjr, leg. ofic. (AM 3408), mjr piech. (LZK)

Sadowski Kazimierz, ppor., (LZK)

Sagan Józef, w mundurze, 2 listy z nadawcą: Saganowa Stefania, Złoczów, ul. Gliniańska 7, okulary, wizytówki (AM 922), (WO 893 str. 12), pchor. rez. piech. (LZK)

Sahanek Roman, kpt. wojsk kol. (LZK)

Salcewicz Jan, kpt. (LZ.K-S)

Salinger Stanisław, ppor., ur. 11.11.13, znak tożs., karta szczep. Nr 1092, notatnik, odznaka komunistyczna (AM 521), ppor. 1914, s. Władysława i Heleny (LZK)

Salmonowicz Stefan, dr, por. lek. (LZK)

Salwowski Jan, ppor., 3 listy, 3 pocztówki (AM 1753), por. (LZK)

Salęga Jan, mjr (LZK), ur. 30.3.94 (RO. 32 str. 195), — Zalega — wizytówka na nazwisko: Zalega Jan — mjr (AM 340)

Samardak - Ostrowski Józef, kpt. (LZK)

Samogyi Marian, — Samogajen — pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 83), Samogajen względnie Samogyi — (WO str. 6)

Samojeden Marian, por. (ppor.) (LZK)

Sanczak Henryk, por. 1907, s. Wacława i Stefanii (LZK)

Sanek Mariusz, por., karta szczep. 1631 (AM 2460)

Sanok Jan, ppor. KOP. (LZK)

Sanok Marian, por. kaw. (LZK)

Santarius Karol, por. z Cieszyna, leg. ofic. rez., 2 wizytówki (AM 3056), por., Cieszyn (LZK)

Sapiejewski Jan Tadeusz, ppłk. lek., leg. ofic., notatnik, karta szczep. 3983, fotografie, papierośnica, wizytówka (AM 477), mjr, dr. med. dent., 1892, s. Jana i Seweryny (LZK)

Sarnecki . . . . . ., rtm. st. sp. (LZK)

Sarnecki Edmund, ppor. art. (LZK)

Sarnowicz Kazimierz, kpt., Warszawa, ul. Sienna 26 m. 13 (AM 131)

Sarosiek Wacław, ppor. rez. art. (LZK)

Sassal . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Sauczek Henryk Florian, ppor., dowód osob., leg. ofic. rez., listy i pocztówki (AM 2780)

Sawala Stanisław, st. post. P.P. (LZK)

Sawicki . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sawicki Jerzy, por. 1894, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Sawicki Piotr, por. art. (LZK)

Sawicki Wiktor, chorąży KOP. (LZK)

Sawicki . . . . . ., ppor., z Katowic, b. dyr. Pol. Związku Zachodniego (relacja kpt. K. W.)

Sawicki Witold, w mundurze, 2 listy, 3 pocztówki — z nich jedna z nadawcą: Sawicki Teofil, Warszawa, ul. Mokotowska 50 (AM 2600), ppor. rez. 1905, s. Juliana i Wandy, sędzia (LZK)

Sawiski Jerzy, por. (LZK)

Saenger Franciszek, ur. 30.1.78, ppłk. lek. wet. (ROR. 34 str. 309), (bez imienia) — ppłk. lek. wet. (LZK), Sengier — por., list z Oflagu 4/a, list z Detroit w USA. (WO 1613 str. 21 i 45),

Stenczer — ppłk., list z poczty jenieckiej do ojca, list z Ameryki, różaniec (AM 1613)

Schantroch Zygmunt, kpt. (por.) lek. (LZ.K-S)

Schanzer Maks, ppor., 8 pocztówek, 2 notatniki, pocztówka z nadawcą: Berta Schanzer, Bielsko (AM 407), Seroncer Max, ppor. (LZK)

Schild Stanisław, dr med., ppor., 2 pocztówki, fotografia, karta szczep., plakieta, karta Zw. Lek. (AM 1639), Schid — (WO 1639 str. 21)

Schimel Szymon, dr, ur. 13.10.98 (ROR. 34 str. 222), Schimmel — dr med., w mundurze, kilka wizytówek, baretka (AM 590), Schimmek (WO str. 9)

Schimsheimer Wilhelm, ppor., karta szczep., kalend. kiesz. (AM 342)

Schindel Feliks, kpt. (LZK)

Schliezberg Eliasz, ppor. rez. lek. (LZK)

Schmagier Karol, sierż. piech. (LZK), Schmagier — wachm. żand. rez. (LZK)

Schmidt Eugeniusz, ur. 17.12.03 (ROR. 34 str. 45), Szmidt — por., ur. 17.12.03 w Warszawie, ofic. ks., ks. oszcz. PKO., leg., wizytówki, karta szczep. 3428 (AM 1360), ur. 17.1.03 (WO 1360 str. 17)

Schmidt Lucjan, w mundurze, odcinek poczt. — poczta Witaszyce, woj. Poznańskie (AM 3149)

Schmidt Tadeusz, por. (LZK)

Schneider Tadeusz, kartka z adresem: Schneider Tadeusz, Kozielsk (AM 196)

Schneider Wilhelm, urzędnik, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2013, różne listy i pocztówki, wizytówki, leg., zaśw., zdjęcie Roentgena (AM 1074), (WO 980 str. 13), Schneider — ppor. (LZK)

Schneikart Marian Konrad, mjr SPRA — Włodzimierz, (LZK)

Schnita Roman, ppor. (LZK)

Schollenberger Artur, karta szczep., cygarniczka (AM 1631), Scholkaberger — ppor. 1897 (LZK), Schollenberger — ur. 16.5 97 (ROR. 34 str. 56)

Schoen Adolf Marian, insp. szkolny, leg. urzędn., legit., odznacz., wizytówka, blok notesowy (AM 2344)

Schoen - Wolski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Schreer Joachim, ppor. (LZK), ppor., Łódz, ul. Narutowicza 48 m. 2, leg., karta mob., karta szczep., 3 listy, fotografie (AM 678), Scherer (WO str. 10)

Schubert Tadeusz, ppor., metryka ślubu, odznaka (AM 372)

Schuemel Karol, oficer, dr (LZK)

Schwab Edward, kpt, 1892, DOK. II. (LZK), ur. 25.9.92 (RO. 32 str. 46), Szwab — części leg. ofic., list, recepta, okulary, karta szczep. (AM 3277)

Schwabe Kazimierz, ppor., list, koperta (AM 898), (WO 880 str. 12)

Schwarz Klemens, w mundurze, karta szczep., fotografia, monogram SK. (AM 2434), Szwarc — fotografia z dedykacją: „Dušku, wróć prędko, zdrów do Alusi i Muni". (WO 2434 str 41)

Schwarz Wilhelm Klaudiusz, 1907, s. Jerzego i Ludwiki, lekarz (LZK)

Seifert Tadeusz Ryszard, kpt., leg. ofic., list, pocztówki, odcinek poczt. (AM 2488), Sejfert — 1908, kpt. (LZK)

Sekunda Włodzimierz, mjr (LZK)

Selens Stanisław, por. (LZK), ur. 14.8.99 (ROR. 34 str. 43), Selelas (?) ppor., ur. 14.8.99, karta mob., 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, medalik z łańc., karta szczep. 2643 (AM 1346)

Semerga Zygmunt, ur. 4.3.96 (RO. 32 str. 33), Serega lub Seruga, ppłk. (LZK)

Sempkowski Józef ppor., 1899 (LZK)

Serek Tadeusz, w mundurze, leg. ofic: rez., karta szczep., przepustka (AM 3881), ppor. (LZK)

Seroka Edmund, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., wojsk. prawo jazdy, odznaka, karta mob. (AM 2628), ur. 11.10.05 (WO 2628 str. 48), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Serwatowicz Władysław, por. (LZK)

Seweryn Kazimierz, ppor., odcinek poczt., kwit, 2 listy, monogram KS. (AM 3325, (LZK)

Seweryn Mieczysław, ppor. (LZK)

Siatecki Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Sielewicz Julian, ppłk. (LZK), ur. 20.3.92 (RO. 32 str. 228), ppor. rez., 15 p. ul., Ośr. Zapas. (LZ)

Siczka Tadeusz, por. 1912 (LZ.K-O-S)

Sidor Józef, kpt. (LZK), kpt. pil., 3 p. lotn. (WO str. 3)

Sidor Władysław, w mundurze, list, pocztówki (AM 1136), (WO 1022 str. 14), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Sidorczuk Jan, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, list (AM 684), ppor. (LZK)

Sidwa Stanisław, por. rez., 1905, s. Leonarda i Pelagii (LZK)

Siedmiograj Witold, por., 52 pp. (LZK)

Siek Józef, ppor. (LZK)

Siekierski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Siekierzyński Kazimierz, mjr, dowód osob. (AM 168)

Siekierzyński Piotr, kpt. (LZK)

Sielewicz Julian, ppłk. (LZK), ur. 20.3.92 (RO. 32 str. 228), Zielewicz — ppłk., leg. Międzynar. Aeroklubu, 2 karty rybołówcze, odznaka lotnicza, krzyżyk z łańc. (AM 494)

Sielewicz Leonard, mjr. (LZK), Silewicz — nazwisko i imię odczytano z recept (WO 980 str. 19), Sielewicz — ur. 6.4.81 (ROR. 34 str. 350)

Sielewicz Władysław, ur. 27.10.05, (RO. 32 str. 219), Silewicz — kpt. (LZK)

Sielikowski Józef, lub Siemikowski — w mundurze, listy i pocztówki (AM 2512), nierozpoznany wojskowy (WO 2512 str. 46)

Siemek Władysław, kpt. (LZK)

Siemiński Ludwik, mjr, ur. 31.1.97 w Krakowie, zam. Modlin, ul. Kościuszki 219, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep., 2 koperty, pocztówka, lista z nagłówkiem: Ciąg dalszy — 4 Kompania" — zawierająca 11 nazwisk z rubrykami: Rok urodz., — przydział służb., — narodowość i pochodzenie (z jakiego obozu). W rubryce „pochodzenie" podane są obozy: Kozielszczyzna, Kozielsk,

Taliza, Ostaszków i Skit I. — W rubryce „narodowość" oznaczony jest jeden jako żyd. (AM 228), (bez imienia), mjr (LZK)

Sienicki Jan, por. 1908, 77 pp. Lida (LZK)

Sieniecki Albin, lekarz, w mundurze, część pisma, karta szczep. (AM 1223), (WO 1082 str. 15)

Sienkiewicz Witold, ppor. (LZK)

Sierpiński Witold, kpt., karta szczep. 929, karta mob., części leg. odznacz. (AM 1356)

Sierszeński Wandalin, w mundurze, karta szczep., fotografie, różne zapiski, medalik, 2 monety srebrne, adres: Maria Kasprzakowa, Poznań, ul. Wilda 44 (AM 543)

Sierżant Julian, ppor. (LZK), Szurżant, ppor. (LZK)

Sikora Adam, strzelec (LZK)

Sikora Aleksander, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: prof. dr Stefan Piekowski, Warszawa, ul Hoża 69 (AM 3054)

Sikorski . . . . . ., por. mar., szczegółów brak (WO str. 7)

Sikorski Bogumił, por. 1910 (LZK)

Sikorski Franciszek Ksawery, ur. 30.11.91 (ROR. 34 str. 326), Ksawery — mjr, (LZK)

Sikorski Henryk, por., dr med., prof., ofic. ks., leg. urzędn., karta szczep. 73, pocztówka, list (AM 1154), (WO 1032 str. 14), ppor. dr 1892 (LZK)

Sikorski Tadeusz, por., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., zegarek na rękę (AM 2897)

Silarski Tomasz, por. (LZK)

Silberstein . . . . . ., ppor., dr (LZK)

Simiński Bolesław, por., leg. ofic. (AM 4099), kpt. 1897, s. Adama i Franciszki, DOK. II. (LZK)

Simon Józef Cezar, ppor., ur. 23.7.99, zam. Warszawa, karta mob., leg. ofic. rez., karta na broń, karta szczep., koperta (AM 3695)

Siniecki Władysław, list z nadawcą: Irena Sinicka, Łódź, ul. . . . . (WO 2369 str. 39), Sinicki — dr med., por., leg. urzędn., pocztówka, list, karta szczep., różaniec (AM 2369)

Sinkiewicz . . . . . ., w mundurze, pocztówka z Kozielska do Grodna, pocztówka do Kozielska, karta szczep., listy (AM 2932)

Siodak Tomasz, w mundurze, część koperty, ros. odcinek poczt. (AM 3269)

Sipiński . . . . . ., malarz (LZK)

Sitarski Marian Jerzy, ppor. (LZK), w mundurze, wizytówka, kolejowa karta jazdy, fotografia, scyzoryk (AM 1111), leg. urzędn. kolej. (WO 1003 str. 14)

Siwerski Jan, por. piech. (LZK)

Siwicki Aleksander, ur. 16.8.98 (ROR. 34 str. 168), Siewicki — w mundurze, ur. 16.8.98, dowód osob., leg. urzędn., 2 karty meld., odznaka pułkowa, miniaturka Krzyża Walecznych (AM 3119)

Siwicki Tomasz, kpt., 2 karty czł. 3 listy, 2 pocztówki, karta polowania, lista z nazwiskami, notatnik (AM 873), (LZK), Iwicki, kpt. (WO 860 str. 12)

Siwicz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Siwiec Stefan, ppor. zawod. piech. (LZK)

Siwik Franciszek, (WO 2804 str. 52), Sywik — w mundurze, list, wyblakła fotografia, różaniec (AM 2804)

Siwik Przemysław, ppor., 1912, s. Bronisława i Stanisławy

Skotnicki Henryk, kpt. (WO 979 str. 45)

Skowroński Henryk, ppor., ur. 10.10.13, leg. ofic. rez., 2 lis-

ce „pochodzenie" podane są obozy: Kozielszczyna, Kozielsk,

Siwik Franciszek, (WO 2804 str. 52), Sywik — w mundurze, list, wyblakła fotografia, różaniec (AM 2804)

Siwik Przemysław, ppor., 1912, s. Bronisława i Stanisławy (LZK)

Skalimowski Adam, ppor. (LZK), Skalinowski — w mundurze, leg. urzędn., telegram, karta szczep. (AM 3442)

Skalecki Józef, (WO 1429 str. 18), Skalecki — naucz., w mundurze, metryka urodz., leg. urzędn., świad. przynal. państw., różne listy, medalik (AM 1429)

Skarzyński Mieczysław, kpt. 1889, s. Juliana i Józefy (LZK)

Skarzyński Wojciech Ambroży, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., metryka urodz. prawo jazdy, karta na broń, 3 pocztówki, fotografia, pismo służb. (AM 2830), ur. 21.6.13 w Złoczowie, na odwrocie jednej z fotografii napis: „oddać — Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 121 m. 11 mojej ukochanej żonie Jadzi Wojciechowskiej - Skarzyńskiej", (WO 2830 str. 52), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Skąpski . . . . . ., ppor. pilot (LZK)

Skąpski Bolesław, w mundurze, 2 listy, pocztówka, ofic. ks. (AM 1914)

Skibiński Józef, w mundurze, ref. MSWewn., pismo MSWewn., 2 listy, pocztówka (AM 1794), (bez imienia), insp. Str. Więz. (LZK)

Skibiński Marian Stanisław, inż. ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., karta na broń, monogram SM. (AM 2313)

Skiendzielewski Konrad, ppor. art. (LZK)

Skiendzielewski Piotr, ppor., karta mob., listy, karta szczep. (AM 3123), ppor. lek. (LZK)

Skinder Jerzy, rtm., 1904, s. Wacława i Marii, 19 p. uł. (LZK)

Skinder Wacław, naucz., w mundurze, dowód osob., części leg. urzędn., karta szczep. 604 (AM 1469)

Skindziel Czesław, por. rez. (LZK)

Skindzier Piotr, pchor. art. (LZK)

Skinszer Czesław, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Wera Sargiewicz, Wilno, ul. Chutokolska 12 m. 4, notatnik (AM 1032), (WO 958 str. 13)

Skoczeń Jan, por., zaśw., karta szczep. 526, notatnik (AM 1745)

Skoczycki Adam, mjr (LZK)

Skoczyński Jerzy, w mundurze, znak tożs. (AM 585), por. (LZK)

Skolimowski Mieczysław, ppor., ur. 19.7.06, wizytówka, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2012), (LZK)

Skoniecka Henryk Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3601)

Skonieczny Andrzej, (WO str. 7), Skiniaczny — ppor., dowód osob., naramienniki bez oznak, karta szczep., orzełek polski (AM 307)

Skorel Józef, ksiądz, mjr kapelan (LZK)

Skorko Aleksander, kpt., lek., ur. 6.1.94 ,zam. Piszno, obok Warszawy, pismo Szkoły Sanitarnej, zaśw. lek., recepty, karta szczep. 41, pocztówki (AM 1650), pocztówka, której nadawca zam. Warszawa, ul. Kopernika 16 — (WO 1650 str. 22)

Skorupski Stanisław, ppor. 1904, s. Mariana i Marii (LZK)

Skotnicki Aleksander, ppor. art. (LZK)

Skotnicki Franciszek, por. rez. (LZK), Shotincki — por., pocztówki, list, karta szczep., plan, szkic domu (AM 3770)

Skotnicki Henryk, kpt. (WO 979 str. 45)

Skowroński Henryk, ppor., ur. 10.10.13, leg. ofic. rez., 2 listy, notatnik, zaśw. szpitala (AM 3002), ppor. (LZK)

Skowroński Wincenty, ppor., leg. kolejowa 1669, mały nożyk (AM 910), (WO 889 str. 12)

Skórka Jan, por. (LZK)

Skórka Józef, por. (LZK)

Skórko . . . . . ., dr, por. lek. (LZK)

Skrętowski Witold, komendant P.P. (LZK)

Skrobiszewski Józef, dr, ur. 7.12.81, mjr lek. (ROR. 34 str. 302), Skobiszewski — mjr lek., ofic. ks., odznaka (AM 1194), (WO 1062 str. 15)

Skrzędziejewski Bohdan, 1908 (LZK)

Skrzydlewski Czesław, naucz., ppor., leg. urzędn. państw., lista z nazwiskami oficerów, plakieta z Matką Boską, zam. Warszawa, ul. Kościelna 5 (AM 962), adres, ul Kościelna 55 (WO 921 str. 12)

Skrzypek Bolesław, kpt., 5 pocztówek, karta szczep. 3826 (AM 1571), pocztówka z nadawcą: Władysława Skrzypkowa, Warszawa 32, ul. Dygasińskiego 5 (WO 1571 str. 44), kpt. piech. 1894, s. Karola i Anny (LZK)

Skrzypnik Stanisław, ppor., s. Antoniego, karta szczep, 2 pocztówki (AM 3342)

Skrzyszewski Jan, w mundurze, list, pocztówka, plakieta, pół znaku tożs. z nazwiskiem Pry Aleksander (AM 3644)

Skrzywan Jerzy, mjr, ur. 18.6.98, zam. Warszawa, ul Białostocka 20 - 32 ,dowód osob., karta szczep., wizytówka, kalend. kiesz., (AM 232), (LZK), ur. 5.6.98 (RO. 32 str. 348)

Skup Jan, por. (LZK)

Skupa Józef, por. (LZK)

Skupień Sebastian, naucz., por., leg. urzędn. (AM 1246), (WO 1097 str. 15), por. piech. (bez imienia) — (LZK)

Skupp Kazimierz, ppor. rez. 1898, s. Marcelego i Kazimiery (LZK)

Skuta Zygmunt, oficer (LZK)

Skwara Józef, ppor., ur. 29.7.900, zam. Jutrosin, ul. Szkolna 9, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urzędn., różaniec, baretka (AM 3749)

Skwarek . . . . . ., plut. piech. (LZK)

Skwierczyński Witold, sekr. Urzędu Techn. MSWewn., leg. urzędn., karta szczep., pocztówki (AM 2110)

Skwirzyński Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)

Skwirzyński Tadeusz, mjr 1897, s. Juliusza i Stefanii (LZK)

Sliozberg Juliusz, dr med., ppor., wizytówki, 2 recepty in blanco, pocztówki, fotografia, 2 odznaki pułkowe (AM 3091), Eban, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sładki Kazimierz, (?) cywilny, pocztówki (AM 3657), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sławek . . . . . ., sierż. st. sp. (LZK)

Sławikowski Eugeniusz, kpt. art., wizytówki, leg. ofic., pocztówka, 2 fotografie (AM 3345)

Sławin Jerzy, por. (LZK)

Sławiński Lech, w mundurze, karta szczep. (AM 1375), Słabiński — (WO 1375 str. 17)

Sławiński Michał, kpt., ur. 6 lub 19.4.90, pocztówki, karta szczep., kpt. rez. 1890, s. Aleksandra (LZK), ur. 19.4.90 (ROR. 34 str. 164)

Sławiński Stefan, ppor., leg. urzędn. z fotografią, karta na broń, list (AM 2572)

Sławoszewski . . . . . ., Str. Gran. (LZK)

Sławoszewski Adam, ppor. (LZK)

Słoda Zbigniew, ppor., dowód osob. (AM 3397)

Słodkowski Wacław, ppor., świad. przynal. państw., 2 listy, karta szczep. 2264, znak tożs. (AM 1602), ppor. art. (LZK)

Słojowski Kamil, por., część leg. ofic., karta mob., wojsk. pismo służb., 2 wizytówki (AM 3295), por. st. sp. 1896 (LZS)

Słomka Jan Tadeusz, sekr. rach. Urzędu Woiew. Kraków, w mundurze, dowód osob., 2 pisma, wizytówka ,list (AM 607), ppor. (LZK)

Słonimski Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Słoński Jan, w mundurze, 31 lat, karta z adresem, karta szczep. 4047, metryka ślubu z daty 4.9.39, syn Józefa i Wandy Marii z Bohdanowiczów, imię żony: Zofia z Bartosików, rysunek ołówkowy, portfel, (AM 714), (WO str. 10)

Słotołowicz Tadeusz, ur. 19.12.900 (ROR. 34 str. 41), (WO str. 7), Złotołowicz — dowód osob., 2 pocztówki, rysunek ołówkowy, naramienniki bez oznak (AM 393)

Słowik Adolf, w mundurze, list z adresem: Kapek Franciszek, Królewska Huta II, Niemy — Górny Śląsk, ul. hr. Laury 1, karta szczep., łańc. do zegarka (AM 2468), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Słowik Edward Antoni, kpt. KOP. 1893 (LZK)

Słowikowski Wiktor, podoficer (LZK)

Słowiński Józef Mikołaj, zawodowy major, zam. Lublin, leg. ofic., karta szczep., pismo wojskowe, baretka, 3 odznaki (AM 2536), (bez imienia), mjr dypl. (LZK)

Słubicki Stefan, w mundurze, karta szczep., leg. odznacz. (AM 3814)

Słuszek Stanisław, ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Słysz Stefan, ofic. ks., karta z notatkami (AM 1313), ppor. rez., 1912, zawiadowca st. kol. Ustrzyki Dolne (LZK), (WO 1313 str. 16)

Słyszewski Leon, w mundurze, Schoeneck, Prusy Zachodnie, ul. Dworcowa 35, kalend. kiesz., list, kartka z zapiskami, różaniec (AM 3096)

Smagacz Stanisław, kpt., pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 116)

Smalowski Jan, w mundurze, pocztówka (AM 2436), Smołowski (WO 2436 str. 41)

Smarzyński Piotr, naucz., w mundurze, leg. urzędn., pocztówki, listy, karta szczep., notatnik (AM 3897)

Smereczański Jan, w mundurze, 2 listy, odcinek poczt., (AM 697), Smereczyński — mjr st. sp. (LZK), Smereczański — ur. 22.12.92 (RO.32 str. 288)

Smoleński Tadeusz, kpt., rozliczenie uposażenia, odcinek poczt., część leg. (AM 2141), kpt. piech. 1898, s. Stefana i Zofii (LZK)

Smoliński Eugeniusz., kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1180, kwit

depoz. ros., list (AM 2224), syn Feliksa (WO 2224 str. 35), dr, kpt. lek (LZK)

Smolski Lech por. 1895, s. Józefa i Janiny (LZK)

Smolski Stefan, por. (LZK)

Smorawiński Mieczysław, gen. bryg., ur. 25.12.92, zam. Lublin, pl. Litewski 3, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg Krzyża Virtuti Militari, leg. osob., papierośnica, złoty pierścionek, 2 medaliki (AM 1), gen. bryg. (LZK)

Smulski . . . . . ., ppor., 2 pocztówki (AM 380), (WO str. 7), por. rez. (LZK)

Sobański Michał, ppor. pil. (LZK)

Sobański Roman, por. lotn. (LZK)

Sobczuk Alfred, kpt. (LZK)

Sobczyński Gabriel, kapral (LZK)

Sobczyński Romuald, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. państw., 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, plakieta (AM 1312)

Sobiecki Stefan, post. P.P. (LZK)

Sobielec Mieczysław, por. (LZK)

Sobieraj Jerzy, metryka ślubu, karta szczep. z Kozielska, list, pocztówka z adresem: Sobieraj Jerzy, Kozielsk, Dom Wypoczynkowy „Maxim Gorki" (AM 42), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sobieraj Władysław, plut. pp. leg. (LZK)

Sobieszczański Józef Piotr, dr, kpt. lek. 1895, s. Józefa i Julii (LZK)

Sobkiewicz Zygmunt, ppor. art. 1907, s. Kazimierza i Walerii (LZK) oficer, ur. 15.5.07, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn. (AM 3987)

Sobolewski Czesław, kpt., 3 pocztówki (AM 1899), pocztówki z nadawcą: Jadwiga Harland, Warszawa, ul. Niemcewicza 9 m. 13 (WO 1899 str. 28)

Sobolewski Eustachy, w mundurze, pocztówka, życiorys jego w jęz. ros. (AM 1567), Soblewski — (WO 1567 str. 44), ppor. art. (LZK)

Sobolewski Jan, naucz., w mundurze, ur. 21.2.97 w Łojzdrach, leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 3121), ppor. piech. (LZK), ur. 13.2.97 (ROR. 34 str. 54)

Socha Jan, w mundurze, 2 listy, pocztówka (AM 2404), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sochacki Czesław, w mundurze, ofic. legit. (nieczytelna), karta szczep. 1738, list (AM 1702), Sochski — (WO 1702 str. 45)

Sochacki Tadeusz, kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Sochocki Czesław, por. 1907, s. Jana i Malwiny (LZK)

Sochorowski Feliks, por. KOP. (LZK)

Sokalski . . . . . ., ręcznie pisane nuty z adresem: Lucyna Sokalska, Lisiowólka, poczta Wobyń, pow. Lublin, odznaka ofic. rez., medalik, 2 odcinki poczt. (AM 546), (bez imienia) por. (LZK), (WO str. 8)

Sokalski Ludwik, por., listy, różaniec (AM 1742)

Sokołowski Edmund, por. lek. (LZK)

Sokołowski Feliks, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sokołowski Józef, mjr, 2 leg., dyplom (AM 3439), mjr kaw. (LZK)

Sokołowski Józef, kpt. (LZ.O-K)

Sokołowski Kazimierz, wet., ur. 18.2.906, zam. Wieluń, ul.

Sowa Józef, cywilny, list adresowany do: Sowa Helena, Boryk (AM 3807), ppor. 1888 (LZK)

Sokołowski Eugeniusz., kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1180, kwit

Sokołowski Kazimierz, wet., ur. 18.2.906, zam. Wieluń, ul. Mickiewicza 15, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 3171)

Sokołowski Stefan, ppor., ur. 1904, wyciąg rodowodu, metryka urodz. żony, leg. czł. Klubu Sport., kartka z adresami, list (AM 2609)

Sokołowski Władysław, mjr (LZK)

Sokołowski Władysław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sokołowski Władysław, oficer, w mundurze, ur. w Łyszkowicach, ofic. ks. (AM 1293), ur. w Łyszkowicach (WO 1122 str. 16)

Sokołowski Władysław, w mundurze, ofic. leg., karta szczep. (AM 1596)

Sokołowski Zdzisław, por., leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., 2 pocztówki, odznaka pułkowa (AM 2577), por. lek. 1913, s. Pawła i Anastazji (LZK)

Sokół Michał, pchor. piech. (LZK)

Solakiewicz Walenty, podoficer, (LZK)

Solanko Władysław, w mundurze, karta szczep. 1564 (AM 2859), syn Piotra (WO 2859 str. 53)

Solewski Henryk, dr, por. (LZK)

Solewski Marian, por., dr lek., zam. Lublin, ul. Nowy Świat 5, dyplom za długoletni okres służby, leg., recepta z adresem, wyblakła fotografia z napisem: Władysława Olszewska, karta szczep. 3027 (AM 1412), Solewski (Sobolewski?) — (WO 1412 str. 18)

Solewski Wincenty, por. ur. 7.8.05 w pow. Lubelskim, znak tożs., ks. wojsk., pocztówka, naramienniki bez oznak (AM 223)

Solski Adam, mjr, 1895, s. Mariana i Marii (LZK), mjr, 57 p.p., 2 notatniki, karta szczepienia, 2 medaliki, rachunek, skierowanie do lekarza, pismo w jęz. ros. z obozu, kartka z adresami (AM 490)

Solski Kazimierz, kpt. (LZK)

Sołtan W..!ysław, ppor., ur. 18.12.11, zam. Łuck, ul. Dominikańska 12/5, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., list, karta szczep. plakieta (AM 3674), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Sołtycki Ludwik, por., zam. Warszawa, ul. Piusa IX m. 5, prawo jazdy, zaśw., 2 pocztówki, list, odznaka (AM 3772), kpt. pil. 1895, s. Albina i Jadwigi (LZK)

Sołtys Kazimierz, ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Songin Leon, ppor., pocztówki (LZK)

Soroczyński Ludwik, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Soroka Mieczysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Soroko Edward, ppor. KOP. (LZK)

Sosicki Leonard, ppor. (LZK), ppor. ur. 11/ . . .(?), 1906, leg. urzędn., znak tożs., karta mob., karta szczep. 2429 (AM 1874), ur. 19.11.06, syn Jana i Rozalii (WO 1874 str. 27), ur. 19.11.06 (ROR. 34 str. 154)

Sosin Stefan, w mundurze, wizytówki, karta szczep., 3 listy, medalik, notatnik (AM 1972), syn Feliksa, liścik adresowany do Heleny Sropińskiej, Lwów, Zadwórzańska 10, (WO 1972 str. 29), ppor. 1901, (LZK)

Sowa Antoni, por., leg. ofic., 2 pocztówki, 2 odznaki (AM 2601), por. 1911, s. Wojciecha i Marii (LZK)

Sokołowski Józef, kpt. (LZ.O-K)

Sowa Józef, cywilny, list adresowany do: Sowa Helena, Boryk (AM 3807), ppor. 1888 (LZK)

Sowiński Zbigniew, por. (LZK)

Spadniewski Feliks, plut. P.P. (LZK)

Spak Leszek, w mundurze, wizytówki (AM 4020)

Spaleny Bronisław, ppor., ur. 11/. . . .04, zam. Wołkowysk, ul. 3. Maja9, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. ofic., fotografie, karta szczep. 480 (AM 966), (WO 925 str. 12), ppor. 1904 (LZK), ur. 11.2.04 (ROR. 34 str. 65)

Specht Eugeniusz, cywilny, list, paseczek do zegarka, karta szczepienia (AM 386)

Spes Piotr, por. (LZK)

Spizel . . . . . ., ppor. lek. (LZK)

Spławiszewski Marian, ppor., karta szczep. 1186, kartka z nazwami miast, fotografia (AM 461)

Spodziukiewicz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Spojda Marian, ppor. (LZK), ur. 4.1.01 (ROR. 34 str. 177), Spoja — ppor., ur. 1901, znak tożs., dowód osob., leg. Klubu piłki nożnej (AM 3624)

Spruch Wacław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., rozliczenie poborów (AM 3010)

Spychalski Henryk, ppor., ur. 21.12.03 w Hildesheim, urzędnik, pismo PKO., dowód osob., rozkaz wymarszu, karta szczep. 3116, różne kwity ,ołówek automatyczny (AM 1069)

Spychalski Romuald, por. 1904, s. Stanisława i Kazimiery (LZK)

Spychała Edward, ppor. 1910, s. Łukasza i Marii (LZK), (WO 1039 str. 14), Spichala — ppor., leg. ofic., leg. odznaki pułkowej, karta czł. (AM 1166)

Spytkowski Stanisław oficer sztabowy, zam. Kraków (WO str. 3)

Srebrny Kazimierz, por., paszport, karta szczep., krzyżyk, notatnik (AM 2357), ppor. (LZK)

Stachiewicz . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Stachniewicz Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)

Stachowicz Andrzej, por. (ppor.), (LZK)

Stachurski Henryk, por., dr med., wizytówki, metryka urodz. córki, list (AM 2660), ur. 1901 (LZK)

Stahr Władysław, kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1178, list (AM 2178), Stabr lub Stahr (WO 2178 str. 34), Stahr — kpt. (LZK), ur. 7.3.92 (RO. 32 str. 48)

Staliszewski Jan, por., zaśw., karta szczep., medalik, plakieta (AM 1847), (bez imienia), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Stania Paweł, ppor., list, karta bibliot. (AM 3223)

Stanielewicz Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK), mr., ur. 27.10.90 (ROR. 34 str. 233), Staniellewicz — ppor., ur. 27.10.90, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., pismo Szpitala Woj. 504 (AM 3918)

Staniewicz Jan, ppor. inż., leg. urzędn., leg. ofic. rez., karta na broń, prawo jazdy, karta polowania, legit., medalik (AM 2990)

Stanio Józef, por. (LZK)

Stanisławski Albin, w mundurze, metryka ślubu, list, odcinek poczt., karta szczep., pocztówka z nadawcą: Stanisława Sta-

nisławska, Brześć Litewski, ul. 9. Lutego (AM 3245), ppor., ur. 1908 (LZK)

Staniszewski . . . . ., cywilny (LZK)

Staniszewski . . . . . ., lek. dent. (LZK)

Staniszewski Franciszek, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., różaniec (AM 3840)

Staniszewski Jerzy, ppłk. (LZK)

Staniszewski Zygmunt Hilary, mjr, pocztówki, karta szczep., pismo w jęz. ros. (AM 3957), mjr, (LZK)

Stankiewicz Bronisław, por., 1911 (LZK)

Stankiewicz Ju'an, w mundurze, insp. szkolny, Warszawa, stała karta jazdy (AM 3931)

Stankiewicz Michał, referendarz, w mundurze kolejowym, ur. 28.9.05 w Podświlu (AM 2207), mgr prawa, dyplom Uniw. Stefana Batorego w Wilnie (WO 2207 str. 35)

Stankiewicz Mieczysław, ppor. (LZK)

Stankiewicz Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)

Stankiewicz Wacław, rtm., 1895 (LZK)

Stankiewicz Władysław, kpt. lek. (LZK)

Stankiewicz Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Stankiewicz Wojciech, por., 2 pocztówki, list (AM 3932)

Stanowski Wacław, ppor., ur. 25.5.03 (?) Starawarka, dowód osob., 3 listy, karta szczep. 963, ofic. leg., notatnik (AM 1127), lub Stasowski (WO 1015 str. 14)

Stapf Leon, mjr., ur. 21.3.88, zam. Zalesie Górne, poczta Piaseczno, ofic. leg., ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówka, 2 listy, baretka, leg. i krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 1843), (LZK)

Starczewski Michał, ppor., 1895, s. Eugeniusza i Marii (LZK)

Starczyński Tadeusz, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki, list, kwit PKO (AM 3542)

Starda Włodzimierz Felicjan, ur. 16.2.11 w Chrzanowie, leg. blok notesowy, krzyżyk (AM 406)

Stark Jan, por. (LZK)

Starkowski Stefan, ppor., ur. 1898 w woj. Poznańskim, leg. sport., wizytówka, ks. inwal., listy i pocztówki, karta na broń, blok notesowy (AM 1139), (WO 1024 str. 14)

Staroszczuk Roman, w mundurze, leg. urzędn. (AM 3412), kapral pchor. 1914, s. Bazylego i Stanisławy, 76 pp. (LZK)

Starzeński August, ppłk. (LZK)

Starzewski Michał, (LZK)

Starzewski Wacław, por. piech. (LZK)

Starzyk Kazimierz, por., zam. Pińsk, ul. Unicka 22, dowód osob., 2 listy z nazwiskami, kalend. kiesz., pismo MSWojsk., odcinek poczt., wieczne pióro (AM 436)

Stasiewicz Roman, por. (LZK)

Stasiłowicz Wiktor, (LZK)

Stasiniewicz Aleksander, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3383), ppor. lek., ur. 1910 (LZK)

Stasiuk Wacław, kpt. 1900 (LZK)

Staszewicz Bronisław, ppor. (LZK)

Staszewicz Jan, por. szwol. (LZK)

Staszewicz Zygmunt, s. Władysława, por., lista imienna oficerów lotn. z obozu jeńców Bolotno obok Czernichowa, karta szczep. (AM 712), Stachowicz (WO str. 10)

Staszewski Tadeusz, por., 6 pocztówek z nadawcą: Jadwiga Staszewska, Warszawa, ul. Mazowiecka 8, wizytówki, kartki z zapiskami (AM 3039), por. 1912, s. Feliksa i Lucyny (LZK)

Staszkiewicz Grzegorz, w mundurze, leg. urzędn., list, karta szczep., medalik, kwit depoz. (AM 3748), por. (LZK)

Staszkiewicz Włodzimierz, mjr (LZK)

Statki Kazimierz, lat 34 (LZK)

Stawarz Stanisław, mjr, leg. ofic., lek krzyża Virtuti Militari, karta szczep. 989 (AM 2683), mjr piech. 1894 (LZK)

Stawikowski Eugeniusz, kapral (LZK)

Stawin Jerzy, w mundurze, pocztówki z nadawcą: Zofia Stawinowa, Warszawa, Krak. Przedm. 6 m. 23, karta szczep., medalitewnik (AM 2238), por. 1909, s. Mikołaja i Heleny (LZK)

Stawin Michał, ppor. (LZK)

Stawiński. . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Stawiński Tadeusz, cywilny, części paszportu karta szczep. 1111, 3 pocztówki, list, leg. urzędn. (nieczytelna) — (AM 1689)

Stawisz . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Stąporek Jerzy, w mundurze, ur. 31.5.11, dowód osob., prawo jazdy ,leg. Aeroklubu, różne leg., Politechniki, pocztówki, wizytówki (AM 3874)

Stec Mieczysław, ppor., karta szczep. 1052, kwit, list (AM 1205) (WO 1067 str. 15), (LZK)

Stecki . . . . . ., sędzia okręg. (LZK)

Stecki Leonard, por. lek. (LZK)

Stecki Włodzimierz, dr ppor. (LZK)

Steckiewicz . . . . . ., dr ppor. (LZ.O-K)

Steckiewicz Józef, leg. urzędn., 2 ks. oszcz. PKO., list, fotografia (AM 2756)

Steckiewicz Zygmunt, ppor., ur. 16.9.10, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 4014), por. (LZK)

Stefanicki . . . . . ., por. lot. (LZ.K-S)

Stefaniec Emil, st. przod. P.P. (LZK)

Stefanowicz Czesław Ludwik, ppor. rez. 1911 (LZK)

Stefanowski . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK)

Stefanowski Antoni, dr, płk. lek., wizytówki, 2 kwity (AM 492), płk. dr med. (LZK)

Steigel Franciszek, kapral zawodowy (LZK)

Stein Leon, por., ur. 1895, znak tożs., rachunek, pocztówki (AM 3824), (bez imienia) — por. piech. (LZK)

Stelmach Roman, (LZK)

Stempen Włodzimierz, w mundurze, 4 pocztówki, list (AM 3348)

Stempniewicz Stanisław, ppłk. (LZK)

Stempniewski . . . . . ., kpt. lek. (LZK)

Stencel . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Sternal Kazimierz, ppor., ur. 3.1.13, zam. Warszawa, ul. Nowakowskiego, ks. oszcz. PKO., wizytówki (AM 3970)

Steslewski Włodzimierz, w mundurze (AM 2397)

Stęczniewski Michał, mr. ur. 7.9.85 (ROR. 34 str. 231), Stecz-

niowski Michał — por., ur. 7.9.85, ks. wojsk., naramiennik po-

Struziak Franciszek, oficer, ur. 28.10.02 w Damrowie, zam. Grudziądz, Szkoła Kawalerii (AM 808), (bez imienia) wachmistrz (LZK)

Staszewicz Zygmunt, s. Władysława, por., lista imienna ofi-

Steslewski Włodzimierz, w mundurze (AM 2397)
Stęczniewski Michał, mr. ur. 7.9.85 (ROR. 34 str. 231), Stęczniowski Michał — por., ur. 7.9.85, ks. wojsk., naramiennik porucznika, kartka z adresem, list, ks. do modlenia, bibułki do palenia, lusterko, portfel (AM 301)

Stępel Jan, por., ur. 26.1.06, zam. Łagiewniki, ul. Piłsudskiego 8, dowód osob., karta szczep., ks. oszcz. PKO., odznaczenie, 3 fotografie, listy — między nimi jeden z Kozielska (AM 349), ur. 26.1. 900 (ROR. 34 str. 71)

Stępień Władysław, por., fotografia, papierośnica, leg., notatnik (AM 1298), (WO 1125 str. 16), por., ur. 1906, s. Jakuba (LZK)

Stępkowicz Władysław, ppłk. (LZ.O-K), ur 29.3.93 (RO. 32 str. 38), Szepkowicz — mjr., dowód. osob., karta szczep., odznaka pamiątk. Piłsudskiego (AM 470), Szepkowicz Stanisław — (WO str. 7)

Stęplewski Jan, ur. 24.6.99 (ROR. 34 str. 91), Zdeplewski — w mundurze, listy, 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Stęplewska Stanisława, Warszawa, ul. Sienna 17 m. 10 (AM 3247)

Stęplewski Józef Władysław, kpt., ur. 14.3.99 w Rożkowie, leg. ofic., karta szczep., pismo MSWewn. (AM 2400)

Stępniak Włodzimierz, ppor., zaśw. służb., karta mob., list, wizytówka, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3297), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Stiebal Jan Bolesław, por., dowód osob., medalik (AM 1013), (WO 947 str. 13), Stibal (bez imienia) por. (LZK)

Stobiński Józef, por. (LZK)

Stocki Franciszek, ppor., leg. szk., 2 pisma służb., fotografia, wizytówki, pocztówka (AM 3951)

Stojaczyk Bronisław, kpt. (LZK), ur. 23.4.98 (RO. 32 str. 99), Stojaczyk — kpt., 2 dowody osob., papierośnica z monogramem BS. (AM 2958)

Stojanowski Kazimierz, por., urzędnik bankowy, list, pismo Banku (AM 1990), urz. Banku Gosp. Kraj., zam. Warszawa, ul. Krucza 3 m. 5 (WO 1990 str. 30)

Stolarz Stefan, ppłk., leg. wojsk., karta czł. PCK., karta na broń, list, wieczne pióro, fotografia (AM 469), por. (WO str. 7), (bez imienia), ppor. st. sp. piech. (LZK)

Stopnicki Zygmunt, kpt. (LZ.K-S)

Strada Ludwik, ppor. (LZK)

Strada Władysław, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Strawiński . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Strawiński Tadeusz, por., dr med., 1898, s. Mikołaja i Amory (LZK)

Strenkowski Jerzy, kpt., dowód osob. jego żony: Strenkowska, Warszawa, kwit depoz. (AM 2232), leg. żony: Maria, obrazek Matki Boskiej Częstochowskiej, tkany na jedwabiu (WO 2232 str. 36), Strąkowski — kpt. (LZK), Strenkowski — ur. 9.1.93 (ROR. 34 str. 355)

Strożak . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Stróżewski Witold, ppor., 2 dowody osob., karta szczep. 2935, łańc., 4 odznaczenia, 3 pocztówki, notatnik (AM 638)

Strus Filip, ppor., 2 listy, pocztówka z nadawcą: Regina ur. 1911, syn Jana i Adeli (LZK)
Strus, Poznań, Scharnhorst Str. 10, medalik z łańc. (AM 3904),

Strusiak Franciszek, oficer, ur. 28.10.02 w Dąbrowie, zam. Grudziądz, Szkoła Kawalerii (AM 808), (bez imienia) wachmistrz (LZK)

Strużewski Witold, ppor. pil. (LZK)

Strych Franciszek, prof. gimn., ur. 1908, ppor., leg. urzędn., pocztówka (AM 3605)

Strynowicz Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Strzałkowski Leopold, w mundurze, list, ks. oszcz. PKO., dla Ireny Strzałkowskiej w Bohatyrowicach — Lunna (AM 3364)

Strzelbicki Marian, ppor. inż., ur. 3.1.08 w Kamionok, zam. Warszawa, ul. Grochowska 323, leg. ofic. rez., ks. oszcz. PKO., karta zwoln., karta mob., pocztówka, karta szczep., metryka ślubu (AM 3652), por. kaw. (LZK)

Strzelecki Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Strzelecki Tadeusz, syn Floriana (WO 1995 str. 30), Strzałecki kpt., ofic. ks., karta szczep. (AM 1995)

Strzesak Jan, ur. 23.10.97 (RO. 32 str. 285), (bez imienia). kpt. (LZK), Strzesiak — kpt., pocztówka, gwizdek (AM 1566), list z nadawcą: Maria Strzesiakowa, Tarnów, ul . . . .szekowska 128 (WO 1566 str. 44)

Stube Alfons, ppor., ofic. ks., 2 pocztówki (AM 605), Stupe(?) (WO str. 9), Stube — ur. 1.3.03 (ROR. 34 str. 96)

Studnicki . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Stypiński Marian Wiktor, pchor. (LZK)

Stypiński Witold Marian, ppor., rozkaz wymarszu, cygaretniczka gwiazdki mundurowe (AM 654)

Sucharski Czesław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Sucharski . . . . . ., w mundurze, list, pocztówki, karta szczep. 1861 (AM 1630), syn Stanisława (WO 1630 str. 21)

Suchodolski Tomasz, pchor. plut. (LZ.S-K)

Suffczyński Tadeusz, ur. 30.8.89 (ROR. 34 str. 365), Zufożyński — por., prawo jazdy, wizytówki. kalend. kiesz., notatnik (AM 2511)

Sukiennik Zdzisław, por., ur. 6.9.12, karta mob., list, zegarek kieszonk., notatki, kalend. kiesz., medalik (AM 3212), (bez imienia), ppor. piech. (LZK)

Sułek Bronisław, — Sulek, w mundurze, ur. 1904, zaśw. ze starostwa, karta szczep. 2289, przekaz pocztowy, list (AM 1007), odcinek poczt. ze spemplem Kozielsk 19.2.1940, adres: Sonia Konstantynówna, Białystok, ul. Fabryczna 33/23 (WO 946 str. 13), Sułek — ur. 5.4.04 (ROR. 34 str. 174)

Sułkowski . . . . ., kpt. mar. (LZK)

Sułkowski . . . . . ., — Sulkowski — (?) ppor., część leg. ofic. z fotografią, list, kartka z adresami, znak tożs. (AM 2146), Sułkowski (WO 2146 str. 34)

Sułkowski Zygmunt, por. rez. (LZK)

Sułocki Stanisław, por. 1894, s. Leona i Józefy (LZK)

Sułowski Zygmunt, — Zułowski — w mundurze, ur. 1902, znak tożs., 2 pocztówki, 3 listy, z nich jeden z nadawca: S. Nawrot, Warszawa, ul. Marszałkowska 40 (AM 3384), Sułowski — por. 1902, s. Tadeusza i Zofii (LZK)

Sumień Michał, kpt. (LZK), Sumen — syn Stanisława, pocztówka, list (AM 101)

Summa . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Surmiński Alfred, w mundurze, ofic. ks., karta szczep. 2224, ks. oszcz. PKO., list, złoty krzyżyk (AM 1802), złoty krzyżyk z wyrytym napisem: „Marychnie w dniu 5. maja 27" (WO 1802 str. 25), insp. Str. Więz. (LZ.O-K)
Sursczewski Karol, por. (LZK)
Susicki Józef, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Sussmann Ezechiel, por. apt., dyplom doktorski, karta szczep. 3913, list, pocztówka (AM 1306), nierozpoznane zwłoki w mundurze (WO 1306 sttr. 16), Edward — ppor. rez. apt. (LZK)
Sutarzewicz Zenon, kapral piech. (LZK)
Suzin . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Suzin Henryk, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., kwit list (AM 2602)
Swoboda Stanisław, ppor., pocztówki (AM 3890)
Sworowski Władysław, por. 1893, s. Romana i Agaty (LZK)
Sworowski Włodzimierz, por. (LZK)
Sykora Kamil, ppor. art. (LZK)
Sykorą Kamil, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Sylbersztajn Karol, dr, ur. 13.11.97 (ROR. 34 str. 225), Sylberstan — ppor., leg. ofic., karta szczep., kwit depoz. (AM 2442)
Sylwestrowicz Bohdan, ppor. (LZK)
Symański Kazimierz, ppor., leg. urzędn., list (AM 3821)
Syniewski Grzegorz, (bez imienia), kpt., pocztówka z Brześcia, dzienniczek, łańc. z medalikiem (AM 1023), Sypniewski (WO 952 str. 13), Syniewski — ur. 9.5.99 (ROR. 34 str. 275)
Synoradzki Telesfor, dr, Koźmin, ul. Borecka 4 tel. 74, ks. oszcz. PKO., ks. oszcz. Kasy Oszcz. m. Poznań na jego nazwisko, legit. odznacz., karta szczep. 1164 (AM 894), (WO 876 str. 12), Synoracki — ppor. rez., dr med. (LZK)
Sypniewski Marian, por. (LZK)
Syrop Fryderyk, por., prawo jazdy (AM 3552)
Syski Henryk, por., ur. 1903, znak tożs., prawo jazdy ,leg. urzędn. (AM 3922), ppor. inż., 1902, s. Henryka i Anieli (LZK)
Szabajkowicz Antoni, ppor. (LZK)
Szabłowski Stanisław, mjr, karta szczep., telegram (AM 1993), mjr. KOP., 1899, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK), Szabłowski — (WO 1993 str. 45)
Szabłowski Roman, ppor. piech., inż. (LZK), Szablowski — w mundurze, koperta (AM 3448)
Szachowicz Zygmunt Andrzej, w mundurze, metryka ślubu, karta szczep. (AM 3828)
Szafkowski Witold, ppor., koperta ze znaczkiem poczt. litewskim (WO str. 4)
Szafran Franciszek, kpt., dr., Warszawa, ul. Filtrowa 68, leg., karta na broń ,wizytówki, ofic. ks., dzienniczek (AM 770), ur. 16.2.90, dr (ROR. 34 str. 253)
Szafrański Jan, w mundurze, wizytówki, karta szczep., pocztówki, listy (AM 2387), Kier. Oddziału Spółdz. „Społem" w Brześciu n/B. (WO 2387 str. 40)
Szafrański Maksymilian, sierżant (LZ.K-O-S)
Szajda Piotr, 2 wizytówki na nazwisko: Piotr Szajda (AM 661)

Szajkowski Czesław, w mundurze, dowód osob., pocztówka, karta szczep (AM 3231)
Szajnowski Jan, stopnia nie ustalono, szczegółów brak (WO str. 9), ppor. art .(LZK)
Szajowski . . . . . ., por. piech., inż. (LZK)
Szalast Jan, pocztówki, karta szczep., rysunek ołówkowy, Est: „kochany Ojcze!..." (AM 1624), rys. z podpisem: Rutkowski 25.1.40 (WO 1624 str. 21)
Szalenberg . . . . . ., ppor. rez. piech. (LZK)
Szalewicz . . . . . ., mjr sap. (LZK)
Szalewicz Władysław, ppłk. (LZK), dr, ur. 14.5.75 (ROR. 34 str. 301)
Szałkiewicz Konrad, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2942)
Szaniawski Aleksander, ppor., ur. 4.5.95, zam. Warszawa, ul. Glogera 3 m. 2, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta mob., karta czł., list (AM 4062), ppor. rez., 1895, s. Aleksandra i Franciszki (LZK)
Szarkiewicz Andrzej, ppor. art. (LZK)
Szarowicz Kazimierz, ppor., wizytówka, list ,pocztówka (AM 4054)
Szastak Eugeniusz, ppor., zam. Warszawa, ul. Złota 55, ur. 1908, znak tożs., pocztówka, list, karta rejestr. na motocykl PKW (AM 3100), por. sap. (LZK)
Szatkowski Franciszek Ksawery, — Szolkowski — por., znak tożs., Bydgoszcz, ur. 1892 (AM 3061), Szatkowski — ur. 20.7.91 (ROR. 34 str. 14)
Szatkowski Jan, kpt. sap. (LZK)
Szauliński Piotr, plut. piech. (LZK)
Szczawiński Dominik, chorąży sł. st. (LZK)
Szczebełek Czesław, pchor. art. (LZK)
Szczeciński Kazimierz, ppor., ofic. ks., wizytówki; karta mob., kartka z adresami, medalik, monogram (AM 1119), (WO 1009 str. 14), (LZK)
Szczefanowicz Zenon ppłk. lek. (LZ. K-S)
Szczeklik Jan por. lot. (LZK)
Szczekowski Kazimierz, mjr dypl. (LZK), Szczechowski — w mundurze, pocztówka, kalend. kiesz. z notatkami (AM 1231), Szczekowski — ur. 14.3.900 (RO. 32 str. 73)
Szczeniawski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Szczeniowski Władysław, ppor., wizytówka na nazwisko: Szczeniowski Władysław, wizytówka na nazwisko: Adela Prinzessin Ratibor u Corwy (AM 3141)
Szczepanik . . . . . ., (Szczepanek) — imię nieczytelne, ppor. (WO 117 str. 19)
Szczepanik Ryszard, ppor., znak tożs., list (AM 3008)
Szczepanik - Hussakowski Zygmunt, w mundurze, zam. Mościska, wezwanie sądowe, polisa ubezp. z pismem, karta szczep., 4 odznaki pułkowe (AM 3191)
Szczepaniuk Roman, por. lot., wojsk. prawo jazdy, karta szczep., pocztówki, odznaka pułkowa, medalik (AM 2981), por. pil. 1909, Poznań (LZK)
Szczepkowski Jerzy, ppor. art. (LZK)
Szczerba Marian, ppor., pocztówki z nadawcą: Stefania Szczerbowa, Prokocim koło Krakowa, ul. Słowackiego 13, leg.

urz., dowód osob., karta członkowska (AM 3735), ppor. rez. 1909.

Szlachetko . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)
Szlachta Alojzy, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. ,dowód osob., leg. urzędn., **Szlachta Ignacy**, ppor., różaniec (AM 3607)

urz., dowód osob., karta członkowska (AM 3735), ppor. rez. 1909, 12 p.p. (LZ.-)

Szczerbicki Marian, ppor. (LZK)

Szczerbiński Kazimierz, mjr, pismo służb., karta szczep. 1369 (AM 1837)

Szczerbiński Tadeusz, mjr dypl. (LZK)

Szczerczyk Zbigniew, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Szczęsnowicz Franciszek, kpt., s. Stanisława, karta szczep. (AM 2510), (LZK)

Szczęsny Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szczęsny Włodzimierz, ppor. rez. art. (LZK)

Szczotka Andrzej, w mundurze, dowód osob. (AM 2819)

Szczubełko Czesław, por. (LZK)

Szczucki Bolesław, rtm. (LZK)

Szczuka Stanisław, cywilny, części dowodu osob., medalik (AM 3143), ppor. (LZK)

Szedowski Bolesław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., 3 pocztówki — z nich jedna z nadawcą: Szedowska, Warszawa, ul. Tamka 5 m. 19 (AM 3099)

Szemieto Władysław, por. (LZK)

Szeniawski Witold, por., leg. ofic., list, 2 pocztówki z nadawcą: Warszawa, ul. Poznańska 38 (AM 3878), por., 1889, s. Michała i Anny (LZK)

Szenkler . . . . . ., oficer zawodowy (LZK)

Szepelski Konrad, dr med., por., leg. urzędn., ks. oszcz. PKO (AM 1671), por. lek. (LZK), prof. Akad. Stomatol., Warszawa (WO 1671 str. 22)

Szepiarski Marian, ppor. (LZK)

Szeps Józef, ppor. lek., ur. 15.7.98, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., 2 pocztówki (AM 3630), por. lek. (LZK)

Szeptycki Andrzej, por. (LZK), (bez imienia) — w mundurze, leg. szkolna, karta szczep., 2 odznaki kawaleryjskie (AM 3391)

Szerner . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (LZK)

Szerowski Stanisław, kpt., ur. 4.5.99, ks. oszcz. PKO., krzyżyk (AM 1449)

Szerszeń Grzegorz, kpt. art. (LZK)

Szerszeń Jerzy, ppor., karta mob., leg. ofic. rez., fotografie, karta mob., paszport zastępczy (AM 2726), certyfikat wydany w dniu 14.10.39 przez Poselstwo Rzplitej w Kownie (WO 2726 str. 50)

Szewczuk . . . . . ., kpt. piech. (LZK)

Szewczyk Jan, kpt., karta szczep., list, rys. ołówkowy (AM 2322), syn Michała (WO 2322 str. 38), kpt. (LZK)

Szewczyk Konstanty, por. rez. (LZK), w mundurze, pocztówka, część listu (AM 2712), Szefczyk (WO 2712 str. 50)

Szewczyk Tadeusz, por. (LZK)

Szkiruc Józef, (LZK)

Szklarzewski Zygmunt, por. 1893, s. Franciszka i Zofii (LZK), inż., ur. 1.4.93 (ROR. 34 str. 176), Szklaszewski — por., karta szczep. 393 (AM 2306)

Szkup Kazimierz, kpt. (LZ.K.S)

Szkuta Stanisław ppor., karta szczep., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2398), (LZK)

Szlachetko . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Szlachta Alojzy, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. dowód osob., leg. urzędn., pocztówka, notatnik, różaniec (AM 3697)

Szlamiński Filip, przy zwłokach znaleziono fotografię wyblakłą z nazwiskiem Szlamin Filip, i dowód osob., oraz kopertę listu wysłanego do Kozielska ze stemplem poczt. Warszawa 30.XI. 39 (WO str. 4), Szlamiński — kpt. panc. (LZK)

Szletyński Stefan, por., leg. urzędn., miesz/ karta, leg. służb., list (AM 2836), kpt. 1895, s. Mikołaja i Zofii (LZK)

Szłemko Sylwester, kpt., leg. ofic., wojsk. prawo jazdy (AM 2274), Szlenko (bez imienia), kpt. art. plot. (LZS), Szłemko — ur. 22.8.04 (RO. 32 str. 220)

Szmagier Jan Stanisław, — Szwagier — ppor., naucz., leg. urzędn., legit. odznacz., zaśw., wizytówka (AM 1815), Szmagier — ur. 2.1.08 (ROR. 34 str. 104)

Szmalewicz Boruch, w mundurze, kwit, odcinek poczt. (AM 687)

Szmalstych Józef, w mundurze, leg. szk., leg. uniwers., wizytówki (AM 4009), ppor. art. (LZK)

Szmerner Szymon, dr med., w mundurze, dowód osob., ks. oszcz. PKO., dyplom doktorski, pocztówki, list (AM 3820), Szmermer lub Schmerner, dr med., por. lek. (LZK), Szmerner — dr, ur. 17.1.02 (ROR. 34 str. 225)

Szmidt Maks, pchor. piech. (LZK)

Szmidt Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Szmoniewski Stanisław, por., leg. sport., leg. odznacz., karta szczep., leg. urzędn., medalik, odznaka pułkowa (AM 3558)

Szmurło Witold, w mundurze, pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 2941)

Szmytkowski Tadeusz, kpt., leg. odznaki 67 p.p.., pismo wojsk., wizytówka, kartka z zapiskami (AM 2552)

Sznajder Tadeusz, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szokało Antoni, kpt., ur. 10.12.08, znak tożs., ofic. leg., zaśw., zdjęcie Roentg. (AM 1945)

Szoła Stefan, ppor. (LZK)

Szołnicki Aleksander, ppor. (LZK)

Szołomicki Michał, ppor., ur. 1897, znak tożs., karta mob., dowód osob., ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 3682), (LZK)

Szonert Jerzy, w mundurze, 4 listy z nadawcą: Szonert St., Grodno, ul. Napoleona 16 (AM 642), Szonest (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK), Szonert — ur. 11.4.03 (ROR. 34 str. 59)

Szopa Karol, kpt., karta szczep. 3097, 2 lek. zaśw. (AM 1355)

Szorniak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Szostak Eugeniusz Andrzej, por. 1907, s. Andrzeja i Heleny, pułk sap. w Modlinie (LZK)

Szostak Stanisław, ppor., ur. 2.12.06, naucz., wieś Żuki Górne, poczta Hermanowicze, ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urzędn., rozliczenie poborów, list (AM 4013)

Szostkiewicz Leon, ppor., inż., ur. 1906, leg. służb., dowód osob., karta szczep., 3 pocztówki, notatnik (AM 3710)

Szoweryk Tadeusz, ppor., mgr farm. (LZK)

Szpaczyński Kazimierz, nacz. Str. Ogn., lat 45 (LZK)

Szpakowski Jan, por. rez. (LZK), w mundurze, pocztówki, odznaka (AM 2395)

Szpecht Jan, ppor. zawod. 42 pp. (LZK)

Szpiganowicz Aleksander, ppor. rez 1909, s. Eustachego i Stanisławy (LZK), (WO 1786 str. 25), Spiganowicz — w mundurze, pocztówka, kartka (AM 1786)

Szpilewski . . . . . ., kpt. STRA (LZK)

Szpilewski Gustaw, ppor. art. (LZK), ur. 10.3.02 (ROR. 34 str. 63), Szypilewski — w mundurze, metryka ślubu (AM 3936)

Szrecz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Sztark Edward Alojzy, ur. 10.7.98 (ROR. 34. str. 30), Stark Edward Alfons, ur. 10.7.98, por., ofic. ks., metryka chrztu, list, 3 pocztówki, wieczko rzeźbione (AM 369), Sztark Edward, por. piech. (LZK)

Sztekler Henryk, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, wizytówki, notatnik (AM 2947), (LZK)

Sztembarth Józef, (bez imienia) wiceprokurator, różne kwity (AM 3402), Sztenbart (bez imienia), ppor. pil. (LZK)

Sztern Manuel, lek., ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. Zw. Lek., zaśw., 2 recepty in blanco (AM 3602)

Sztukdrayer Stanisław, ppor. rez. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Sztukowski Józef, rtm. (LZK)

Szubinowski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Szulakowski . . . . . ., kpt. piech. (LZK)

Szulakowski Maciej, w mundurze, list (AM 3861), ppor. (LZK)

Szulakowski Wacław, por., Łódź, ul. Zagajnikowa 48 m. 4, wizytówka, leg. ofic., kartka z zapiskami (AM 3372)

Szulborski Marian Bronisław, ppor. 1908, 114 pp. (LZK), (bez imienia), w mundurze ,karta szczep. 1124 (AM 1279), (WO 1113 str. 16)

Szulc Janusz, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., list (AM 3268), pchor. (ppor.) 1909, s. Wacława i Zofii (LZK)

Szulczyński Maksymilian, por., ur. 1901, znak tożs., fotografie, listy, ofic. ks., dowód osob., różaniec, 3 medaliki (AM 1061), (WO 972 str. 13)

Szulecki Zygmunt, burmistrz m. Dąbrowica, por., ur. 1890, zwłoki w cywilu, ofic. ks. ,pismo urzędowe, karta szczep. 2190 (AM 951), (WO 913 str. 12), (bez imienia) burmistrz (LZK)

Szulikowski Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szulimowski Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szullman Józef, ur. 3.2.93, kpt. lek. PKU Hrubieszów (ROR. 34 str. 745), Szulmann — kpt., dr med., Tomaszów Lub., wizytówka, 2 listy, 7 pocztówek, spinki, 1 złoty ząb (AM 987), (WO 937 str. 13), (LZK)

Szuldrzyński . . . . . ., rtm. (LZK)

Szumański Stanisław, w mundurze, inż., ur. 4.5.97 w Kołomyji, dowód osob. (AM 3114)

Szumielewski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Szumigajski Włodzimierz, por. (LZK)

Szumilewski Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)

Szumlata Witold, ppor., ur. 4.2.07, sekr. Zarządu Miejskiego

w Łucku, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn. (AM 2770), ur. 14.2.07 (WO 2770 str 51), Szumiata — ppor. art. (LZK)

Szumski Adam, urzędnik (LZK)

Szumski Józef, cywilny, karta szczep. 1870, list pisany przezeń w Kozielsku (AM 874), (WO 861 str. 12) ,rtm. (LZK)

Szurlej Henryk, por., rozkaz wyjazdu, część leg., list, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 2774)

Szurlej Jan, kpt., ks. oszcz. PKO., karta na broń, karta szczep., medalik z łańc., monogram (AM 2399), kpt. art. (LZK)

Szuszkiewicz Antoni, pchor. (LZK)

Szuszkiewicz Rafał, kpt., adres paczki poczt. (AM 2165)

Szuszkiewicz Rafał, (Szuskiewicz), kpt., bitety wizytowe (AM 4025), kpt. (LZK)

Szwab Jan, kpt. (LZK)

Szwaba Tadeusz, 1899, kpt., s. Kazimierza i Władysławy, DOK.Łódź (LZ.K-S)

Szwabowicz Walenty, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Szwantner Józef, w mundurze, list, pocztówka (AM 2937)

Szwarc Klaudiusz, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szwed Albin, ksiądz (bez imienia) — (LZ.O-K), Albin, ur. 9.7.900 (ROR. 34 str. 404)

Szwedek Antoni, ppor. (LZK), ofic. ks. leg. urz. państw., obrączka z monogramem MD. 10.4.39 (AM 427)

Szwedowski Bolesław, ppor. (LZK)

Szwejkowski Bolesław, ppor., zam. Szczakowa, wizytówka, leg. ofic. rez., 2 zaśw. (AM 3651)

Szycik Wiktor, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szyda Tadeusz, ppor. KOP. (LZK), por. ur. 1906, znak tożs., leg. ofic., metryka ślubu, pocztówki (AM 3640)

Szydłowski Edward, por., dowód osob., 2 medaliki, karta szczep. (AM 651)

Szydłowski Henryk, dr, ur. 15.10.84, mjr lek. (ROR. 34 str. 214), (bez imienia), mjr lek. (LZK), Sedłowski — lek. mjr, ur. 1884, pismo z Urz. Pow., 2 listy, koperta, dyplom doktorski w jęz. ros. (AM 1040), Sędlowski (WO 963 str. 13)

Szydłowski Jerzy, w mundurze, kwit depoz., monokl (AM 2697), rtm. (LZK)

Szydłowski Mirosław, mjr, leg. ofic. rez., krzyż i leg. Virtuti Militari, karta na broń, wizytówka, karta szczep., notatnik (AM 3475), (LZK)

Szydłowski Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szyfter Józef, kpt., dowód osob., pocztówki, fotografie, nadawczyni 1 pocztówki: Buluska F., Tiefenbach, Kreiss Schrimm, Polska (AM 69), kpt. lot. (LZK)

Szyke Stanisław, kpt., karta szczep. 2179 (AM 3129), (bez imienia) — ppor. piech. (LZK)

Szymankiewicz Zdzisław, ppor., 1896, s. Zygmunta i Stanisławy, 11. dyw. art. (LZK), ur. 26.5.96 (ROR. 34 str. 142), Szymaszkiewicz — oficer rez., ur. 26.5.96 w Sosnowcu, s. Zygmunta i Stanisławy, księgowy, zam. Warszawa, (WO str. 3)

Szymanowski - Korwin Tadeusz, ppor. (LZK)

Szymański Czesław, ppor. (LZK)

Szymański Edmund, (WO 583, str. 45), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Szymański Edward, ppor., zaśw. Zarządu m. Wilna, list, 2

Ślęzak . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Ślęzak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Szumiata Witold, ppor., ur. 4.2.07, sekr. Zarządu Miejskiego

Szymański Czesław, ppor. (LZK)
Szymański Edmund, (WO 583, str. 45), ppor. rez. (LZK)

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Szymański Edward, ppor., zaśw. Zarządu m. Wilna, list. 2 pocztówki, medalik z łańc. (AM 3731), ppor. sap. (LZK)

Szymański Ireneusz, w mundurze, leg. ofic., karta szczep. 1134, metryka ślubu (AM 3228)

Szymański Józef, ppor. 45 pp., ur. 29.5.09, leg. ofic., pocztówka, odcinek poczt., karta szczep. 589, medalik (AM 941), (WO 906 str. 12), por. (LZK)

Szymański Karol Stanisław, ppor. lek., 1895, s. Karola i Stanisławy, 4 Szpital, (LZK)

Szymański Kazimierz, podoficer, 1902, 6 Baon (LZK)

Szymański Ludwik, kpt. lek. (LZK)

Szymański Szymon, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Szymański Tadeusz, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szymański Tomasz, kpt., 1896, 52 pp. Złoczów (LZK)

Szymański Zygmunt, ppor., 2 zaśw., karta meld., leg., karta mob. (AM 1736)

Szymczak Piotr, papierośnica z grawurą, łańc. ze medalikiem (AM 1333), kpt. (LZK)

Szymczak Tadeusz, kpt., 1911, s. Antoniego i Władysławy, inżynier, Łódź (LZK)

Szymeńczyk Łazarz, ppor., apt., znak tożs., karta mob., dowód osob., karta szczep. (AM 2694), ur. 1918 (WO 2694 str. 49), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Szymkiewicz Zygmunt, mjr lek., pismo MSWojsk. Wydz. Zdr. (WO str. 3)

Szymkowski Wacław, ppor. (LZK)

Szypowski Antoni Włodzimierz, mjr, świad., karta na broń, wizytówka, ks. do modl., karta czł. PCK., przepustka, rozkaz mob., kartka z adresami (AM 468), (bez imienia), mjr (LZK)

Szyszko Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Szyszkowski Tadeusz, por., kwit depoz., fotografie, karta szczep., medalik (AM 2160)

Szyszkowski Witold Stanisław, ppor., dr med., ur. 2.5.96, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urz., rozkaz wyjazdu, 3 wizytówki, 2 pocztówki, karta mob., karta szczep., odpis świad. (AM 3791), ppor. rez., 1896, s. Witolda i Heleny (LZS)

Ściesiński Kazimierz, ppor. dr, 1895 (LZK), dowód osob., leg. służb., kartki z z notatnika (AM 1028), (WO 955 str. 13)

Ścigalski Michał Władysław, kpt. int., 1880, s. Karola i Franciszki (LZK)

Śląski Jan, mjr, 1895, s. Stanisława i Marty (LZK), (WO str. 9), Śląski — 2 leg., wizytówka, zaśw., etui z fotografiami, medalik (AM 618)

Śląski Kazimierz, kpt. sap., inż. (LZK)

Śląsz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Śledziewski Henryk, ppor. lek., ur. 30.12.99, znak tożs., 2 pocztówki, wizytówki (AM 3512), (bez imienia), ppor. lek. (LZK)

Ślesicki Antoni, ppor. (LZK)

Śleszyński Tadeusz Grzegorz, ppor., 1898, s. Stefana i Marty, 80 pp., Słonim (LZK), list z nadawcą: Śleszyńska Anna, Wołkowysk ul. Wileńska, 2 listy, pocztówka ,notatnik (AM 1106), (WO 1000 str. 14)

Ślęzak . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Ślęzak . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Ślęzak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Ślifort Tadeusz, kpt. art. (LZK)
Śliwa Zygmunt, kpt. piech. (LZK)
Śliwiński . . . . . ., rtm. (LZK)
Śliwiński . . . . . ., por. rez. (LZK)
Śliwiński Antoni, mjr br. panc. (LZK)
Śliwiński Jan, kpt. Seiwiński, 2 listy, medalik (AM 2518), nierozpoznany kpt. (WO 2518 str. 46), kpt. piech. (LZK)
Śliwiński Józef, por. (LZK)
Śliwiński Marian, nierozpoznany — kilka kartek z notatkami, wizytówka z nazwiskiem: Śliwiński Marian, oraz wizytówka: Franciszek Piekarski, mjr, — paszport, karta szczep. 3335 (WO 1701 str. 45)
Śliwiński Michał, ofic. rez., apt., żona: Janina, zam. Płock (WO str. 3)
Śliwiński Wojciech, plut. piech. (LZK)
Śliwka Karol, ppor., ofic. ks., kwit, karta szczep. 3134, wizytówki (AM 537), por., Koniaków (LZK)
Śliwonik Jan Wacław, — Wacław, por., ur. 1899, leg. urz., dowód osob., pismo urzędowe ,karta szczep. (AM 3184), Jan Wacław —ur. 1.1.99 (ROR. 34 str. 195)
Ślusarek Stefan, ks. wojsk., karta mob., list, zaśw. Szpitala Woj. 703 (AM 897), J. Stefan, ppor. (WO 978 str. 12), (bez imienia), pchor. (ppor.) — (LZK)
Śmiałek Stanisław, ppor., listy i pocztówki, fotografia, różaniec (AM 1396)
Śmiałkowski Adam, por., odznaka pułkowa, karta szczep. (AM 3216)
Śmigielski Antoni, Smiegielski — ppor., rozkaz wyjazdu, pismo służb., karta mob. (AM 4037), Śmigielski — ur. 2.4.04 (ROR. 34 str. 128)
Śmigielski Zygmunt, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., list, karta mob. (AM 2930)
Śniady Franciszek, w mundurze, leg. urz., karta szczep., listy, mały notatnik z nazwiskiem: Dr Wincenty Śniady, Bydgoszcz, ul. Hitlera 30 (AM 3836)
Śniegocki Stanisław, ur. 1902, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 114)
Śramski Adam, referendarz w Poznaniu (WO 2275 str. 37), Szramski — ppor., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urz., prawo jazdy, wizytówki, karta szczep. 1033 (AM 2275), Śramski — ur. 15.12.09 (ROR. 34 str. 107)
Średziński Mieczysław, por. rez. (LZK)
Świątkowski Jan, ur. 25.1.93 (RO. 32 str. 31), Śmiałkowski — ppłk. (LZK)
Świątek Karol, ppor. 1911, s. Antoniego i Agnieszki, adwokat (LZK)
Świboda Stanisław, por. (LZK)
Świderski Czesław, por., leg. ofic., 2 listy, medalik (AM 2154)
Świderski Kazimierz, ppłk., mies. karta jazdy, karta szczep., list (AM 3505), ppłk. dypl. (LZK)
Świderski Tadeusz, przy zwłokach Jerzego Bychowiec znale-

ziono również 1 leg. ofic. na nazwisko: Tadeusz Świderski (AM 4106)

Świerczewski Sylweriusz, por., 1904, s. Franciszka i Jadwigi, 2 baon pion. (LZK), Seweriusz — ppor., 2 wizytówki, koperta, okulary (AM 459)

Świerk Józef, w mundurze, zam. Włodzimierzec, pow. Sarny, odznaka 53 pp., leg., wizytówki, karta szczep., 2 listy, różaniec (AM 790), ppor. (LZK)

Świerkowski Kazimierz, por., leg. ofic., zapiski, rozkaz wojskowy (AM 3004)

Świerszczewski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Świetliński Wincenty, por., 1907 ,s. Ignacego i Stefanii, DOK. Lublin (LZK)

Świetliński Wincenty Konrad, por., części dowodu osob., 2 listy, pocztówka, złoty medalik, różaniec, karta szczep. 2513 (AM 1655)

Świeżyński Władysław, por., 1898, s. Kazimierza i Marii, 30 Dyw. Piech (LZK)

Święcicki Roman, ppor. lot. (LZK), ppor., wizytówki, fotografia, list, leg. Virtuti Militari, karta szczep., metryka chrztu (AM 550/a)

Święcicki Władysław, ppor. (AM 3968)

Święciński Bernard Józef, por. lek., karta mob., ks. oszcz. PKO., prawo jazdy, fotografie (AM 3618)

Świętochowski Stanisław, por. (LZK)

Świnarski Czesław, w mundurze, ur. 1896, ks. oszcz PKO., (AM 3778)

Świrniak Józef, kpt. rez. lek., 1900, s. Grzegorza i Marii (LZK)

Świrski Franciszek, w mundurze, karta szczep. 3353, list (AM 2695 lub Śmirski (WO 2695 str. 49)

Świrszczewski Marian, kpt., karta mob. (AM 2041)

Świrzyński Tadeusz, mjr (LZK)

Świszczewski Karol, ppor. (LZK)

Świtaj Mieczysław, ppor. (LZK) ,w mundurze, 4 pocztówki karta szczepienia (AM 1016), (WO 949 str. 13)

Świtow Aleksander, w mundurze, 4 listy (AM 4081)

Tabaczyński Adam, kadet (LZK)

Tabęcki Romuald, Tapecki — por., list, kartka z jego nazwiskiem (AM 3998), Tabęcki — dr, ur. 26.8.91, por. san. (ROR. 34 str. 219)

Tabidze Aleksander, (bez imienia), ppłk. lek. (LZK), dr, ur. 3.1.88 (RO. 32 str. 325)

Tabidze . . . . . ., pchor. (LZK)

Tabko . . . . . ., por., medalik, karta szczep 2018, różne zapiski (AM 1187), Tabke (WO 1056 str. 15)

Tacikowski Euzebiusz Stanisław, ppor. rez., 1912, s. Wincentego i Józefy (LZK), Tacłowski — ppor., leg ofic. rez., dowód osob., karta szczep., prawo jazdy, metryka ślubu (AM 3181)

Tajchen Ludwik, por. kaw. (LZK)

Talarczyk Ignacy, chor. (LZK), (bez imienia) Talarczyk —

kartka apteki A. Kozakiewicza, Dubno (Wołyń), karta szczep. (AM 309)

Talerman Józef, por. rez. 1893, Wilno (LZK)

Tan Czesław, por. (LZK)

Tanenbaum Jakub, dr ppor., lek. (LZK-S)

Tarach Zdzisław Tadeusz, ppor. art., 1909, s. Ludwika i Zofii (LZK) Taras — ppor., ur. 8.10.09, ofic. ks., (AM 850), Trz . . . . (WO 845 str. 11)

Tarkowski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Tarnawski . . . . . ., kpt., karta z adresem: Stanisława Tarnawska, Kowno, Legionów 249, list, pudełeczko z drzewa (rzeźbione), (AM 1937), Tarnowski lub Tarnawski — (WO 1937 str. 28)

Tarnawski Julian, por. rez. piech., 1908, s. Jana i Julii, 32 pp. (LZK)

Tarnogórski Roman, kpt. sap. (LZK)

Tarnowski Juliusz Walerian Jan, dr, ur. 25.2.01 (ROR. 34 str. 124), Julian — sędzia, wizytówki, listy, fotografia, medalik (AM 1537)

Tarnowski Zygmunt, pchor., karta szczep., koperta (AM 2554), pchor., 1900, s. Władysława i Marii (LZK)

Tatarka Alfred, kpt., 1897, s. Aleksandra i Julii (LZK), Taterka — ofic. rez., ur. w Bochni, żona Julia, zam. Gołków pod Warszawą (WO str. 3), Tatarka — kpt., telegram z nadawcą: Stanisława Tatarka, Gołdów koło Warszawy, notatnik, kalend., list (WO str. 3)

Taterman Józef, ofic. rez. (LZK)

Tatkowski Alojzy, por., leg. służb., 2 pisma urzędowe, 2 odznaki, notatnik (AM 3214)

Tatoń Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Taube . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Tchórzewski Andrzej, st. strz., pchor. piech. (LZK)

Teichen Henryk, por., leg. ofic., wizytówka, 5 pocztówek, 2 listy, karta na broń, złoty medalik z łańc. (AM 719), Tajchen — por. (LZS), Teichen — ur. 5.8.04 (RO. 32 str. 264)

Tejchert Mieczysław, ppor., apt., ur. 1898, zam. Warszawa, znak tożs., pisemna gwar. na samochód „Fiat", karta rejestr., prawo jazdy, pocztówki, list, telegram, kwit zastawowy (AM 3089), Teichert — ppor. san. wet., 1897, s. Jana i Marii (LZK), Tejchert — mr., ur. 11.2.98, ppor. apt. (ROR. 34 str. 233)

Telatycki M., w mundurze, 2 rachunki — z nich jeden in blanco, Delaticki M., Brześć n/B., ul. Dąbrowskiego 25, 2 zapisane kartki, medalik z łańc. (AM 4002), Telatycki — (ROR. 34 str 270)

Tellermann Józef, ppor., pismo z 3 p. art. plot. ciężk., dowód osob. 15604, 3 fotografie, listy, pocztówki, notatnik (AM 928), (WO 898 str. 12)

Tenczyński Wacław, por., karta mob., leg. ofic. rez., list. pocztówka (AM 2923)

Tendorf Teofil, chorąży (LZK)

Tercz Kazimierz, por., kartka (AM 2491)

Terpiac Józef, kpt., dyplom Korpusu Kadetów Lwów, leg. ofic., 4 pocztówki, dzienniczek (AM 867), (WO 857 str. 12)

Teszner Karol, w mundurze, pocztówka, notatnik, łańcuszek

Toporowski Władysław, por., s. Henryka, list (AM 3923), Tarnowski — por. (LZK), Toporowski — ur. 27.6.89 (ROR. 34

Talarczyk Ignacy, chor. (LZK), (bez imienia) Talaczyk —

Terpiac Józef, kpt., dyplom Korpusu Kadetów Lwów, leg. ofic., 4 pocztówki, dzienniczek (AM 867), (WO 857 str. 12)

Teszner Karol, w mundurze, pocztówka, notatnik, łańcuszek (AM 1096), (WO 994 str. 14)

Tetzlaff Bronisław, por., leg. ofic. MSWojsk., dowód osob., leg. Prokuratury, odznacz. wojsk. (WO str. 45)

Tęczner Karol, por. (LZK)

Tęczyński . . . . . ., por. kaw. (LZK)

Tijewski Antoni, ofic. zawod. (LZK)

Titowicz . . . . . ., s. Antoniego, w mundurze, 1 list (AM 1789)

Tłok Zbigniew, w mundurze, asesor sądowy, leg. urz., stała karta jazdy, wizytówka, medalik (AM 2026)

Tobiasz Michał, mjr lek. (LZK)

Tobiaszewicz Józef, chor. (LZK-S)

Toczyski Tadeusz, kpt. (LZK)

Toczyński Tadeusz, w mundurze, pocztówka (AM 2796), nadawca pocztówki: Zofia Tczyńska (WO 2796 str. 52)

Tokarski Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Tolcinowski Marian, rtm. (LZK)

Tomala Tomasz, por. piech. (LZK)

Tomaszewski Henryk, ppor., ur. 1909 znak tożs. moneta pamiątkowa (AM 3378)

Tomaszewski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Tomaszewski Józef, ppor., ofic. ks., karta, szczep. 3155, pismo firmy „Tissa" z Warszawy, pocztówka, papierośnica (AM 735), (LZK)

Tomaszewski Kazimierz, cywilny, część koperty, kartka z zapiskami (AM 1862), por., 1912, s. Kazimierza i Leontyny, 42 pp. (LZK)

Tomaszewski Roman, ppor., ur. 14.5.01, ks. oszcz. PKO., 2 listy, pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 2586), 1901, s. Witolda i Heleny (LZK)

Tomaszewski Stanisław, mjr, 2 p. panc., ur. 13.2. 99 w Opolu, zam. Modlin, ul. Poniatowskiego 221, lek. ofic., ks. oszcz. PKO., notatnik, medalik z łańc., wojsk. prawo jazdy, 3 legit. odznacz. (AM 1647), mjr. KOP. — (LZK)

Tomaszewski Tadeusz, s. Stanisława, w mundurze, kartka, adres: Andrzejewski Stanisław, notatnik i(AM 1834), ppor., 1912, s. Stanisława i Feliksy, 45 pp. (LZK)

Tomaszewski Witold, w mundurze ,list, pocztówka (AM 1182), (WO 1052 str. 15), ppor. (LZS)

Tomaszewski Władysław, kpt., 1896, s. Władysława i Wincentyny (LZK)

Tomaszewski Zygmunt, por. art. (LZK)

Tomczyk Wiktor, ppor. (LZK), w mundurze, naucz. gimn. w Kielcach, leg. urz. państw. 2761, karta szczep. 2 gwiazdki w pugilaresie (AM 534)

Topolewski Stefan, w mundurze, różne kwity, łańc. do zegarka (AM 1133), (WO 1019 str. 14), (bez imienia), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Topolnicki Edward, w mundurze, kalend. kiesz., 3 pocztówki, ks. do modl. (AM 561), ppor., c.k.m. (LZK)

Toporowski Antoni, kpt., karta szczep., telegram, list, zaśw. (AM 2590), kpt. sł. st. (LZK)

Toporowski Władysław, por., s. Henryka, list (AM 3924), Toporkowski — por. (LZK), Toporowski — ur. 27.6.89 (ROR. 34 str. 20)

Torczyński Stanisław, w mundurze, ofic. ks., mały notatnik, kartka z nazwiskami, list, spinki (AM 1541), 1902, s. Franciszka i Marii, adwokat (LZK)

Torliński Leon, ppor. (LZK)

Towścik . . . . . ., pchor. (LZK), Tobetal Antoni — w mundurze, różne pocztówki, 2 listy, rozkaz wojskowy (AM 1211 str. 199), Tobetal — (WO 1073 str. 15), Towstik, zamiast — jak poprzednio — Tobetal (WO 1211 str. 45)

Tracewski Wincenty, ur. 14.12.10 w Radomiu, w mundusze, dowód osob., znak tożs. (AM 520), Tragewski (Targowski), (WO str. 8), ppor. art. (LZK)

Traichel Stanisław, por., karta szczep. 889, wizytówki (AM 1665) Treichel — por. lot. (LZK)

Trąbczyński . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Treger Kazimierz, por. lot. (LZK)

Trejgiel Włodzimierz, Trejgier — w mundurze, znak tożs, z napisem: Grodno 1896, karta szczep., medalik z łańc. (AM 3283), Frejgel (bez imienia), ppor. rez. (LZK), Trejgiel — ur. 25.10.96, ppor. (ROR. 34 str. 37)

Trepka Antoni, por., dowód osob., 2 listy, odznaka (AM 686), ur. 1884, s. Gustawa i Heleny (LZK)

Trepkowski Czesław, ppor. mar., 1908, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK), ppor., ros. kartka, karta szczep. 673 (AM 1373), s. Stanisława (imię nieustalone), 3 pocztówki, list (WO 1373 str. 20)

Trębaczkiewicz Czesław, por. art. (LZK)

Trębicki Henryk, por. rez., 1898, s. Wiktora i Antoniny (LZK)

Trochimczuk Józef, por. K.O.P. (LZK), Trochymczuk — por., ur. 27.12.08 w Oszczów, ks. oszcz. PKO., list, kartki z zapiskami (AM 2222), Trochimczyk, ur. w Ostrzewie, zam. Bydgoszcz, ul. Gdańska 51/5 (WO 2222 str. 35)

Trochimowicz Wacław, ppor. lek., ur. 7.9.08, zam. Góra Kalwaria, leg. ofic., znak tożs., ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 3794), por. lek. (LZK)

Trocki Jan, por. lek., ofic. ks., karta mob., karta na broń, prawo jazdy, 2 listy (AM 1190), (WO 1058 str. 15), (bez imienia), ppor. lek. (LZK)

Trojan Stanisław, mjr, leg. osob. z dobrze zachowaną fotogr., metryka ślubu, metryka chrztu jego syna, wizytówka, plik dobrych fotografii (AM 7), mjr (LZK)

Trojanowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Trojanowski Aleksander Maciej, dr fil., w mundurze, ur. 3.5.07 w Worobieńcu, dyplom doktorski, dowód osob., notatnik (AM 965), (WO 924 str. 12)

Trojanowski Jan, ppor. (LZK)

Trojanowski Sylwester, kpt., pocztówki i listy, krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 2772), karta od Bohdana Trojanowskiego (WO 2772 str. 51), kpt. P.P. (LZO)

Trojnarski Karol, ppor., ur. 24.9.95, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., 3 różne leg., leg. urz., wizytówki, fotografie (AM 3673)

Tromszczyński Wiktor, kpt. aud., s. Zygmunta i Marii (LZK-S)
Troszyński Jan, kapral (LZK)
Truskolaski Paweł, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Truskolaski Witold, por., 1900, s. Franciszka i Marii (LZK)
Truss Wiktor Zygmunt, Fruss — mjr, leg. ofic., karta mob. (AM 1832), Truss — ur. 6.3.83, mjr st. sp. (ROR. 34 str. 350)
Truszkowski Czesław, Truskowski — ppor., leg. szk., 2 listy, leg., karta szczep. (AM 1675), Truszkowski (WO 1675 str. 22)
Trzaskowski Witold, kpt. topogr. (LZK)
Trzebiński Tadeusz, ppor., ur. 2.4.04, leg. ofic. rez., koperta (AM 3759)
Trzeciak Mieczysław, dr kpt. (LZK)
Trzepałka Maksymilian, oficer, ur. 26.9.05, leg. ofic. rez., ks. oszcz. PKO., notatnik (AM 2813)
Trzyński . . . . . ., kpt. SPP. (LZK)
Tsacz Mieczysław, por., mies. karta tramw., leg. Wyższ. Szk. Techn., leg. bibliot. (AM 3725)
Tucholski Tadeusz, ppor. rez., 1898, s. Bolesława i Zofii (LZK), dr, w mund., prof. Politechniki Warszawskiej, leg. urz., wizytówki, talizman (słoń), medalik (AM 3804)
Tuleja Tadeusz, w mundurze, ur. 21.11.10, leg. urz., karta na broń, ks. oszcz. PKO., metryka ślubu, wizytówka (AM 2805)
Turchalski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Turka . . . . . ., karta szczep. 1926, medalik z łańc. (AM 1489)
Turkiewicz Jan, por., ks. wojsk., telegram, ks. oszcz. PKO. Nr 817936 C (AM 305), ppor. art. (LZK)
Turski Jerzy, w mundurze, ofic. ks., pocztówka, 2 listy (AM 1780), łapka niedźwiadka — zabawki dziecięcej (WO 1780 str. 25), oficer rez. (LZK)
Tustanowski Stanisław, prawnik, cywilny, leg. urz., metryka urodz., leg. Zw. Adwok. (AM 3853)
Tustanowski Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)
Tuta Ignacy, por., 1903, s. Franciszka i Antoniny (LZK)
Tutschek Adolf, ppor., 4 pocztówki z nadawcą: Gg. Tutschek, Sterbruch, pow. Kempen, Warthegau, — 2 dyplomy naucz. (AM 3049)
Twardochleb Adam, mech. lotn. (LZK)
Twardowski Tadeusz, ppor., deklaracja celna na 1 pakiet z adresem: Kozielsk, 7.3.40, listy, pocztówki (AM 598)
Twarkowski Maciej, por. (ppor.) 1895 (LZK)
Twora Stanisław, ppor. lek. (LZ.K-S), Tuora — dr med., por., 2 zaśw. w jęz. niem., list (AM 3599)
Tyjewski Antoni, por., 1902 (LZK)
Tylewicz Jan, w mundurze, ur. 1.10.13, zam. Grudziądz, ul. Marszałka Focha, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 3067), ppor. (LZK)
Tyrk Walery, ppor., urz., ur. 9.2.09, zam. Warszawa, ul. Zamojskiego 43 m. 6, ks. Kasy Oszcz., dowód osob., karta na broń (AM 1024), (WO 953 str. 13)
Tyszka Henryk, ppor. 1907 (LZK)
Tyszka Tadeusz, ppor. 1883 (LZK)
Tyszkiewicz Aleksander, kpt. (LZK), Tysziewicz, kpt., rozkaz

wyjazdu, leg. ofic., karta szczep. 2866, baretka, fotografie (AM 1364), Tyszkiewicz (WO 1364 str. 17)
Tyszkiewicz Longin, 1914, Wilno (LZK)

Ulrichs Otto, ppor., odznaka z legitymacją, listy, fotografie (AM 1476), por. (LZK)
Ułasiewicz Kazimierz, karta szczep., znak tożs. (AM 517) (WO str. 8)
Ułasiewicz Włodzimierz, w mundurze, 2 listy (AM 2383), Ulasiewicz Władysław (Włodzimierz), (WO 2383 str. 45)
Umiastowski Franciszek, w mundurze, zam. Wilno, ul. Beliny 30 m. 2, świad. lek. 2 wizytówki, fotografia (AM 2622), ppor. 1891 (LZK)
Unger Jerzy, ppor., 1912, s. Stefana i Zofii (LZK)
Uniskiewicz Stanisław, ppor., 1905 (LZK)
Ura Wacław Józef, por. (LZK)
Urban Antoni, w mundurze, 5 listów (AM 723)
Urban B. A., w mundurze, kartka w jęz. ros.: Urban B. A. (AM 1104)
Urban Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3992)
Urbaniak Antoni, ppor., prac. Państw. Banku w Gdańsku, ofic. ks., pismo Banku, dowód osob., 2 wizytówki, karta szczep 2248, 2 listy (AM 866), (WO 856 str. 12)
Urbaniak Stefan, ppor., ur. 1913, znak tożs. (AM 2466), ppor 1913 (LZK)
Urbanik Józef, kpt. (LZK)
Urbanik Zygmunt, kpt., 1900 (LZK)
Urbanowicz . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Urbanowicz Adam, ppor. 1911 (LZK)
Urbanowicz Hilary, przod. P.P. (LZK)
Urbanowicz Władysław, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, 2 listy, fotografia, ołówek (AM 769), ppor. (LZK)
Urbanowicz Wiktor, w mundurze, wizytówki, leg. ofic. rez., papierośnica z monogramem UW (AM 3098)
Urbańczyk Alojzy, por. (LZK)
Urbańczyk Erwin, por. (LZK)
Urbańczyk Eugeniusz, Urbańczik — por., list w jęz. niem. z Katowic, 2 pocztówki (AM 672), Urbańczyk (WO str. 10), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Urbański Bronisław, por., leg. ofic., metryka ślubu (AM 201) mjr (LZK)
Urbański Jan Jerzy, kpt. lek., 1885, s. Witolda i Kazimiery (LZK)
Urbański Ryszard, w mundurze, naucz. w Staranie, leg. urz. karta czł. (AM 3220), por. (LZK)
Urbański Wiktor, lek., w mundurze, leg. Zw. Lek., prawo jazdy, karta rejestr. samochodu (AM 1804)
Urlik Markus, ppor. lek. (LZK), Ulryk Marek ,mjr, zam. Lwów (WO str. 3)
Ursyn-Zamarajew Jan, kpt., leg. ofic., karta szczep., 2 pisma wojsk., medalik z łańc., listy i pocztówki (AM 3390), rtm. (LZK)

Uruski Bazyli, ppor., 4 pocztówki, list, medalik (AM 404)

Walczyk Jan, por. (LZK)
Walczyk Władysław, por. (LZK)

Tyszkiewicz Aleksander, kpt. (LZK), Tyszkiewicz, kpt., rozkaz

Uruski Bazyli, ppor., 4 pocztówki, list, medalik (AM 404)
Usinowski Klemens, oficer, leg. ofic., pocztówki, karta szczep. 92 listy (AM 3092)
Uszyński . . . . . ., pchor. (LZK)
Uzdowski Kazimierz, por., leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., leg. urz., karta mob. (AM 2656)

Veltze Karol Wacław, kpt., 1892 (LZK)
Verstaendig Zygmunt, ppor., ur. 13.5.900, znak tożs., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3576)
Voelpel Rudolf, por., 1910, s. Jakuba (LZ.K.S)

Wabia - Wabiński Stanisław, Wabiński — Warszawa — Marienstadt 3, por., kalend. kiesz. z nazwiskiem Wabiński Stanisław, połowa znaku tożs. z nazwiskiem Krupko Czesław (AM 3613), — ur. 27.4.900 (ROR. 34 str. 195)
Wabiszczewicz Piotr, inż., ur. 23.1.14, w mundurze, ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 1844), Wabiszewicz — inż.rolny, zam. Stolin, ul. Król. Bony 4, ur. 23.1.1904 (WO 1844 str. 26), Wabiszewicz — ppor., 1904 (LZK)
Wacul Stefan, (?) telegram: „Stefciu! napisz nam jak Ci się wiedzie. Rosina" (AM 179)
Wagner . . . . . ., ppor., 1896 (LZK)
Wagner Mieczysław Stanisław, ppor., ur. 8.8.04, zam. Lublin, dowód osob., świad. szk., kartka z jego nazwiskiem, fotografie, 2 listy i kalend. (WO str. 3)
Wagner Jerzy, ppor. (LZK)
Wajda Jakub, kpt. (LZK)
Wajda Karol, kpt., leg. ofic., list, karta, szczep., kompas, cygarniczka, medalik (AM 848), (WO 844 str. 11)
Wajdenfeld Adam, ppor. lek., 1906 (LZK)
Wajnrib J., 2 zaśw. (Kozielsk), In. J. (imiona) — (WO 2428 str. 41)
Wajs Bronisław, ppor., dowód osob., karta czł. ZOR., kalend. kiesz., prawo jazdy, fotografie, wizytówka, list (AM 1458)
Wajsflajsz Szmul, Sz . . . .(?), ppor., ur. w grudniu 91, leg. ofic. rez., paszport (AM 2517), dr, ur. 20.12.91, ppor. san. (ROR. 34 str. 222)
Walania Edward, kpt., 1899, s. Jana i Teresy (LZK)
Walasek Bronisław, por. (LZ.S-K)
Walczak Adam, ppor., (LZK)
Walczak Florian, w mundurze, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2752)
Walczak Paweł, por., naucz., leg. urz., fotografia, karta szczep. (AM 2065), naucz. w Stawie (WO 2065 str. 32), ppor. rez., 1895, kier. Szkoły (LZK)
Walczak Stanisław, ppor., 1912 (LZK)
Walczak Stefan, w mundurze, pocztówki (AM 2219), pocztówka z nadawcą: Wincenty Walczak, miniaturka świętego w blaszanym etui (WO 2219 str. 35), ppor. (LZK)
Walczewski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

ma wojsk., medalik z łańc., listy i pocztówki (AM 3390), rtm. (LZK)

Walczyk Jan, por. (LZK)
Walczyk Władysław, por., (LZK)
Walczykiewicz Władysław, ppor., dowód osob., wizytówka (AM 63)
Walecki Władysław, mjr, leg. ofic., rozkaz gen. Smorawińskiego o parlamentariuszu, 3 pocztówki, list do niego (AM 2543), mjr (LZK)
Waligóra . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Walkiewicz Stanisław, w mundurze, ur. 21.7.01 w Warszawie, część dowodu osob., karta szczep., 4 pocztówki (AM 1230), ur. 22.7.01, czek Nr 692 (WO 1087 str. 15)
Walkowiak . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Walkowski Władysław, por. (LZK)
Walląg Franciszek, ppor., wizytówki, pismo z Minist., karta szczep., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2640), kier. Szkoły Powsz. w Tewlach. pow. Kobryń (WO 2640 str. 48), por. rez. piech. (LZK)
Walsarz Antoni, mjr (LZK)
Walusiński Jerzy, Walusieński — ppor., leg. sport., leg. odznacz., karta szczep., pocztówka (AM 3498), Walusiński (bez imienia), ppor., art. (LZK)
Wanat Józef Henryk, ppłk., ur. 13.2.94, części leg. odznacz. (AM 1524), (LZK), ur. 13.6.94 (RO. 32 str. 268)
Wanatowicz Bolesław, w mundurze, ur. 1913, znak tożs. (AM 1897), por. (LZK)
Wania Edward, ppłk., wizytówki (AM 4030), (LZK)
Wanke . . . . . ., w mundurze, karta szczep. S12, 2 pocztówki w jęz. ros., notatnik (AM 2029)
Wanus Ryszard, kpt. rez., s. Jana i Karoliny (LZK)
Wapolewski Stanisław, w mundurze, pocztówka listy, fotografie (AM 1311)
Warchał . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Warchał Czesław, por. piech. (LZK)
Warchał Ludwik, pchor. piech. (LZK)
Warchoł Andrzej, por., list z nadawcą: Warcholówna Franciszka, Wolnia, poczta Nisko, pow. Kraków, medalik (AM 485)
Wardak Józef, podoficer (LZK)
Warmiśmiak Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Waryszek Wacław, por. (LZ.K-O-S)
Wasgirg Olgierd, por. rez. piech. (LZK)
Wasiak Jerzy, ppor. pil. (LZK)
Wasiak Józef, plut. KOP. (LZK)
Wasielak Jan, plut. piech. (LZK)
Wasiewicz Bronisław, Wąsiewicz — por., leg. ofic. rez., karta czł. (AM 3176), Wasiewicz — ur. 21.9.98 (ROR. 34 str. 169)
Wasilewski Czesław, ppor. (LZK)
Wasilewski Jerzy, w mundurze, medalik z łańc., list (AM 1849)
Wasilewski Leon, ppor., świad. szk., 2 leg., notatnik (AM 3044), 1910, s. Aleksandra i Barbary (LZK)
Wasilewski Marian, kpt. KOP., 1896, s. Stanisława i Antoniny (LZK)
Wasilewski Romuald, oficer, stud. i asystent farm., zam. Siedlce, ul. Skorupki 25, część leg. ofic. (AM 4084)

Wasiluk Michał, ppor., zam. Białystok, ul. Kaszubska 3, 2 kwity podatkowe, pocztówki (AM 2072)

Wasiutyński . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Waszkiewicz Józef, kapral (LZK)

Waszkiewicz Zdzisław Andrzej, ppor., dowód osob., wizytówki, fotografia kobieca (AM 1916)

Waśkowski . . . . . ., (Woskowski), płk. (LZK)

Watten Stanisław, por. rez., 1904, s. Ignacego i Cecylii (LZK), Waten, w mundurze, 2 kwity (AM 1419), Watten — ur. 1.3.04 (ROR. 34 str. 107)

Wawer Stefan, ppor. lot., karta szczep. 2961, wizytówki (AM 1932), (LZK)

Wawrzkiewicz Bolesław, por., pocztówka, karta szczep., 2 wizytówki (AM 721), Wawrzykiewicz — (WO str. 10), Wawrzkiewicz — (LZK)

Wawrzkowicz Kazimierz, pchor., 1910 ,s. Leona i Zofii, 54 pp (LZK)

Wawrzycki Józef, (?) por., karta szczep. 3375, wizytówka (AM 1938), wizytówki z nazwiskiem Rudolf Zeman, Wodzisław Śląski, ul. Dworcowa 4 (WO 1938 str. 28)

Wawrzyniak Antoni, naucz., w mundurze, leg. urz., list, różaniec (AM 2597)

Wawrzyniak Hipolit, por. rez. kaw. (LZK)

Wawrzyniak Józef, w mundurze, pocztówka, listy ,modlitewnik (AM 1501)

Wawrzyniak Władysław, Wawrzyniec — mjr, leg. ,wizytówka (AM 855), Wawrzyniak (bez imienia), mjr (LZK), — ur. 15.5.90 (ROR. 34 str. 326)

Wawrzynowicz Tadeusz, Wawrzynowy — w ubraniu cyw., ur. 16.9.11, paszport wojsk., dowód osob., fotografia, karta mob. (AM 4098), Wawrzynowicz — sędzia grodzki (LZK)

Wawrzynowicz Urban Antoni, ppor. rez., 1905, s. Henryka i Marceliny (LZK)

Wazgird Olgierd, por. piech. (LZK)

Wąs Bolesław, por., ofic. ks., pismo (aeronaut.), pocztówka (AM 1451), por. art. (LZK)

Wasik Jan, kpt., ur. w Karsy, pow. Opatów, podanie do kmdta obozu Kozielsk (AM 4088), ur. 1894, s. Tomasza i Jadwigi (LZK)

Wasowski Julian, 1876 (LZK)

Wąsowski Stefan Franciszek, ppłk. lek., leg. ofic., pocztówka, zaśw., dowód osob. (AM 1335), dr ppłk. (LZK)

Wątor Józef, kpt., dr, leg. odznacz., karta szczep. 4060, list, pismo Kasy Oszcz. we Lwowie, wizytówki (AM 1821), kpt., sędzia (LZK)

Wąwożniak Teodor, ppor., pocztówki, medalik, różaniec (AM 1826), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)

Wązły Jerzy, w mundurze, leg. urz., leg. podr. służb., pismo Min. Kolei, 2 fotografie, listy, pocztówka, część leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3108)

Wciało Feliks, w mundurze, leg. urz., wizytówka, karta szczep. 3413 (AM 1374), por. (LZK)

Wdówka Adam, ppor. (LZK)

Wdówka Henryk, kpt. art., DOK. Lublin (LZ.K-S)

Weber Aleksander, por. rez. (LZK)

Weber Antoni, mjr (LZ.K-S)

Weber Rudolf Tadeusz, kpt., leg. ofic., 4 pocztówki, 2 telegramy, pismo urzędowe (AM 948), (WO 911 str. 12), (LZK)

Wegiendko Kazimierz, ppor., kartka z adresem, karta szczep. z Kozielska, notatnik z różnymi adresami, pocztówka z nadawcą: J. Damperska, Poznań, ul. Graniczna 15 (AM 8), Wegendce (WO str. 5)

Weidenfeld Abraham, Wajdenfeld Abram — w mundurze, dr med., dowód osob., 3 listy (AM 758), (bez imienia), kpt. (LZK), Weidenfeld — dr, ur. 15.10.88 (ROR. 34 str. 216)

Weinbach S., dr med., w mundurze, wizytówki (AM 2513)

Weinert . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Weingarten Witold, por. (LZK)

Weinstok . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Weinzicher Jakub, Wernzieher — ppor. lot., dr med., wizytówki, pocztówki, fotografie (AM 613), Weinzieher — (WO str. 9), Wajnzicher Jan — ppor. lek. (LZK)

Weiss Bronisław, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Weiss Czesław Antoni, por., ofic. ks., 2 własne fotografie (AM 1928), Wajs — por. LZS)

Weit Witold, sierż. pchor., lek. dent. (LZK)

Wejtko Ksawery, Weidko — rtm. sł. st. (LZK), Wejtko — ur. 9.1.99 (RO. 32 str. 165)

Weller Józef, dr, por. lek. (LZK)

Welser Antoni, mjr (LZK)

Wendrowski . . . . ., inż. ppor. (LZK)

Wenelczyk Antoni, kpt. art., 1891, s. Walentego i Eleonory (LZK), kpt., karta mob., części leg. ofic. (AM 2013)

Wenge Marian, oficer, znak tożs., listy, pocztówki, medalik z łańc. (AM 2054), ur. 26.3.17 (WO 2054 str. 31)

Werbel Witold, por. art. (LZK)

Werecki Piotr, ppor., sekr. Zarządu m. Poznań, leg. urz. państw., karta czł. Zw. Strzel., 3 pocztówki, odznaki mund., cygarniczka (AM 710), Warecki — (WO str. 10), Werlecki — ppor. (LZK)

Werner Jan Marian, kpt., prawo jazdy, pocztówka, list, wizytówki (AM 1325), kpt. geogr., 1904, s. Stanisława i Janiny (LZS)

Wesołowski Bolesław, por., listy, papierośnica, pocztówki (AM 2206), por., 1888, s. Franciszka i Franciszki (LZK)

Wesołowski Michał, ppor. piech. (LZK)

Wesołowski Stanisław, ofic. rez., paszport zagr., karta szczep. 1723, kartki z zapiskami (WO 1400 str. 20)

Westerski Wacław Mieczysław, ppor. rez., 1910, s. Stanisława i Heleny (LZK), Westerskij Mieczysław, pocztówka, karta szczep., list jego adresowany do Marii Michniewicz, Pabianice, ul. Barska 12 (AM 48)

Wetula Józef, mjr (LZ.K-S)

Wetzer Zygmunt Aleksander, pocztówka (AM 152)

Węcław Władysław, Wacław — oficer, ofic. ks., leg. służb., list, pocztówka (AM 1511), Wącław — leg. Państw. Zakł. Tele-

i Radio Techn. (WO 1511 str. 41), Węcław — ur. 27.6.05 (RO.

szczep. 2023, medalik z łańc., pierścionek damski, notatnik (AM

Wdówka Henryk, kpt. art., DOK. Lublin (LZK-S)

Węcław Władysław, Wacław — oficer, ofic. ks., leg. służb., list, pocztówka (AM 1511), Wacław — leg. Państw. Zakł. Tele-

i Radio Techn. (WO 1511 str. 41), Wacław — ur. 27.6.05 (RO. 32 str. 124)

Wędrowski Tadeusz, por. br. panc. (LZK), ppor. br. panc., ur. 1898, znak tożs., medalik (AM 1291), (WO 1120 str. 16)

Węgrzynowski Stanisław, st. mar. (LZK)

Węgrzysz Jan, ppor. art. (LZK)

Wężyk Władysław, st. wachm. żand. (LZK)

Wiatecki . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Wiącek . . . . . ., kpt. rez. (LZK)

Wiącek Antoni, zam. Korzec, Wołyń, ul. Staroklasztorna 35 (WO 215 str. 19), ppor. (LZK)

Wiącek Wojciech, mjr, 1896, s. Antoniego, 12 pp. (LZK), mjr. leg. ofic., leg. odznacz., ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 2263)

Wichliński Walenty, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2834, fotografia (AM 2226), s. Walentego, na jednej fotografii napis: „kochanemu Włodeczkowi na pamiątkę Ilusia — Bydgoszcz, 22.8.39" (WO 2226 str. 35)

Wichrowski Stefan, w mundurze, wizytówki, 2 pocztówki, medalik z łańc. (AM 1457)

Wichtowski Tadeusz, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2240)

Widacki Stanisław, płk. piech. (LZK)

Widelec B., por. pil. (LZK)

Widerman Bolesław, ppor. pil., 1917, s. Jerzego i Ksenii (LZK)

Widdeniek Ferdynand, prawnik, ppor., 2 wizytówki (AM 3076)

Widerszal Marceli, Wyderzał — kpt., inż., zam. Warszawa, ul. Królewska 41, wizytówki, fotografie (AM 4101)

Widerszal Marceli, Wyderzał — ppor., tymcz. leg. wystawiona w Modlinie 31.8.39, kwit wpłaty składki czł. (AM 4123), Widerszall Marek, por. (LZK), Widerszal —ur. 19.12.96, ppor.

Widort Józef Artur, Jerzy — kpt. art. (LZK), — ur. 8.3.04 (RO. 32 str. 213)

Wiecheć Karol, w mundurze, koperta (AM 671)

Wieczorek Aleksander, ppor., inż., wojsk. prawo jazdy, karta mob., rozkaz wyjazdu, wizytówki, fotografie (AM 4097), inż. chem., por. (LZK)

Wieczorek Antoni, naramiennik bez oznak, lusterko, medalik, koperta z nadawcą: Warszawa, ul. Fabryczna 30 m. 4 (AM 425), dr. kpt., 1889, s. Antoniego i Julii (LZK)

Wieczorek Jan, por. art., wizytówki, metryka urodz., metryka ślubu, leg. ofic., karta szczep. 922 (AM 3193)

Wieczorek Marian, w mundurze, karta szczep., rys. ołówkowy, łańc., monogram MW (AM 2102)

Wiekliński . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Wielebiński Władysław, ppor. piech. (LZK), ppor., koperta, karta szczep., krzyżyk z łańc. (AM 3700)

Wielgórski Mieczysław, por. SPRA (LZK)

Wielich Stanisław, kpt., wizytówki, pismo Urz. Skarb. leg. Zw. Of. R. (AM 1950), kpt. piech. (LZK)

Wieliczko Jerzy, por., leg., 2 wizytówki (AM 2817)

Wieliński Stanisław, ppor., ur. 21.6.13, leg. ofic. rez., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 3485), ppor. (LZK)

Wieloch Adolf, naucz., wizytówki, leg. urz. państw., karta

szczep. 2023, medalik z łańc., pierścionek damski, notatnik (AM 985), (WO 936 str. 13)

Wielonski Tadeusz, ppor. piech., 1911, s. Czesława i Sabiny, 76 pp. (LZK)

Wielopolski Jan, por. kaw. (LZK)

Wieluński Zygmunt, ppor., 1908, s. Michała i Wandy (LZK)

Wienias Jan, lat 50 (LZK)

Wieniawa - Podwiński Adam, kpt. (LZK)

Wieniecki Adam, kpt. (WO 884 str. 19)

Wierzbicki . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Wierzbicki Ryszard, w mundurze, zam. Lublin, ul. Sadowa 10 m. 6, leg. ofic., ks. czł., okulary, złote zęby, medalik z łańc. (AM 1220), (WO 1080 str. 15)

Wierzbicki Witold, ppor., ur. 5.10.09, ofic. ks., karta szczep. 3290, karta na broń, fotografie, 2 notatniki, wizytówka (AM 1292), (WO 1121 str. 16)

Wierzejski Bronisław Krystyn, ppor. (LZS), Wierze . . . ., ppor., paszport (AM 1891)

Wierzejski Stanisław, por., leg. (AM 2764), prac. Zakł. Leczn. Wychow. Rodziny Kolej. w Rabce (WO 2764 str. 51)

Wierzejski Stefan, por. lek., ur. 2.9.01 Siedlce, adres: Warszawa, ul. Jasieńskiego 616, ks. oszcz. PKO., karta mob., karta szczep. (AM 1359), (WO 1359 str. 17), ppor.rez. lek. (LZK)

* **Wierzyński** . . . . . ., dr, por. (LZK)

Wierzyński Stefan Alojzy, oficer, ks. ofic., wyciąg z Banku Gosp. Kraj., naramiennik bez oznak (AM 225), ppor. rez., 1900, s. Karola i Antoniny, Szpital Wojsk. (LZK)

Wieśniewski Antoni Zdzisław, por., leg. ofic., karta czł. Ligi Kol., 2 pocztówki, list (AM 3386)

Więckowski Franciszek, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Więckowski Jan, ppor. piech. (LZS-K)

Więckowski Władysław, Więkow... — por. lot., leg. ofic., karta czł. ZOR., metryka ślubu, wizytówki, karta szczep. (AM 2793), Więckowski — ur. 22.6.87, por. aeron. (ROR. 34 str. 348)

Więcławek Kazimierz, ppor., ur. 25.1.02 w Kamieńsku, ofic. ks., leg. urz., 2 karty czł., karta na broń, dwa listy (AM 1428)

Wigdorowicz Eliasz, Hersz, Hirsz-Oszerowicz, lek., ks. ofic., 5 pocztówek, dowód osob., blok notesowy z nadrukiem: Dr med. E. Wigdorowicz (AM 352), (bez imienia), kpt. lek. (LZK), — dr, ur. 21.10.81 (ROR. 34 str. 304)

Wilamowicz Ryszard, w mundurze, leg. urz., karta szczep. 3217, pocztówka (AM 2037), por. (LZK)

Wilatowski Stanisław, płk. lek., dowód osob. (WO str. 3)

Wilczak Jan, mjr (LZK)

Wilczek Piotr, ppor., list, kartka z jego nazwiskiem, lusterko metalowe (AM 296), por. int. (LZK)

Wilczyński Henryk, Wilszyński — w mundurze, zam. Katowice, ul. Kopernika 3 m. 4, karta sportowa, różne pisma (AM 1417), Wilczyński — ul. Kopernika 34 (WO 1417 str. 18), ppor. (LZK)

Wilczyński Władysław, mjr (LZK)

Wild Józef, w mundurze, ur. 2.3.12, s. Karola, dowód osob., pocztówka (AM 1698), mierniczy (WO 1698 str. 23)

Wilecki Alfred Zbigniew, kpt., leg. ZOR., leg. dziennikarska (AM 2023), redaktor Pol. Ag. Public. w Warszawie (WO 2023 str. 31)

Wilecki Bertold Ludomir, kpt., wizytówki, karta szczep., pióro wieczne, odznaka (AM 2133), kpt. art. (WO 2133 str. 33), (LZK)

Wilk Kazimierz, kpt., ofic. leg., rozliczenie poborów, kartki pocztowe, notatnik (AM 1389), Wilken (?), (WO 1389 str. 17)

Wilk Piotr, por., 2 leg. odznacz., karta na broń, wizytówki, list, 2 odznaki pułkowe, plakieta (AM 3028)

Wilkoń Franciszek, mjr piech. (LZ-), (bez imienia), mjr, kwit depoz. (AM 2163)

Wincewicz Edward, w mundurze, leg. urz., wizytówka, leg. odznaki sport., banknoty 5-złotowe zapisane notatkami (AM 4105)

Windman . . . . . ., ppor. lek. (LZK)

Winiarski Ignacy, w mundurze, 2 wizytówki, 2 kwity (AM 3864)

Winiarz Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Winiarz Władysław, ppor. art. (LZK)

Winkler Emil, por. (LZ.K-S)

Winkler Wincenty, ppor., kartka z adresem, karta szczep. z Kozielska (AM 31), Sinkler (WO str. 5)

Winkowski Henryk, por. rez. piech., 1897, s. Juliana i Marii, adwokat, (LZK), adwokat, dowód osob., 2 listy, wizytówka (AM 347)

Winkowski Jan, Wienkowski — por., 2 listy, 2 pocztówki, karta szczepienia 3062, różaniec (AM 1390), Winkowski — (WO 1390 str. 17)

Winograd Henryk, por. art. (LZK), w mundurze, ur. 1906, znak tożs. (AM 2700)

Winowski Karol, kpt., wizytówka, leg. ofic., blok notesowy, różaniec (AM 1224), (WO 1083 str. 15)

Winsche Dyonizy, ppor. KOP. (LZK)

Winsze Ryszard, ppor., wizytówki, karta szczep., pismo (AM 1967), kawałek pisma firmy Szpotański w Warszawie (WO 1967 str. 29)

Winter Józef, por., 1900, s. Józefa i Marii (LZK)

Wirszyłło Edward, kpt. lot. (LZK)

Wirszyłło Ludwik, Wierszyło — mjr, dr med., pismo Mgtu m. Warszawy, list, karta szczep., karta mob., (AM 2327), ur. 8.9.80, wizytówka na nazwisko Irena Wirszyłło, Warszawa, ul. Spokojna 15/36, (WO 2327 str. 38), Wirszyłło — mjr lek. (LZK), dr, ur. 25.8.80 (ROR. 34 str. 376)

Wirszyłło Tadeusz, Wierzyłło — por., 2 pocztówki, 2 listy — z nich jeden na 4 stronice, z daty 8.9.39 (AM 233), Wirszyłło — por. rez. br. panc. (LZ.K-S)

Wirzyński Stefan, ppor. (LZK)

Wiselka Paweł, w mundurze ,list z nadawcą, karta szczep. (AM 3964)

Wisłocki Jan, ppor., ur. 1912, znak tożs. (AM 3137), ppor. art. (LZK)

Wiszniewski Romuald, Wiśnierski — kpt., karta szczep. 1193, leg. ofic., (AM 1798), syn Aleksego (WO 1798 str. 25), Wiszniewski — kpt. sap. (LZK), ur. 17.7.92 (ROR. 34 str. 351)

Wiszniowski Jerzy, rtm. (LZK)

Wiszniowski Marian, rtm. (LZK)

Wiśniewski . . . . . ., kpt. lot. (LZK)

Wiśniewski . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Wiśniewski Adam, por. (LZ.K-S)

Wiśniewski Adolf, kpt. piech. (LZK)

Wiśniewski Alfred, w mundurze, leg. urz. państw., karta szczep., ręcznie zapisana kartka (AM 1163), (WO 1036 str. 14)

Wiśniewski Artur, ppłk., 1889, s. Antoniego i Józefy (LZK)

Wiśniewski Marian, kpt., ur. 15.5.02 w Bochni, ofic. leg., metryka urodz., fotogr. familijne, świad. W.S.W. dla Int. (AM 1927)

Wiśniewski Marian, w mundurze, karta szczep., telegram, pocztówki, list (AM 2022), Wiśniowski — syn Franciszka (WO 2022 str. 31)

Wiśniewski Stanisław, kpt., karta płatnicza (WO 884 str. 20)

Wiśniewski Wacław Jakub, w mundurze, list, ołówek (AM 3633)

Wiśniewski Władysław, por. (LZK)

Wiśniewski Zdzisław, kapral (LZK)

Witeszczak Stanisław, ppor., dowód osob., list z nadawcą: Witeszczal Stefania, Zamość (AM 205)

Witkiewicz Jan, ur. 1.6.09, ppor., ks. wojsk., ks. oszcz. PKO. (AM 117), por. (ppor.), 1909, s. Jana i Henryki, inż. archit. (LZS)

Witkowiak Wojciech, kpt., Poznań, Górna Wilda 13 m. 15, karta czł. PCK., leg. odznacz., papierośnica, list, pocztówka, medalik z łańc. (AM 1811), kpt. lot. (LZK)

Witkowski . . . . . ., por., leg. ofic., pismo wojsk. z przydziałem do Szpitala Woj. 504 (AM 2134)

Witkowski . . . . . ., Pol. Państw. (LZK)

Witkowski Marek, ppor. (LZK)

Witkowski Marian, w mundurze, pocztówki, koperta (AM 2869), pocztówki i list od Anny Witkowskiej z Warszawy (WO 2869 str. 54)

Witliński Edward, kapral art. 1896, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK)

Wituła Józef Włodzimierz, ppor., ofic. ks., wizytówki, pocztówka, odznaka strzelecka, papierośnica, łańc. do zegarka (AM 1468)

Wittman Kazimierz, por. lek., zam. Kraków, ul. Kopernika 23, pismo Szkoły Sanit., część dowodu osob., rzeźbione wieczko z drzewa (AM 1087), (WO 986 str. 14)

Witulski Stefan, mjr, 1894, s. Jakuba i Stanisławy (LZK)

Wiza Cezary, por., ur. 27.8.99, leg. ofic. rez., paszport, dowód osob. (AM 3152), ppor. rez., 1899, s. Józefa i Johanny (LZK)

Wizbek Henryk, por., 1912, s. Stanisława i Ludwiki (LZK), Wizbe... — por., leg. ofic., odznaka pułkowa (AM 3373)

Wizimirski Władysław, ppor. (LZK)

Wlazłowski Jerzy Maurycy, ppor. rez., 1903 (LZK)

Wlekliński Czesław, ppor. (LZK), Czesław Marian Feliks,

Wojcieszek Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (nieczytelna), list,

Wiszniewski Romuald, Wiśnierski — kpt., karta szczep. 1193.

Wiszniewski Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Wlazłowski Jerzy Maurycy, ppor. rez., 1903 (LZK)
Wlekliński Czesław, ppor. (LZK), Czesław Marian Feliks.

ppor., leg. ofic., ks. ofic. (AM 1888)
Wlibe Henryk, (AM 3376)
Własiak Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Własienko Włodzimierz, cywilny, pocztówka z nadawcą: Maria Własienko, Wilno, Josnowa 40 (AM 243), ppor. (LZK)
Własczyk Mikołaj, kpt. sł. st. (LZ.K-O)
Włodarczyk . . . . . ., ppor. sł. st. (LZK)
Włosek Edmund, por., 2 pocztówki, kartka z apteki, podanie z Kozielska, różne kartki z zapiskami (AM 3985), por. (LZK)
Włosek Józef, por. (LZK)
Włostowski Hieronim, ppor., dowód osob. z fotografią, wizytówka na nazwisko Hieronim Włostowski, Nowogródek (AM 176)
Wnuk Jakub, dr, kpt., ur. ur. 31.5.04 Wysokie, zam. Warszawa, ul. Rozbrat 20 - 18, leg. ofic. z fotografią, pocztówka, wizytówki, fotografie (AM 4121)
Wnuk Michał, ppor., stała karta jazdy, pocztówka, wizytówka (AM 3939)
Woch Czesław, ppor., 7 pocztówek (AM 1726), por. farm., 1895, s. Karola i Katarzyny (LZK)
Wochanka Maurycy, kpt. rez. (LZK)
Wodzianicki Stanisław, por. (ppor.) — (LZK)
Wodzianowski . . . . . ., por. kaw. (LZK)
Wodziński Stanisław, por., pocztówka, odcinek poczt., notatnik, połowa znaku tożs. z nazwiskiem Heller Czesław (AM 1694)
Wodziński Mateusz, w mundurze, karta szczep., pocztówka, łańc. z krzyżykiem (AM 3238)
Wojakowski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Wojastyk Jan, ppor., 1910, 45 pp. (LZK)
Wojciech Stefan, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Wojciechowski Edward, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Wojciechowski Eugeniusz, kpt. (LZK)
Wojciechowski Franciszek, ppor., ofic. ks., karta szczep. 13000 (AM 1462)
Wojciechowski Józef, w mundurze, dowód osob., karta szczep., listy (AM 4100), ppor. (LZK)
Wojciechowski Karol, kpt., ofic. leg., medalik (AM 1057), (WO 971 str. 13)
Wojciechowski Maksymilian, por. mar., (LZ.K-S)
Wojciechowski Ryszard, ppor. lot. (LZ.K-S)
Wojciechowski Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)
Wojciechowski Witold, por. rez. (LZK)
Wojciechowski Władysław, por., leg. ofic., list, rys. karykatur (AM 3858)
Wojciechowski Zygmunt, ofic. mar. wizytówka karta szczep., fotografie, kwit pocztowy (AM 3403)
Wojciechowski Zygmunt, pchor., 1914, s. Józefa (LZK)
Wojcieszczak Kazimierz, ppor., ur. 26.1.12, zam. Chełm Lubelski, ul. Kolejowa 74; dowód osob., ks. oszcz. PKO., karta szczep. 2085, fotografie (AM 1956), ur. 1912, znak tożs. (WO str. 45)

Wojcieszek Stanisław, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (nieczytelna), list, leg. urz. (nieczytelna) (AM 3265)
Wojcieszonek Edward, w mundurze, pocztówka, 2 listy, plakieta (AM 3419), por. (LZK)
Wojciuk Józef, kpt. (LZK)
Wojciuk Stefan, ppor. (LZK)
Wojda Włodzimierz, ppor. KOP. (LZK)
Wojdal Czesław, pchor. (LZK)
Wojdat Adolf, bank. ks. wkład. (AM 158)
Wojder Stefan, ppor. (LZK)
Wojewodzki . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Wojkow Gabriel, — Wojkan — kpt. lek. (LZK), Wojkow — dr., ur. 19.6.02 (RO. 32 str. 334)
Wojnarowski Andrzej, ppor., 1908 (LZK)
Wojnat Stefan, ppor. (LZK)
Wojnicz Franciszek, ppor., 2 listy, karta szczep. (AM 3266), ppor. rez., 1904, s. Jana i Anny (KOP) — (LZK)
Wojnicz Jan, (LZK)
Wojnicz Stefan, ofic. sł. st. (LZK)
Wojnowski . . . . . ., mjr, list (AM 1948)
Wojtala Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Wojtiuk Józef, kpt. (LZK)
Wojtkiewicz . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Wojtowicz . . . . . ., mjr (LZK)
Wojtowicz Alojzy, por., leg. ofic., pismo służb., kwit (AM 3477)
Wojtowicz Szymon, notatnik — w nim 3 nazwiska: Osiński Wacław, ppor., Wojtowicz Szymon, Rzążewski Aleksander — ks. do modl., list (AM 240), ppor., 1900, s. Gracjana i Małgorzaty (LZK)
Wojtowicz Władysław, ppor. (LZK)
Wojtuszkiewicz Jacenty Bohdan, — Wojtuśkiewicz — leg. kolej., leg. urz., leg. czł. Zw. Inż. Kolej., listy, pocztówki (AM 2156), Wojtuszkiewicz (WO 2156 str. 34), por., 1908, s. Władysława i Izabelli (LZK)
Wojtych Kazimierz, por. (LZK)
Wojtyniak Czesław, ksiądz, płk. (LZK)
Wołaniuk Aleksander, ppor., 1897 (LZK)
Wolański . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Wolański Czesław, por. (LZK)
Wolański Eugeniusz, — Wolawski, ppor., leg. kolej., karta mob., list, 2 pocztówki, spinki (AM 1825), Wolański — ur. 4.10.03 (ROR. 34 str. 53)
Wolf Emil, oficer, dowód osob., cygarniczka (AM 209)
Woliński Józef, por., 4.1.90, karta mob., karta szczep., karta zwoln. ze Szpitala (AM 2382)
Wolk Wincenty, por., pocztówka, list, 3 odznaki (AM 2564)
Wolkenberg Karol, kpt., leg. ofic., pocztówka, gazeta z 6. kwietnia 1940 z Kijowa (AM 2809), Wolkenberger, kpt., 1895, ur. Lwów (LZK), Wolkenberg, ur. 15.7.95 (RO. 32 str. 288)
Wolkowiak Józef, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., legit. odznacz., leg. sport. (AM 2948)
Wolniewicz Józef, leg. na rower, weksel, notatnik (AM 3369)

Wolski Bolesław, 2 pocztówki, list, karta szczep. 2 telegramy (AM 231), ppor. (LZK)
Wolski Kazimierz, ppor., 1895 (LZK)
Wolski Zefiryn, por. 1891 (LZK)
Wolski Zygmunt, por., wizytówki, listy (AM 3174)
Woltyński Antoni, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, monogram (AM 3776)
Wołągiewicz Antoni Józef, — Wolongiewicz Antoni Stefan — ppor., ur. 22.3.98, leg. urz., świad. odejścia z Wyższej Szk. Techn. w Gdańsku, świad. gimn., zaśw., listy, dowód osob., karta czł. (AM 3813), — ur. 22.3.98 (ROR. 34 str. 43)
Wołągiewicz Florian, ppor. (LZK)
Wołk Wincenty, por., 1906 (LZK)
Wołodkiewicz Piotr, kpt., pocztówka z 9.3.40 z nadawcą: N. Marian Kuna, Warszawa, ul. Krucza 47 a (AM 259), (LZK)
Wołosianka Michał, dr med., kpt., leg., wizytówka, kwity, świad. szczep. 1777 (AM 106), kpt. (LZK)
Wołoszczuk Teodor, por. (LZK)
Wołowski Teofil, por. (ppor.) — (LZK)
Wołyncewicz Karol, por., 1895, s. Samuela i Antoniny (LZK)
Wołyncewicz Jerzy, cywilny, 2 pocztówki, 2 karty szczep. (AM 2189), Wołyncowicz (WO 2189 str. 34)
Wołyński Jan, por., 1902, s. Juliana i Heleny (LZK)
Woronicz Jan, ppor., 1917 (LZK)
Worono Konstanty, mjr P.P. (LZK)
Woronowicz Edward, por. (LZK)
Woronowicz Jan, lat 45 (LZK)
Woropaj Tadeusz, por. (LZ.K-S)
Woróg Anatol, ppor. (LZK)
Worzecha Wincenty, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Wowra Jan, ur. 10.8.93, 3 leg. osob., metryka urodz., 2 fotografie, karta szczep. 4161, niemiecki list, naramiennik bez oznak łańc. z medalikiem (AM 384), ppor., Jaworzec (LZK), — ur. 11..8.93 (ROR. 34 str. 33)
Woydyno Józef, kpt. (LZK)
Woyniłłowicz Erazm, — Wojniłowicz — kpt., s. Leona i Pelagii, 78 pp. (LZK), — ur. 25.6.91 (RO. 32 str. 48)
Woźniak Eugeniusz, ppor. rez., 1911 (LZK)
Woźniak Edmund, ppor., karta mob., leg. urz., karta szczep., zegarek na rękę (AM 2335)
Woźniak Edward, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Woźniak Józef, kpt., dr, rozkaz awansowy, 2 metryki urodz., notatnik (AM 1322)
Woźniak Marian, por., leg. urz., leg. ofic. rez., kwit depoz., wizytówka, monogram, krzyżyk (AM 2239), dyr. Państw. Liceum Pedagog. w Trokach (WO 2239 str. 36), por. (LZK)
Woźniak Tadeusz, dr, kpt. (LZK)
Woźniak Zygmunt, por., 2 pocztówki, list, wizytówki, łańc. do zegarka z wisiorkiem (AM 650)
Woźniakiewicz Mieczysław, ppor., 1909 (LZK)
Woźniakiewicz Stanisław, w mundurze, (bez nazwiska), pocztówka (AM 1433), (WO 1433 str. 45)
Woźniczka Władysław, — Wazniczka — ppor., część ofic. ks.,

notatnik (AM 1067), Woźniczka (WO 976 str. 13), por. (LZK)
Woźny Ignacy, — Wojzny — w mundurze, leg. urz., kilka listów z nadawcą: Cr. Wojzny, Gostynin, pow. Konin, Warthegau, pismo urzędowe z Poznania, wizytówka, medalik karta szczep (AM 1960), mgr prawa (WO 1960 str. 29), por. (LZK)
Woźny Kazimierz Henryk, dr por., Gdynia, ul. Świętojańska 108, przepustka na wyjazd, kartka z notatkami (AM 1068), ppor., ur. 21.12.03 w Hildesheim, urzędnik (WO 977 str. 13)
Wójciak Piotr, dr med., por., części leg ofic. rez., leg. urz., wizytówka (AM 3198)
Wójcicki Aleksander, ppor. (LZK)
Wójcik . . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK)
Wójcik Franciszek, ppor., 1896, s. Wincentego i Katarzyny (LZK)
Wójcik Józef, mjr. ofic. leg., pocztówki (AM 2730), mjr (LZK)
Wójcik Józef, kpt. (LZK)
Wójcik Józef, rtm., 1897 (LZK)
Wójcik Stanisław, mjr (LZK), mjr, część ofic. leg. (AM 1219), (WO 1079 str. 15)
Wójcikiewicz Zbigniew, urz. państw. w Poznaniu, ppor., leg. urz. państw., karta na broń, karta szczep. 729, list z adresem, cwikier, przekaz pocztowy na nazwisko Zofia Wójcikiewicz, Poznań, ul. Dąbrowskiego 25a (AM 964), (WO 923 str. 12)
Wójtowicz Marian, ppłk., wizytówki, kalend. kiesz., karta szczep., medalik z łańc. (AM 496), ppłk. (LZK)
Wójtowicz Wacław, w mundurze, list, 2 pocztówki (AM 1784)
Wójtowicz Władysław, ppor., 1906 (LZK)
Wójtowicz Zygmunt, ppor., 3 listy, medalik (AM 2052), 3 listy z nadawcą: Zofia Wójtowicz, Warszawa, ul. Kaliska 1 m. 23, medalik z napisem: „Aleja Szucha 1925 r." (WO 2052 str. 31)
Wrabiecki Stefan, ppor., pocztówka z nadawcą: J. Wrabiecka, Warszawa, ul. Złota 59a (AM 203)
Wraczek . . . . . ., mjr, list z nadawcą: Józefa Wraczek, Korzec (Korecz), ul. Staroklasztorna 35 (AM 215)
Wretowski Jan, ppor., leg., karta szczep. 2049, wizytówka, fotografie (AM 1490)
Wrocławski Michał, ppor., 1906 (LZK)
Wroczyński Czesław, dr med., kpt., 1889, s. Czesława i Jadwigi (LZK)
Wroczyński Witold, ppor., ur. 10.5.96., karta mob., dowód osob., list z datą Kozielsk 3.4.40, odznaka pułkowa, telegram (AM 2760)
Wrona . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Wrona Stefan, ppor. (LZK)
Wroniak Stanisław, ppor. (LZK)
Wronka Mieczysław, w mundurze, karta szczep z adresami (AM 4113), (bez imienia), kpt. (LZK)
Wroński Antoni, por. (LZK)
Wróbel Kazimierz, ppor. (LZK)
Wróbel Kazimierz, wachmistrz, (LZK)
Wróbel M., znak tożs., koperta (AM 161)
Wróbel Piotr, ppor. (LZK)

Wożniczka Władysław, — Wazniczka — ppor., część ofic. ks.,

Wróbel M., znak toża., koperta (AM 161)
Wróbel Piotr, ppor. (LZK)

Wróbel Wiktor, — Wru . . . . . Wiktor, por., 2 pocztówki z Wilna, ul. Wielna 27 (AM 234), Wróbel — por. (WO 234 str. 19)
Wróbel Witold, ppor. (LZK)
Wróbel Zygmunt, ppor. (LZK)
Wróblewski Edmund, kpt., dowód osob., 2 listy — z nich jeden od Alfonsa Klitsche, Schoenberg, Warthburgstr. 36 (AM 1327), (bez imienia), kpt., 1898 (LZK)
Wróblewski Edmund, ppor., znak toża., leg. ofic. rez., leg. urz., list, medalik z łańc. (AM 2381)
Wróblewski Jan Ignacy, — Ignacy — ur. 5.8.03 w Tarnowie, zam. Tarnów, oficer, ks. wojsk., kalend. kiesz., notatnik, dowód osob. (AM 237), Jan Ignacy, (WO 237 str. 19), Jan Ignacy — ur. 5.8.03 (ROR. 34 str. 63)
Wróblewski Kazimierz, por. (LZK)
Wróblewski Marian, ppor., karta szczep., 2 fotografie (AM 2101)
Wróblewski Wojciech, ppor. pil. (LZK)
Wstęgiewicz Antoni, por. (LZ.K-S)
Wstęgiewicz Fabian, por. (LZK)
Wujastyk . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)
Wyborski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Wyczesany Marceli, w mundurze, 2 listy (AM 3105), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Wydra Roman Kazimierz, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., wieczne pióro (AM 2755), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Wykpisz Stanisław, — Wykipicz — w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, 4 listy, karta szczep. 484, nadawca poczty: Helena Wykipicz, Białystok, ul. Podleśna 3 m. 5 (AM 542), Wykpisz — (WO str. 8)
Wykowski Mirosław, ppor., 1904 (LZK)
Wylazłowski Jerzy, por. (LZK)
Wyłga Leon, ppor. (LZK)
Wypychowski Zenon Tadeusz, kpt. KOP., 1899, s. Michała i Antoniny (LZK)
Wyrobek Kazimierz, ppor., ur. 13.2.10, Kraków, 1 zaśw., pocztówka, 2 pisma służb. z 24 p.a.l. (AM 1994), npor. 24 p.a.l. w Jarosławiu, (WO 1994 str. 30), ppor. rez. (LZK)
Wyrobiec Stanisław, kpt. KOP. (LZK), ur. 7.8.93 (RO. 32 str. 58)
Wyrożębski Mieczysław, — Wyrosenoski — w mundurze, karta szczep., kartka z zapiskami (AM 3399), Wyrożębski — ur. 21.6.02 (ROR. 34 str. 170)
Wyrzykowski Henryk, mjr (LZK)
Wyrzykowski Mieczysław, naucz., leg. urz., fotografie (AM 3311), ppor. art. (LZK)
Wyskiel Zbigniew, ppor., 1912, s. Edwarda i Zofii (LZK), ppor., ks. ofic., 2 fotografie (AM 1491)
Wyskoczyl . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Wysocki . . . . . ., cyw., inż. (LZK)
Wysocki Józef, ppor., zam. Warszawa, ul. Elektoralna 17, karta na pływalnię, ks. ofic., karta szczep. 2660, pocztówki i listy (AM 1120), (WO 1010 str. 14), ppor., (LZK)
Wysocki Kazimierz, kpt., (LZK)

Wysocki Zygmunt, w mundurze, leg., pismo z pułku, pocztówka, kartka z nazwiskiem, kalend. kiesz. (AM 2596)
Wyszkowski vel Wierzchowski Wiktor, ppor., leg. odznacz., karta mob., karta czł. ZOR., ks. oszcz. PKO., list z nadawcą, znak toża. (AM 2249), list z nadawcą: Zofia Wyszkowska, Łódź, ul. Orlicz - Dreszera (WO 2249 str. 36), Wyszkowski (bez imienia), por. piech. (LZK)
Wyszogród Stanisław, Wiszogrod — por., pocztówki, wieczne pióro, kartka z adresami (AM 2706), Wiszogrod (WO 2706 str. 50)
Wyszomirski Zygmunt, ppor., znak toża. (AM 2983), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Wyszyński Juliusz, ppor. (LZK)
Zabłocki Eugeniusz, ppor., inż. elektr., ur. 1904, leg. ofic. rez., 3 leg., 2 fotografie, wizytówki (AM 2816)

Zaborowski Stanisław, ppor., 27 p. uł. (LZK)
Zaborowski Zdzisław, ppor., (LZK)
Zachar Rudolf, por. (LZ.K-S)
Zacharewicz Walerian, st. post. P.P. (LZK)
Zachariasiewicz Ignacy, kpt. piech. (LZK), por. z Krakowa, dowód osob. (AM 648), Charasiewicz (?), (WO str. 9)
Zacharzewski Olgierd, ppor., list, pocztówka, okulary (AM 1155), (WO 1033 str. 14), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZK)
Zachert Konstanty, mjr, pocztówka, listy z nazwiskami (AM 2567)
Zachert Konstanty, por. rez. (LZK)
Zachert - Okrzanowski Wiktor Hugon, — Hugon — kpt., pocztówki, list, karta szczep. (AM 1229), (WO 1086 str. 15), Wiktor Hugon — ur. 24.10.90 (ROR. 34 str. 241)
Zachert - Olszyc Konstanty, por., karta szczep., wojsk. zaśw., kartka z zapiskami (AM 3742)
Zackiewicz Jan, ppor., ur. 1914 w Pemyloania, metryka urodz., karta mob., pismo służb., listy, telegram, recepta (AM 3068), wojskowy, ur. 1914 z Ameryki (LZK)
Zadora - Ciszewski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Zagajewski Karol, ppor. art. (LZK)
Zagórski Kazimierz, ppor., ur. 4.10.13, leg. urz., karta mob., (AM 3293)
Zagrodzki . . . . . ., por. (LZK)
Zahorodny Jerzy, ppor. (LZK)
Zahraj Teodor, ppor. (LZK)
Zając Jan, sierżant (LZK)
Zając Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)
Zając Józef, leg. kolej., wizytówka, pocztówka z nadawcą: Anna Zając, Lwów, ul. Pilichowska 7 (WO str 4)
Zając Stanisław, w mundurze, list, różaniec, medalik z łańc. (AM 2847), ppor. (LZK)
Zając Stanisław Antoni, w mundurze, ur. 3.5.98, ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówka, list (AM 2905)
Zajączkiewicz Józef, mjr, apt., pismo Szpit. Woj. 504, ros. zaśw., fotografie, karta szczep. 3532, grzebień, gotówka 1000 złotych (AM 280), (bez imienia), mjr (LZK)

Zajączkowski Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Zajączkowski Roman, inż. dróg i mostów, dowód osob., wizytówka (WO str. 3)
Zajączkowski Tadeusz, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Zajączkowski Władysław, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, list (AM 2061), adwokat, 1907, s. Tadeusza i Ireny (LZK)
Zajc Stanisław, w mundurze znak tożs. (AM 1831), por. art. (LZK)
Zakrzewski Bolesław, por., inż., 1908, s. Władysława i Marianny (LZK)
Zakrzewski Stanisław, kpt. (LZK)
Zakrzewski Władysław, kpt., leg. ofic., dowód osob., listy i pocztówki (AM 2776)
Zakrzewski Wojciech, ppor., leg. urz., leg. ofic. rez. kalend. kiesz. (AM 2409)
Zalasik Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Zalasik Mieczysław, w mundurze, karta szczep., kartka (znaleziona w terenie, nie przy zwłokach) — (AM 553)
Zaleski Edward, ppor., 1896, s. Michała i Marii (LZK)
Zaleski Jan, — Zalewski — por., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, recepisy poczt. (AM 2333), dr, ur. 18.1.02, zam. Złoczów, ul. Niecała 6 (WO 2333 str. 38), dr, ur. 18.1.02, Zaleski — (ROR. 34 str. 44)
Zaleski Stanisław, mjr dypl. (LZ.K-S)
Zaleski Szymon, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., 1 zaśw. (AM 3928)
Zaleski Wincenty, inż., w mundurze, leg. urz., wizytówki, cygarniczka (AM 3815)
Zalewski Czesław, w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawcą: Międzynarod. Czerw. Krzyż ,list, karta szczep., notatnik (AM 2964)
Zalewski Edward, ppor., 2 pocztówki, medalik z łańc. (AM 1687)
Zalewski Jan, kpt. (LZK)
Zalewski Jan, ofic. rez., dr, 1902, s. Jana i Marii (LZK)
Zalewski Jerzy, kpt. lek. (LZK), dr med., kpt. lek., wizytówki, prawo jazdy, znak toks., ks. oszcz. PKO., pocztówka, plakieta (AM 1615)
Zalewski Tadeusz, por., karta szczep., telegram, medalik z łańc., prawo jazdy (AM 2637)
Zalewski Tadeusz, w mundurze, pocztówki z nadawcą: Zalewska Maria, Warszawa, ul. Siennicka 9 m. 1 (AM 2666)
Zalewski W., ppor. (LZK)
Zalobiński Adam, telegram, pocztówka, naramiennik bez dystynkcji (AM 109)
Załęski Jan, por. (LZK)
Załęski Karol, por. (LZK)
Załęski Tadeusz, ppor. rez. (LZK)
Załuska Jan, płk., ur. 25.6.89, zam. Lublin, ks. oszcz. PKO., wizytówki, krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 3488), (bez imienia), płk. (LZK)
Załuski Stefan, ppor. (LZK)
Zamarski Adam Tadeusz, kpt., karta na broń, wizytówka, 3 listy, pocztówka, zaśw., odznaka mundurowa, cwikier (AM 846), kpt., 1893, DOK. II. (LZK)

Zambrzycki Stanisław, inż. por., okulary, 4 pocztówki, scyzoryk (AM 911), (WO 890 str. 12), bez imienia, por. (LZK)
Zaniewski Wacław, por. (AM 3917), (bez imienia), por., (LZK)
Zaniewski Wiesław, rtm., s. Włodzimierza i Leonii (LZK)
Zapała . . . . . ., mjr (LZK)
Zapolski Jerzy, ppłk. st. sp. (LZK), ppłk., podanie o zwolnienie do komendanta w Moskwie, list, plakieta (AM 1588)
Zapolski Stanisław, por. rez. lek. (LZK)
Zaprutkiewicz Karol Leon, mjr, wizytówka, okulary (AM 1477), Zaprukiewicz (WO 1477 str. 19), (bez imienia), mjr. piech. (LZK)
Zaremba . . . . . ., (LZK)
Zaremba Jan, ppor. (LZK)
Zaremba Mieczysław, mjr, leg. ofic. (AM 3526)
Zaremba Piotr, Zarenba — w mundurze, ur. 5.11.06, zam. Wilno, ul. Makowa 17 m. 19, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urz., 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM 3769), Zaremba (ROR. 34 str. 150)
Zaremba Władysław, w mundurze, karta szczep. 2154, świad. lek., fotografie (AM 2014), syn Władysława (WO 2014 str. 30), wiceprokurator (LZK)
Zarybnicki Henryk Kazimierz, — Zaribnicki — 4 pocztówki, karta szczep. 800, 2 listy, lista imienna 33 oficerów (AM 653), Zarybnicki — (WO str. 9), ppor., 1908, s. Józefa i Heleny (LZK)
Zasztowt Herman, w mundurze, ur. 4.1.05, dowód osob., 5 listów znadawcą: Zasztowt Anna, Świętawola, pow. Pińsk (AM 2430), Zasztow German, Święta Wola, ujezd Kosów, pow. Pińsk (WO 2430 str. 45), ppor. (LZK)
Zatchej Leopold, ppor. (LZK)
Zatchej Walerian, ppor. sap. (LZK)
Zatoński Konstanty, ppor. piech. (LZK)
Zatoński Stanisław, w mundurze, karta szczep. 427, części koperty z nadawcą: Zatoński Zygmunt, Wołonin obok Waarszawy (AM 2778)
Zawadowicz Władysław, por. (LZS-K)
Zawadzki Józef, w mundurze, wizytówki, 2 pisma (AM 3538), ppor. art. (LZK)
Zawadzki Marian, kpt., 1879, s. Walentego (LZK), — Zwadzki —kpt., lotnik, dowód osob., wizytówki, 2 pisma służb., pocztówka, okulary, medalik (AM 740)
Zawadzki Stanisław, 2 listy, 4 pocztówki z nadawcą: Zofia Zawadzka, Warszawa, ul. Zielna 7, ks. do modl. (AM 823)
Zawadzki Stanisław, 1903, s. Aleksandra i Stanisławy (LZK)
Zawadzki Stanisław, por., 1904, s. Ludwika i Anny (LZK)
Zawadzki Tadeusz, pchor. art., 1916, 5 Baon, Wilno (LZK)
Zawadzki Teofil, oficer, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob. (AM 3075)
Zawadzki Wacław, ppor. (LZK)
Zawiślański Jerzy, ppor. (LZK)
Zawodziński Tadeusz, w mundurze, list, pocztówka z nadawcą: Stefania Zawodzińska, poczta Piaseczno (AM 3379), por. lek., docent Uniw. (LZK), dr, ur. 26.6.96 (ROR. 34 str. 223)
Zaworotnik Jerzy, ppor. rez. piech. (LZK), — Jur — w mun.

Zenkner Jan, ppłk. lek. wet. (LZ.S-K)

kpt., 1893, DOK. II. (LZK)

Zaworotnik Jerzy, ppor. rez. piech. (LZK), — Jur — w mun.

durze, zam. Lwów, ul. Heninga 19, listy i pocztówki, notatnik (AM 3875)

Zaworotnik Stefan, ppor. piech. rez. (LZK)

Zaworski . . . . . ., mjr kaw. (LZK)

Zawrzel -Leon Benedykt, — Zabrzel — kpt. (LZK), — ur. 18.5.99 (RO. 32 str. 200)

Zbijewski Jan Romuald, w mundurze, architekt z Poznania dowód osob., leg. urz. (AM 4069)

Zborowski Władysław, — Zworowski — por., ur. 1.4.06 w Poznaniu, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, okulary (AM 2986), — ur. 4.1.06 (ROR. 34 str. 161)

Zborowski Zdzisław Stefan, ppor., ofic. ks., pocztówka, listy, różaniec (AM 1552), por. art. (LZK)

Zbroja Zygmunt, 77 pp. (LZK)

Zbyszewski . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Zbytowski . . . . . ., ppor. lek. (LZK)

Zdanowicz Władysław, por., 2 leg. ofic., leg. urz. (AM 3388)

Zdanowski . . . . ., mjr art. (LZK)

Zdanowski Henryk, por., list, pocztówka, fotografia, łańc. (AM 1772), por., 1907, s. Henryka i Julii, 25 p. ul. (LZK)

Zdeb Marcin, por., wizytówka, leg. czł. strzelecka, 2 listy (AM 2364), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Zdrochecki Roman Józef, znak tożs. z napisem: Bochnia 1910, koperta, wizytówka (AM 163), kpt. KOP. (LZK)

Zdroja . . . . . ., ofic. lek. (LZK)

Zdunkiewicz Jerzy, oficer, dr med., asyst. Uniw. Warsz., ur. 23.8.03, zam. Warszawa, ul. Grochowska 138 m. 4, «s. oszcz. PKO., leg. urz., znak tożs., wizytówki, recepty in blanco z adresem, list, pocztówka (AM 1754), por. lek. (LZK)

Zdzieborski Franciszek, oficer (LZK)

Zdzięborski Wacław, kpt. (LZK)

Zdzitowicz Bolesław, w mundurze, zaśw. na nazwisko Zdzitowicz Bolesław, różne kwity, pocztówka (AM 1117), nierozpoznane zwłoki, w mundurze, leg na nazwisko Zdzitowicz Bolesław (WO 1008 str. 14)

Zecer Zygmunt, ppor. art. (LZK)

Zegadło Jan, w mundurze. leg. ofic. rez. (nieczytelna), lista z nazwiskami, karta szczep., notatnik (AM 3856)

Zelba Feliks Józef, ppor., lek., ur. 17.2.911, leg. ofic. rez., karta czł. ZOR., fotografie, pismo Szpit. Woj. (AM 3873)

Zelski . . . . . ., kpt. br. panc. (LZK)

Zeman Rudolf, ppor., ur. 1.10.98, ks. oszcz PKO, 3 listy, 2 odznaki pułkowe, różaniec (AM 3362), ppor. (LZK)

Zemanek . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Zembik . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Zembowicz Władysław, por. (LZ.K-S)

Zembrzuski Konrad, płk., leg. Virtuti Militari, pocztówka z Czerw. Krzyża, telegram w jęz. ros., ewikier, odznaka Piłsudskiego (AM 1444), płk. dypl. kaw. (LZK)

Zemler Hugo, mjr P.P. (LZK)

Zemojtel Leopold, — Zomojtel — w mundurze, ofic. ks., 3 pisma Banku Polskiego (AM 936), (WO 902 str. 12). Zemojtel — ppor. art. (LZK)

Zenkner Jan, ppłk. lek. wet. (LZ.S-K)

Zennerman Józef, ppor., ur. 30.7.93 w Krakowie, zam. Lublin, 2 ks. oszcz. PKO., leg. urz., dowód osob., metryka urodz., karta szczep., wizytówki, list, złoty łańc. do zegarka (AM 3120)

Zensielewicz . . . . . ., w mundurze, część pocztówki (AM 2735), nierozpoznany wojskowy, znaleziono skrawek koperty (WO 2735 str. 50)

Zerbe Franciszek, kpt. z Poznania, znak tożs., 3 pocztówki, list w jęz. niem., medalik (AM 1100), (WO 997 str. 14), — (bez imienia), dr por. (LZK)

Zerwiak Jan, ppor., dowód osob. (nieczytelny) (AM 3564)

Zeydo Wł., dr med. (LZK)

Zgielski Roman Józef, w mundurze, leg. urz., karta szczep., 2 listy (AM 2437), Zgielski lub Igielski — dwa listy od Zgielskiego z Nieświeża, ul. Rudawska 4 (WO 2437 str. 41)

Zichacki Władysław, ppor., leg. urz., leg. ofic. rez., karta tramw. (AM 3952)

Ziejewski Stanisław, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Zielenkiewicz Bolesław, por. piech. (LZK),... (imienia nie odczytano) — (WO 1339 str. 45)

Zieliński . . . . . ., ppor. rez. (LZK)

Zieliński Antoni, kpt., 1895, DOK. (LZK), ppor., karta szczep. rozkaz wyjazdu, — Zieliński (AM 2674), Zieliński — (WO 2674 str. 49)

Zieliński Czesław Stefan, ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 3801), por. rez. lek., 1903, Ubezp. Społ. (LZK)

Zieliński Franciszek, ppor. dr (LZ.K-S)

Zieliński Marcin, w mundurze, 2 karty czł. Zw. Lek., karta szczep., wizytówka na nazwisko: prof. dr. Zieliński Marcin (AM 3903), kpt. rez. lek. (LZK)

Zieliński Piotr, kpt. art. ciężk. (LZK)

Zieliński Rudolf, oficer, 2 pocztówki, notatnik, odznaka ofic. rez. (AM 1749)

Zieliński Stanisław, mjr, ofic. leg., odznaka pułkowa, 2 listy, pocztówka ,fotografia, 3 monogramy ZS., świnka szczęścia, ewikier (AM 800)

Zieliński Tadeusz, kpt., kwit Urz. Skarb. (AM 1591), kwit Urz. Skarb. w Jarosławiu (WO 1591), kpt rez. art. (LZK)

Zieliński Zygmunt, mjr, 1893, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZK)

Ziemba . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)

Ziemba Władysław, w mundurze, prawo jazdy, 3 pocztówki (AM 4010)

Ziemba Zygmunt, w mundurze, pocztówka, list (AM 1778) list z nadawcą z Krakowa, ul. Siemiradzkiego 20a m. 7. (WO 1778 str. 25)

Ziembiński Marian, kpt. zaw. san. (LZ.K-S)

Ziembiński Stanisław, por., pismo służb. z pułku ul., prawo jazdy, karta szczep. (AM 3315)

Ziemiański Ignacy, oficer, leg. szk., notatnik, 2 pocztówki, krzyżyk, medalik (AM 1275), Ziemian — (WO 1111 str. 16), (bez imienia) — por. piech. (LZK)

Ziemiański Józef, por. rez. (LZK)

Ziemski Józef, ppor., karta szczep., odcinek poczt., różaniec (AM 2576)

Zienkiewicz Jan, por. dr, ur. 25.9.97, zam. Wilno, ofic. ks., odznaka Szk. Sanit. ,notatnik, fotografia, karta szczep. 3960, wizytówki (AM 1304), Sienkiewicz (WO 1304 str. 16), Zienkiewicz — por. lek. (LZK)

Zięcina Józef, w mundurze, pocztówka, kalend. kiesz., koperta z nadawcą: Zięcina Natalia, Warszawa, Golędzinów, ul. Gersona 40 (AM 2630)

Ziętalski Łucjan Michał, ppor., ks. ubezp. społ., leg. ofic. rez., pismo, karta czł. Zw. Aptek. (AM 3625), (bez imienia), ppor. apt. (LZK)

Ziętek Wincenty, w mundurze, leg., karta szczep., znak tożs. (AM 3808)

Zimodro Stanisław, w mundurze, 3 listy z nadawca: Stanisława Zimodro, Iwieniec, pow. Wołożyński (AM 530), — Zimodrach — ppor. (LZK)

Zimpel Franciszek, por., ur. w styczniu 94, leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2446)

Ziółkowski Jan Leon, ksiądz, kapelan polowy w stopniu mjr., wizytówka, leg. odznaki KOP., 2 modlitewniki, 2 fotografie, papierośnica z drzewa ,różaniec, 2 łańc. na szyję (AM 487), ks. mjr. kapelan (LZK)

Ziółkowski Jan, ppor., leg. odznacz., leg. ZOR., modlitewnik, list, fotografie, zapalniczka (AM 2311), ppor. 8 p.a.l. (WO 2311 str. 38)

Ziółkowski Jerzy, ppor. lot. (LZK)

Ziółkowski Władysław, por. (LZK)

Znajdowski Wacław, kpt. (LZK)

Zodrów Maksymilian, kpt., ur. 16.6.83, leg. ofic., karta mob. wizytówki, medal 10-lecia sł. wojsk., różaniec, okulary, odznaka pamiątk., łańc. do zegarka (AM 760), — Zedrow (WO str. 11), Zodrów — kpt. (LZK)

Znajdowski Wacław, w mundurze, pismo handlowe (AM 2795)

Zolanowicz . . . . . ., ppor. (LZK)

Zrinczak Jan, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki z Węgier (nieczytelne) (AM 1748), Zrinczak lub Trinczak — (WO 1748 str. 45), ppor. (LZK)

Zuberbier Dyonizy, por. lek. (LZK)

Zubik Heliodor Henryk, w mundurze, ur. 3.7.12 w Mordach, dowód osob., odznaka pułkowa ,karta szczep. 818, mały kal. kiesz. z notatkami (AM 1283), Zabik, ur. w Meldy (WO 1115 str 16)

Zubrzycki Leon Ludomir, ppłk., 3 różne leg., karta na broń, karta meldunk., odznaka pułkowa (AM 1842), (bez imienia), ppłk. dypl. piech., st. sp. (LZK)

Zuch Władysław Kazimierz, kpt., Kalisz, ul. Łódzka 29, prawo jazdy, przepustka, 2 pisma Kasy Chorych, dowód osob. (AM 949), (WO 912 str. 12)

Zuchowski Ludwik, Zuckowski — ppor., leg. ofic. rez. (AM 2670), — ur. 7.10.99 (ROR. 34 str. 51)

Zuchowski Zygmunt, por., znak tożs., ur. 22.11.02, leg. ofic. rez., karta mob., 2 zaśw. (AM 3997)

Zusman Zygmunt, cywilny, dowód osob., kwit depoz. z Więzienia Lwowskiego, pocztówka, wizytówka, papierośnica (AM 2153)

Zussman Edward, (LZK)

Zwierkowski Łukasz, mjr. rachunek, wizytówki, notesik (AM 3)

Zwierzchowski Roman, w mundurze, karta szczep. 561, pocztówka, leg. urz. państw., pugilares z monogramem PWK 1929, bielizna ze znakiem 2 B-9/390, zapalniczka (AM 835)

Zwikelson . . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK)

Zwojszczyk Stanisław, kpt., 2 listy, odznaka pułkowa (AM 1324), Zwejszozik — (WO 1324 str. 16), Zwojszczyk — kpt. sł st. (LZK)

Zwykielski Maurycy, — Zwikielski. (bez imienia), kpt. lek (LZK), — dr. ur. 27.10.83 (ROR. 34 str. 217)

Zyblewski Józef, dr med., Brześć n/B., ul. 3-go Maja 35 m. 2 dowód osob., dyplom doktorski, pismo urzędowe, wizytówka znak tożs., naramiennik bez oznak (AM 333), — por. lek. (LZK)

Zyblewski Józef, ppor. art. (LZK)

Zyblewski Zbigniew, dr, ppor. (LZK)

Zych . . . . . ., kpt. art. (LZK)

Zydel Franciszek, — Sydel — w mundurze, 5 pocztówek z nadawcą: Irena Sydel, Wilno, ul. Piewna 5, 2 listy, notatnik (AM 940), Zydel — ul. Pilna 6 (WO 905 str. 12), — ppor. (LZK)

Zymcha Roch, ppor. lek., leg. ofic., telegram (AM 3738)

Zyśko Adam, — Zysko — ppor., ur. 1909, ofic. ks., pocztówka (AM 879), Zyśko — (LZK), Zyśko (bez imienia), 6 p.a.c. (LZS)

Żaboklicki Stanisław Julian, kpt. p.a.c. (LZK)

Żak Jan, kpt., karta szczep. 958, kwit depoz., fotografia z napisami, monogram (AM 2231), syn Jana (WO 2231 str. 36), kpt. art. (LZK)

Żarczyński Jan, ppor. rez. (LZK)

Żarnowski . . . . . ., strzelec z cenzusem (LZK)

Żarski . . . . . ., mjr br. panc. (LZK)

Żbikowski Stefan, ppor., leg. odznacz., pismo, list (AM 3639), por., s. Jana i Józefy (LZK)

Żeblewski . . . . . ., por. (LZK)

Żebrowski Aleksander, kpt., ur. 27.2.93, zam. Łódź, ul. Szterlinga 18, dowód osob., metryka ślubu, 2 listy, świad. przynal. państw. (AM 1793)

Żebrowski Władysław, płk. (LZK)

Żegestowski Zdzisław, płk. st. sp. (LZK)

Żegleski Władysław, inż., ppor., leg. ofic. rez., prawo jazdy, karta na broń, przepustka, listy, fotografia dzieci, medalik w złocie, różaniec własnej roboty (AM 2888), Żelewski (WO 2888 str. 54)

Żelazowski Stefan, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, list (AM 2354), ppor. (LZK)

Żelisławski Kazimierz, płk., srebrna papierośnica z propor czykami wszystkich pułków Bryg. Kaw. (rel. kpt. Kl. i płk. M.), (bez imienia) płk. (LZK)

Żgoll Henryk, ppor., zam. Katowice, leg. urz., pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 2594)

Zusman Zygmunt, cywilny, dowód osob., kwit depoz. z Więz-

Żgoll Henryk, ppor., zam. Katowice, leg. urz., pocztówka, karta szczep. (AM 2594)

Żmijewski Tadeusz, Zmejewski — ppor., pocztówki (AM 3194), — ppor., 1915, s. Bronisława i Anieli (LZK)

Żmudziński Leopold, w mundurze, wizytówka, 3 pocztówki, list (AM 3312), ur. 1899, por. art., Lwów (LZK)

Żochowski Edmund, por., ur. 1898, zam. Piekary, Szkoła Powsz. 6, karta mob., leg. urz., karta czł., list (AM 4001)

Żołądkiewicz Edward, pchor. (LZK)

Żołądkiewicz Michał, pchor. (LZK)

Żołędziowski Bolesław, Zaledziowski — w mundurze, karta szczep., fotografia (AM 3910)

Żołnierowicz Józef, ppor., apt., karta mob. (AM 3339), (bez imienia), ppor. (LZS)

Żołobiński Adam, kpt. (LZK)

Żółtowski Jerzy, por. sap., 1902, s. Michała i Józefiny (LZK)

Żółtowski Marceli, por. kaw. (LZK), por., zam. Głuchów p. Czempin, część ofic. ks., wizytó ;ka, leg. Virtuti Militari (AM 1142), (WO 1025 str. 14)

Żółtowski Marian Andrzej, ppor. kaw. (LZK)

Żółtowski Stefan, ur. 13.3.02 w Kargowo, ppor., ks. ofic. (AM 130), por. kaw. (LZK)

Żółtowski Władysław, w mundurze, ur. 9.4.910, album fotogr., wizytówki, dowód osob., prawo jazdy, medalik z łańc. (AM 3889)

Żubrowski Wacław, w mundurze, pocztówka z nadawca: Żubrowska Zofia, Częstochowa, ul. Narutowicza 36, metryka urodz. dziecka, karty meld., kwit kasowy, medalik z łańc. (AM 3675)

Żuchowicz Józef, — Zuchobicz — por., pismo MSWojsk., leg. ofic. (AM 3884)

Żuchowski . . . . ., por. lek. (LZK)

Żuk Henryk, w mundurze, urz. kontr. Minist. Komunik., leg. urzędn. państw., plakieta z Matką Boską (AM 784), Żuk lub Żak (WO str. 11)

Żuk Jan, kpt. art. (LZK)

Żukowski Ryszard, por. (LZK)

Żuławski Kazimierz, ppor., zam. Warszawa, ul. Kopernika 30, leg. ofic. rez., telegram, pocztówka, karta szczep., zaśw., wizytówka (AM 3165), ppor. rez., 1901, s. Ludwika i Jadwigi (LZK)

Żurakowski Stanisław, w mundurze, pocztówka, obrazek święty (AM 1266), Zubrakowski — (WO str. 16), ppor. art. (LZK)

Żuralski Tadeusz, w mundurze, znak tożs., koperta, medalik (AM 675), Góralski (?), (WO str. 10), Żuralski (bez imienia), por. dr (LZK-O) docent ginekologii z Poznania

Żuraniewski Jan, ppor. rez., karta mob., karta szczep. 2 listy od matki, spinka do mankieta (AM 893), (WO 875 str. 12)

Żuromiński Marian, ur. 3.4.10 w Tarnowie, dowód osob. (nieczytelny), świad., metryka urodz., naramiennik bez oznak (AM 287)

Życzyński Henryk, ppor., prof., leg. urz., 2 pisma wojskowe, przepustka, pocztówka (AM 2797), ppor. rez. (LZK)

Żyła Wilhelm, ppor. piech. (LZK), w mundurze, pocztówki, list (AM 3097)

Żyromski Julian, mjr lek. (LZK)

Żywiecki Ryszard, (LZK)

NAZWISKA JEŃCÓW, KTÓRZY FIGURUJĄ W WYKAZIE STAROBIELSKA WOBEC ODPOWIEDNIEJ ADNOTACJI, DOKONANEJ NA LIŚCIE BIURA OPIEKI NAD RODZINAMI WOJSKOWYMI DOWÓDZTWA POLSKICH SIŁ ZBROJNYCH W ZSRR:

Aleksandrowicz Antoni, ksiądz, major (LZ.S-K)

Artke Kazimierz Marian, ppor. piech., mr., syn Bolesława i Marii (LZ.S-K)

Barszczewski Franciszek, kpt., 1908, s. Stanisława, Stołpce (LZ.S-K)

Bąkowski - Jaxa Jerzy, por. rez., syn Gustawa i Marii, Tczew (LZ.S-K)

Bielec Józef, por. rez. (LZ.S-K)

Bielewicz Witold, por. sł. st. (LZ.S-K)

Boehm Edward, ppor. (LZ.S-K)

Byra Jan, kpt. (LZ.S-K)

Chądzyński Bronisław, por. rez. lat 43 (LZ.S-K)

Chmielewski Kazimierz, rtm., (LZ.S-K)

Chmielewski Marian, rtm. (LZ.S-K)

Czajkowski Zenon, ppor. (LZ.S-K)

Czeremski Stanisław, kpt. (LZ.S-K)

Czerniak Edward, ppor., 1912, 70 pp. (LZ.S-K)

Dembiński . . . . . ., ppor. art. (LZ.S-K)

OPIS NIEROZPOZNANYCH ZWŁOK KATYŃSKICH

AM 111. — list, kalendarzyk kieszonkowy dla lekarzy, szkatułka drewniana, scyzoryk w etui (Bolenawicz Marian ppłk.)

AM 121. — WO str. 4. — notatnik zapisany do 22. marca 1940, wyblakła fotografia z datą 4.IV. 1940

AM 252. — kapitan, recepis telegramu: Wilno, Dobrowolska — ze stemplem: Kozielsk 12.3.40.

AM 435. — w mundurze, bez odznak, kartka z apteki Korski w Kowo, ul. 3. Maja 96 — tel. 42.

AM 437. — W . . . .ckowi, ... ppor., Lwów, karta rejestr na samochód Nr 43191 ,dwie obligacje 5% Pożyczki Państw. z r. 1924, każda nom. wart. 50 zł., (Nra 3194977, 3194978), 13 fotografii, 2 złote monety 10-cio koronowe.

AM 488. — kapitan, medalik - pamiątka pierwszej Komunii św. 1.7.12, karta szczep. 1679, kartka z adresem: Ostrowice, Żutowska 23a.

AM 552. — w mundurze ,karta szczep. 2487, fotografie chłopczyka około 3 - letniego na koniu oraz na wielbłądzie.

AM 566. — WO str. 8. — w mundurze, oficer, karta z imionami jego dzieci: Zosia, Maryś, Boguś, — medalik.

AM 575. — WO str. 8. — oficer, monogram JS., list z Łodzi z daty 3.2.40 (lub 3.1.40), 3 fotografie, ks. woisk., medalik, spinki.

AM 588. — porucznik, list w jęz. niem.: Seevszen 4/. . . ., 1940 „Drogi Panie Stanach!" ,list w jęz. polskim: „Staśku! ...." dzienniczek, list w jęz. niem.

AM 630. — kapitan. . . . . antoni, kalend. kiesz., w nim notatka: „wyjazd z Putiwelsk 1. listopada 1939 — przybycie do

Kozielska 3. listopada 1939", wyblakła fotografia z napisem: „Panu Towoli, aby się Tobie nie nudziło, 5.1 . . . .(?)" 2 medaliki, 2 święte obrazki, modlitwa.

AM 692. — WO str. 9. — . . . .ksik, mjr, st. kier. Referatu, nauczyciel, dowód ofic. Nr 8/39, karta szczep. 1812.

AM 711. — major, złoty pierścień z onyksem, na nim wygrawirowany herb.

AM 715. — w mundurze, pugilares z monogramem EM., cygarniczka z wyrytym napisem: „Kozielsk — 1940 — EM", okulary, papierośnica blaszana.

AM 742. — WO str. 10. — podporucznik, Warszawa, Nowy Świat 12 lub 72, m. 25, ks. ofic., odznaka piechoty.

AM 748. — WO str. 10. — R. . . . .blewski, kpt., pocztówki z nadawcą Porębski, Warszawa, ul. 3 Maja 14 m. 1a — u Kozłowskiego (wzgl. Kłosowskiego), dzienniczek.

AM 774. — WO str. 11. — w mundurze, wyblakła fotografia z dedykacją: „Kochanemu Siasiowi (wzgl. Jasiowi) — Żona i Córka Krysia".

AM 810. — kapitan, połowa pocztówki z nadawcą: . . . . . kowska Michalina, Baranowicze, ul. Markowa", stała karta do kina „Teatr Apollo", rzeźbione wieczko: „Kozielsk", medalik z łańc.

AM 825. — kapitan, 5 figurek — (słonie).

WO 830 str. 20. — list od żony, zaczynający się od słów: „Kochany Władku! . . . ." (w tekście listu adres: Teodozja Schneider, Warszawa, ul. Sowia 3/81).

AM 831. — WO 831 str. 11. — w mundurze, koperta ze stemplem: Piotrków 3.1.40.

AM 896 — WO 878 str. 12. — podporucznik, telegram od pani Wrablowska (wzgl. od Wróblewskiej), 2 listy.

AM 903. — WO 883 str. 12. — podporucznik, pugilares z monogramem, fotografia z dedykacją: „Kochanemu Koledze — Władek — Kozielsk 7.12. 39".

AM 906 — WO 886 str. 12. — w mundurze, obrączka ślubna 8.8.33, notatnik.

AM 918. — kapitan, odcinki pocztowe ze stemplem: Bochnia 5.5.39, notatnik.

AM 968. — WO 887 str. 12. — podporucznik, wyblakła fotografia z dedykacją: „Dubno — 5.7. — Tęsknię — Marysia" („Toskoar — Marysa").

AM 925. — puste metalowe pudełko na papierosy z napisem Wasilewska Antonina, Kopryń, Polna 31. — Kobryń (WO 896 str. 12)

AM 926. — podporucznik, 4 kwity z adresem: ul. Emil Plazer 101, lusterko kieszonkowe.

WO 933 str. 13. — kapitan, papierośnica z grawura: „Lida", wyblakła fotografia, moneta pamiątkowa z datą 1813 - 1913, medalion na łańcuszku.

AM 937. — w mundurze, notatnik z adresami, pugilares z monogramem E.P., pilniczek do poznakci, talizman.

WO 937 str. 19. — los Nr 29397 — 3-ciej klasy Loterii Państw. z roku 1939 nabyty w kolekturze Langiera w Warszawie, ul. Marszałkowska 121.

WO 980 str. 20. — podporucznik, 2 medaliki, 4 recepty z nazwiskiem Leonard Silewicz.

AM 989. — WO 939 str. 13. — w mundurze, los loteryjny Nr 8782 z kolektury Wolańskiego w Warszawie, odcinek poczt. ze stemplem 3.9.39 na nazwisko Jadwiga Augustynowicz, Warszawa, kartka z adresem: Jania . . . . . ., Warszawa, Podwale 20 m. 7 ,karta szczep 1718.

AM 1022. — w mundurze, 15 rubli w złocie, 3 małe złote monety arabskie, rosyjska pamiątkowa moneta 300-lecia domu Romanowych, 2 polskie monety pamiątkowe.

AM 1029. — podporucznik, list z 3.10.39, gazeta z 12.2., (medalik z łańc.

AM 1034. — podporucznik, odcinki poczt. na nazwisko Baranowska Teodoria, papierośnica, notatnik.

AM 1045. — WO 965 str. 13. — kapitan, recepta z firmą Apteki Szcześniewski A., Krasnystaw, tel 47, wyblakła fotografia z adresem: Warszawa, inż. Mzak (Mazak), Saska Kępa, ul. Walecznych 46.

AM 1047. — kapitan, notatnik, polska gazeta z 1.4.40.

WO 1047 str. 45. — kapitan, adres na kartce wśród notatek: Szulczyński, Poznań — Nowe Miasto, Koenigsplatz 3.

AM 1055. — WO 970 str. 13. — w mundurze, wyblakła fotografia z dedykacją: „Mojej kochanej Marii z czasów młodości"

AM 1075. — WO 981 str. 14. — podporucznik, srebrna papierośnica z monogramem IB. — 9.8.36 (IR. — 2.8.36), różne fotografie, odznaka pchor. kaw., drewniany krzyżyk.

AM 1091. — WO 989 str. 14., w mundurze, medalion w kształcie serca z napisem: Jance Lucjan 26.6.15.

AM 1097. — WO 994 str. 14. — w mundurze, ... onek Józef, ur. 3.6.1909 w Wilnie, ofic. ks., s. Bronisława i Malwiny, karta szczep., 2 pocztówki.

Am 1125. — w mundurze, srebrna papierośnica, list: Vroczany, 16.8. . . . .(?), mały kalend. kieszonkowy.

AM 1159. — kapitan, wizytówka: Zakrzewska Lucyna, papierośnica z monogramem CJ (vide WO 1034 str. 14. — Ornatowski Stanisław, ppor.).

AM 1175 — WO 1045 str. 15 — porucznik, recepta dla p. Budzyński, różne zapisane kartki, część pocztówki, 4 medaliki, karta szczep. 3114.

AM 1180 — WO 1050 str. 15. — w mundurze, koperta z nadawcą: Porawa Helena, majątek Kursztyn pod Tczewem, złoty ząb (wzgl. Prozwa(?), maj. Bursztyn).

AM 1188. — w mundurze ,pocztówka z nazwiskiem: Leszys Jerzy, fotografie.

AM 1219. — WO 1100 str. 15. — podpułkownik, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Bogdziewiczowa Eugenia, notatnik z adresami, karta szczepienia.

AM 1262. — list z Strasburga z daty 16.1.40, recepta dra Bardacha z Krynicy (tel. 369) z daty 18.2.937, 2 medaliki.

AM 1264. — WO 1106 str. 16. — w mundurze, list, część koperty z nadawcą: Idaszewski, Schrimm, Warthegau, ul. Wartheufer 1.

AM 1285. — WO str. 22. — mundurze, karta szczep. 3196,

szałkowska 121.

perty z nadawcą: Idaszewski, Schrimm, Warthegau, ul. Wartheufer 1.

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AM 1281. — podporucznik, kartka z nazwiskiem por. Warke — „Proszę dla por. Warke przynieść jedną porcję z kuchni" — 28.10.39", notatnik.

AM 1349. — **WO 1349 str. 17.** — w mundurze, papierośnica z grawurą: 28.9.39 — Tarnograd", cygarniczka z wyciętym: „Kozielsk — 1940 — AP.", medalik.

AM 1370. — **WO 1370 str. 17.** — podporucznik, list z Rawicza z 30.1.40. podpis: Piasecki Czesław (wzgl. Ila . . eski (?) Czesław).

AM 1423. — **WO 1423 str. 18.** — podporucznik, część koperty, imię Edward, syn Feliksa, obrazek Dzieciątka Jezus, 2 zapisane kartki.

AM 1425. — **WO 1425 str. 18.** — podporucznik, karta szczep. 761, rzeźbione wieczko, kartka z adresem: Helena Kieszkowska, Warszawa, ul. Marii Konopnickiej 5 m. 2 (tel. 869-20).

AM 1430. — **WO str. 18.** — porucznik, plakieta z napisem „Bartkowi — Jasiek, Kraków, 24.8.39".

AM 1436. **WO** — **str. 18.** — podporucznik, wyblakła fotografia z napisem: Malerzyk (wzgl. „Amlerzy"(?)), plakieta z napisem: „Z okazji awansu na podporucznika — Ostrów Mazowiecka 15.10.37".

AM 1438. — **WO str. 18.** — w mundurze, list z adresem: Namaculewicz, Warszawa, ul. Szopena 14 m. 35, plakieta z napisem: „Z racji awansu na podporucznika — Ostrów Mazowiecka — 13.10.38".

AM 1461. — **WO str. 18.** — oficer rez. marynarki, ppłk.(?).

AM 1492. — **WO str. 19.** — w mundurze, 2 legitymacje, 2 wizytówki, fotografia, notatnik, weksel z nazwiskiem Jarecki Zbigniew Jerzy, wystawca: Maria Jarecka, Warszawa, ul. Grójecka 68.

AM 1543. — **WO str. 43.** — major, list, karta szczep. 894, notatnik, ołówek, łańc. z medalikiem, — (nazwisko nieczytelne), Adam, mjr, list z Grodna.

AM 1561. — **WO str. 44.** — w mundurze, list z nadawcą: Tywalczak, Blaszki, pow. Kalisz, woj. Łódzkie, 2 medaliki na łańc., 2 listy.

AM 1572. — **WO str. 44.** — w mundurze, nieczytelny dowód tośs. pojazdu mechan. Nr 59473, prawo jazdy, mały ryngraf z Matką Boską i napisem: „W dowód wdzięczności i pamięci ofiaruje S. Rusar", różaniec.

AM 1600. **WO str. 20.** — w mundurze, kartka w jęz. rosyjskim z nazwiskiem Gajewski Wiktor, zegarek ki-sz., plakieta z Matką Boską (pamiątka z Częstochowy).

AM 1606. — **WO str. 21.** — w mundurze, 2 części napisu na paczce z adresem i nadawcą — adres: Franciszek syn Jana, Kozielsk, nadawca: Osterode, pow. Poznań, różaniec, 2 różne spinki, łańc z medalikiem, (wzgl. Osterode — Poznański Franciszek, syn Jana).

AM 1619. — **WO str. 21.** — w mundurze, karta szczep. 1692, 2 medaliki, kartka z adresem: Motyl Józef, Poznań, ul. Polna 28 m. 4.

AM 1651. — w mundurze, rosyjska gazeta w języku polskim z 27. marca 1940, rosyjska gazeta z 1. kwietnia 1940.

AM 1685. — **WO str. 22.** — mundurze, karta szczep. 3196, list od żony, wiersz podpisany przez płk. Hałacińskiego, karykatury ołówkowe z napisem „Kozielsk — marzec 1940", 2 medaliki.

AM 1699. — **WO str. 23.** — w mundurze, wizytówka na nazwisko: Wodzinowska Irka, ks. do modl., medalik z łańc., druga wizytówka z adresem Puławy — Rolna, Rynek.

AM 1708. — **WO str. 23.** — w mundurze, wyblakłe fotografie dwie z napisami: 1) „Niech Cię Bóg strzeże — kochająca Cię Stacha", 2) „Kochanemu Rodzicowi pamiątka pobytu Toruń 8 . . — kochający Lolek", medalik z łańc.

AM 1719. — **WO str. 23.** — podporucznik, fotografie, pocztówka, wieczne pióro, wyblakła fotografia z napisem: „Irena i Leonard Stajmanowie — 26.12.38".

AM 1756. — **WO str. 24.** — w mundurze, karta szczep., kwit poczt., wizytówka . a nazwisko: Oeconomides Ernst, Dresden A. 19, Augsburgerstr. 57., (wzgl. Jean Oeconomides).

AM 1838. — **WO str. 26.** — w mundurze, list częściowo nieczytelny, z daty 9.1.40., rozpoczynający się od słów: „Kochany Juleczku!... — w dalszej treści: . . . . „mimo że ja do Sobkowa wróciłam po trzech dniach . . . . ., — dalej: . . . . „Garnisiewicz nie uciekał, Kałuczyński jest na Węgrzech . . .", notatnik z zapiskami.

AM 1860. — **WO str. 27.** — w mundurze, wizytówka: dr med. Witold Kępiński (wzgl. Kempiński), Warszawa, Senatorska 24, wizytówka: Stefania i Stanisław Gutowscy, fotografie, karta szczep.

AM 1861. — **WO str. 27.** — major, pocztówka z nadawcą: Z. Lalocka (wzgl. Z. Łotocka), Warszawa 32, ul. Gdańska 2 m. 25, list.

AM 1867. — **WO str. 27.** — w mundurze, kalendarz - notatnik, kartka z adresem: Toruń, Wielkie Garbary Nr 17 m. 1.

AM 1936. — **WO str. 28.** — cywilny, list z Krakowa z 28.12. 39, podpisany: Wera z dziećmi, szkaplerz i medalik.

AM 1979. — **WO str. 29.** — major, leg. ofic. MSWojsk., (nieczytelna), kartka z zapiskami, list z Gniezna datowany 21./?. 1939: „Drogi nasz Bolku!".

AM 1980. — kapitan, medalik z łańc., pierścionek na pamiątkę 15-lecia ślubu, notatnik.

AM 2005. — **WO str. 30.** — w mundurze, kartka z adresem: Wanda Wiesylowna (wzgl. Wirszyłowa), Warszawa, Saska Kęka, ul. Walecznych 25 m. 9.

AM 2016. — **WO str. 30.** — w mundurze, zniszczone fotografie z podobizną kobiety, z napisem: „Niech Cię Bóg ma w Swojej Opiece", dwie wizytówki: 1) Stefan Popowicz, sędzia śledczy, Warszawa pl. Henkla 4/2, tel. 126.532, 2) Józef Spalony.

AM 2056. — **WO str. 32.** — w mundurze, notatnik, fotografie, rysunek - projekt ubikacji do sali w Sanikowicach z nieczytelnym podpisem, a dalej adres: Poznań, ul. Krzyżowa 3.

AM 2093. — **WO str. 32.** — cywilny, 2 kwity poczt., odcinek pocztowy z nadawcą: Kamila Dorn, Ostrong, Zach. Ukraina.

AM 2142. — **WO str. 33.** — podporucznik, notes, listy, minia-

turka św. Antoniego, srebrne votum w kształcie serca, karta szczep.

AM 2147. — WO str. 34. — porucznik, list, rachunek dla KOP. w Ostrogu za wiązankę róż na 10 zł. z datą 30.8.39.

AM 2187. — WO str. 34. — w mundurze, kwit na 500 zł. z nazwiskiem Garbniak.

AM 2192. — WO str. 35. — cywilny, chusteczka z monogramem haftowanym MJ.

AM 2197. — WO str. 35. — w mundurze, portmonetka z monogramem SS.

AM 2215. — WO str. 35. — kapitan, 2 kwity na nazwisko Buthard, rachunek z 1.9.39 sklepu farb J. Wierzchicka, Wilno, Świętojańska 1, dla 1. Komp.

AM 2217. — WO str. 35. — w mundurze, medal cywilny francuski, kalendarzyk z notatką: Nr tel. Henia Frankowskiego 65-58, kartka z adresami, między innymi: Michał Nakiel, Lublin, ... Nr 3/5, medalik..

AM 2284. — WO str 37. — w mundurze, list z dnia 23.1.40 treści: „Zbichurka najdroższy! Nareszcie z listu do proboszcza mamy trochę wiadomości o Tobie", — dalej: . . . „Mieszkamy w Nowym Dworze, w dawnym mieszkaniu Kuberów nad piekarnią (ul. Przyrynek 9/10), — podpisy: Gromadka - Bronka, Hania, Witek, Zbyszek", modlitewnik z notatkami.

AM 2302. — WO str. 37. — w mundurze, wizytówka z nazwiskiem: Dorok Firlej - Bieleńska (wzgl. Dorota Firlej, Bielańska(?), nieczytelna karta szczep. w Kozielsku.

AM 2324. — WO str. 38. — w mundurze, kartka z adresami: 1) Stanisław Pogorzelski, wieś Kwiatkówek, poczta Kampinów, pow. Sochaczew, woj. Warszawskie, zięć por. Zielankiewicz, 2) H. Babińska, Warszawa, ul. Marszałkowska 110/2, — kalendarzyk.

AM 2334. — WO str. 38 — kapitan, fotografia familijna (kobieta z dzieckiem), plakieta z napisem: „Oficerowi 8. DAPL" kartki z notatnika.

AM 2340. — WO str. 39. — w mundurze, karta szczep., 2 podkówki z dewizki do zegarka, proporczyk emaliowany.

AM 2341. — WO str. 39. — w mundurze, zastępczy bilon na 1 zł. wydany przez Spółdzielnię 13. Dyw. Artyl. Konnej, Kamionka Strum.

AM 2373. — WO str. 39. — w mundurze, notatnik — w nim kartka z nazwiskiem: ppor. Władysław Kracjuk (Kracink).

AM 2384. — WO str. 40 — w mundurze, wizytówka z nazwiskiem Bogdan Sobiesiński, notatnik, list z 16.1.40 z Witaszyc, zaczynający się od słów: „Taleczku kochany!...".

AM 2390. — WO str. 40. — podporucznik, dwie wizytówki: 1) Kazimierz Zapołowski, 2) Antoni Kornecki, fotografia, medalik, karta szczep.

AM 2392. — WO str. 40. — w mundurze, ręcznie wykonana mapa, kalendarzyk własnej roboty zapisany do 23. kwietnia 1940.

AM 2424. — WO str. 41. — podporucznik, gwizdek w formie trupiej główki na łańcuszku.

AM 2427. — WO str. 41. — . . . . . chlewicz Jan, w mundurze, oficer rezerwy, leg. urzędn., (p. o. kier. Publ. Szkoły Powsz.

w Głowczynie, gm. Błędów, pow. Grójec — notatka ołówkiem na odwrotnej stronie fotografii z legitymacji).

AM 2439. — WO str. 41. — porucznik, wizytówka z nazwiskiem: Kosmalski Zdzisław, porucznik. (patrz: Kosmalski Z. — AM (WO) 2105).

AM 2444. — WO str. 41. — w mundurze, karta szczep. recepis poczt. na nazwisko: Stefana Sacharewicza (adres nieczyt.).

AM 2463. — WO str. 42. — w mundurze, 23 połówek znaków rozpoznawczych poległych w okresie działań wojennych we wrześniu lub paźdz. 1939 żołnierzy ,wzgl. zmarłych w obozie sowieckim. Nazwiska podane przez prasę.

AM 2476. — WO str. 42. — w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, gazeta sowiecka z 23. kwietnia 1940 r.

AM 2492. — WO str. 42. — w mundurze, list z nadawcą: Krystkowa (Kzystkowa) z Dębicy, ul. Świętosławy, woj. Krakowskie.

AM 2509. — WO str. 45. — w mundurze, kwit poczt. z nazwiskiem: Emilia Wałkowska, Równe, Gruntowa 13.

AM 2544. — WO str. 46. — 2 wizytówki z nazwiskiem: Leman Rudolf, 1 zaświadczenie — (patrz Zeman R. — AM 3362).

AM 2547. — WO str. 46. — major, odznaka, plakieta, 2 fotografie, miniaturka świętego z wyrytą datą 4.3. 1888.

AM 2608. — WO str. 47. — w mundurze, 3 listy z Białegostoku, jeden z daty 18.1.40, zaczynający się: „Kochany Felu!... (w tekście wspomniane imiona: Staś, Leszek), podpis: Maria, — drugi z 12.12.39, zaczynający się: „Kochany Tatusiu!, — wizytówki na nazwisko: Szczepan Cerekwicki. (patrz Drzewicki Stefan — (AM 3387).

AM 2626. — WO str. 48. — podporucznik, papierośnica srebrna z monogramem KF i dedykacją wyrytą wewnątrz: „W dniu Imienin — współpracownicy — 29.1.1929", odznaka.

AM 2636. — WO str. 48. — w mundurze, różne zapiski, pocztówka, fotografia z dedykacją: „Skłoń Swą główkę...(?) ja ku Tobie się nachylę, Szepnę tylko: kochasz Duszko, I nic więcej, tylko tyle".

AM 2661. — WO str. 49. — porucznik, leg. szkolna 8170, karta szczep. 54, odcinek poczt. z nazwiskiem Maria Sobszukowa (Sobczukowa), przepustka wydana w Warszawie 29.3. 1939 r.

AM 2784. — WO str. 51. — cywilny, 2 listy z niem. obozu jeńców z podanym adresem: Germania, Fr. Kozl., Nr 1751 — Stalag II.c. IX/19 (Kozł).

AM 2790. — WO str. 51. — podporucznik, duży metalowy monogram SH, krzyżyk z łańc.

AM 2803. — WO str. 52. — podporucznik, 2 wizytówki na nazwisko: 1) Kowalski Kazimierz — mgr. farm., 2) Ringiel Paweł — adwokat.

AM 2815. —WO str. 52. — porucznik, monogram KK, proporczyk ułański czarno - czerwony.

AM 2826. — WO str. 52. — kapitan, 2 listy w jęz. niem., prawdopodobnie z Poznania, zaczynające się: „Kochany Marianie!..., kończące się: „...pozdrawiamy Cię—Marta i dzieci",—lista z nazwiskami z Kozielska, 2 rysunki ołówkowe, medalik, monogram JM.

AM 3895. — w mundurze, pocztówki z nadawcą Bronisława

rze, oficer rezerwy, leg. urzędn., (p. o. kier. Publ. Szkoły Powsz.

z nazwiskami z Kozielska, 2 rysunki ołówkowe, medalik, monogram JM.

AM 2834. — WO str. 53. — w mundurze, list wnuczki do dziadka z podpisem: Dzidusia, kalend. kiesz.

AM 2838. — WO str. 53. — w mundurze, koperta z listu z nieczytelnym nazwiskiem, kończącym się na . . .allowa, Zamość, woj. Lubelskie i do Leopolda Li . . .ner w Brodach.

AM 2867. — WO str. 54. — w mundurze, list z Siedlec z 27.12 39, zaczynający się: „Kochany Mieciu!".

AM 2890. — WO str. 54. — w mundurze, medalik, telegram w jęz. ros. treści: „Zdrowa mieszkam Szarkowszczyzna. — Bądź spokojny — Maria".

AM 2895. — WO str. 54. — w mundurze, list zastawny Nr 364570 Warsz. Twa Pożyczk. oddział w Łodzi z dnia 26.5.39 na złotą branzoletkę 17 g. próby 3 — na 55 zł., leg. ofic. rez., 2 odznaki wojskowe, list.

AM 2966. — cywilny, obrączka ślubna z literami Marysia 1937, medalik.

AM 2977. — w mundurze, odcinek poczt. z nazwiskiem Kalina Gajewska, Święciany, ul. Nowa 9.

AM 3072. — 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Solska Halina, Rembertów, ul. 11. Listopada.

AM 3249. — podporucznik, wizytówka z nazwiskiem: Karof Zofia stud. U.J. (na odwrocie adresy).

AM 3279. — porucznik, recepta z nadrukiem: Dr med. Żera Edmund, Warszawa, ul. św. Barbary 6, łańcuszek z krzyżykiem

AM 3294. — porucznik, list z Łodzi z 24.1.40: „Kochany Jurku!", krzyżyk.

AM 3302. — w mundurze, list z Poznania: „Kochany Poldziu!..." (Podziu), pocztówki — z podpisem: „Maria".

AM 3329. — porucznik, list z Warszawy z 5.1.40 — z podpisem: „Twoja Wiosna".

AM 3361. — w mundurze, pocztówki z nadawcą: Stefania Rozdowska, Wilno, ul. Kawaleryjska 31 m. 1.

AM 3409. — w mundurze, recepta in blanco z nagłówkiem: Bromberg S. dr med., Lublin, ul. Krakowska, wizytówka z nazwiskiem: Rubniewska, Warszawa, ul. Gorczewska, karta szczepienia.

AM 3473. — kapitan, dwa rachunki na nazwisko Jasiuwka Franciszek.

AM 3656. — . . . ogiuski Henryk, syn Eugeniusza, ppor., list z nadawcą: Rosińska Krystyna, pow. Opatów, gm. Podgajsze,, 2 odznaki pułkowe.

AM 3724. — w mundurze, kartka z adresem: Kwiatkowska Maria, Rembertów, ul. Okoniewska 22 m. 9, 1 zapisana kartka, plakieta.

AM 3846. — podchorąży (chorąży) — pocztówka z nadawcą: Gąsowski Władysław, Tomaszów Lubelski, ul. Wyspiańskiego 16, medalik, łańcuszek do zegarka.

AM 3851. — Kul. . . . Adam, Toruń, ul. Romana Dmowskiego 23, cywilny — fotografia, notatnik.

AM 3857. — w mundurze, kwit ubezp. od ognia na nazwisko Maria Teofila Guwacka, 2 kwity pocztowe, recepta, medalik z łańc.

AM 3895. — w mundurze, pocztówki z nadawcą Bronisława Adamkowa, list.

AM 4008. — w mundurze, list z Warszawy z 6.3.40: „Kochany Leszku!" — z podpisem: Aleksander Burchart.

AM 4055. — porucznik, kartka z adresem: Dziedzicka Helena.

AM 4120. — . . . . . Józef, kapitan, Liebenau, ul. Zamkowa 6, życiorys w jęz. niemieckim, 3 listy

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Jezierski Mikołaj, kpt. sł. st., 1896, 51 p.p. (LZK)
Kostkowski Tadeusz Wiktor, pchor., 7 p.p., student (LZK)
Kościałkowski Zyndram . . . . . ., kpt. (LZK)
Plecer Janusz Konstanty, 1907, s. Stanisława i Janiny (LZK)
str. 33 **Chrzanowski Edmund** — dodać: (AM 3667)
str. 47 **Filonowicz Jan** — dodać: (LZK)
str. 62 **Hasiak Andrzej** — dodać: (AM 4043)
str. 156 **Sławiński Michał** — dodać: (AM 2089), (WO 2089 str. 32)

CZĘŚĆ DRUGA

OBÓZ W OSTASZKOWIE

PART II

CAMP AT OSTASZKOW

(Nazwiska zestawione na podstawie Listy Zaginionych Jeńców z obozów rosyjskich Kozielsk, Ostaszków i Starobielsk, sporządzonej przez Biuro Opieki nad Rodzinami Wojskowymi Dowództwa Polskich Sił Zbrojnych w ZSRR., uzupełnionej dodatkowym Spisem Biura Pomocy Rodzinom Wojskowym Dowództwa Wojsk Polskich na Środkowym Wschodzie).

Adamczyk . . . . . ., sierż. Pol. Państw.
Adamczyk Józef, post. P.P., ur. 1913
Adamkowski Zygmunt, kom. P.P., ur. 1897
Adamowicz Stanisław, post. P.P.
Adamski Wincenty, ur. 1907 (1908?)
Aftowicz Roman, kpt. P.P.
Aksman . . . . . ., ppor. P.P.
Aleksandrow Edmund, policjant, ur. 1914
Alencynowicz Franciszek, ppor. rez. piech., ur. 1906
Ambicki Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Ambroziński Bronisław, post. P.P.
Ameljaniuk Mikołaj, kapral P.P.
Amszej Antoni, sierżant. P.P.
Andrzejaczek Kazimierz, post. P.P.
Ankianiec Roman, policjant, ur. 1913, syn Piotra i Bronisławy, N. Święciany
Antosik Jakub, sierż. P.P., ur. 27.6.92, s. Józefa i Marianny
Apatto . . . . . ., sierż. P.P
Apoznański Władysław, st. post. P.P., ur. 1896
Arabski Jan, plut. P.P.
Arciszewski Jan, sierż. P.P.
Arendarczyk . . . . . ., st. sierż.
Atlasik Wojciech, post. P.P., ur. 1887
Aubrecht Wacław, ur. 1894
Augustyniak Franciszek, kapral P.P., ur. 1894

Baczyński Stanisław, plut. P.P., ur. 1904, Bielska Wola, pow. Sarny
Badarycz Tadeusz, st. przod. P.P., 1897, dnia 19.9.39 aresztowany w Stanisławowie, dnia 27.4.40 wywieziony z obozu
Bagiński Jan, sierż., 1902, s. Bolesława
Bajwoluk Paweł

Bakman Bronisław
Bala Kazimierz, kpt. P.P., Kowel
Balcer Jan, por. P.P. (1905)
Banach Alojzy, post. P.P.
Baran Andrzej, 1903
Barczowski Edward, policjant, 1906
Bargieł Romuald, kpt. P.P., 1898
Barszyński Jan, st. sierż., P.P.
Barteczka . . . . . ., st. post. P.P., Markowce, pow. Tłumacz, woj. Stanisławów
Bartek Franciszek, kapral P.P.
Bartosik Albin, 1884
Baryga Ludwik, 1916
Batkowski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Batorski Jan, 1893, s. Leona i Marii, Wieliczka
Bąk Józef, kapral P.P.
Bąk Wojciech, plut. P.P.
Bednarski Stanisław, 1896
Bednarz Piotr, st. post. P.P., syn Jana
Bełch Julian post. P.P.
Bełdowski Józef, (Bełtowski), por., 1888
Bendkowski Jan, funkc. P.P., 1914
Berkowski Michał, st. post. P.P.
Berleczka . . . . . ., post. P.P.
Bernacki Bolesław, 1895, s. Walentego
Bernhardt Edmund, strażn. więz. (przod.), 1896, s. Wawrzyńca
Bernyciak Andrzej, Pol. Państw., 1909, Sarny
Berski Ludwik, st. post. P.P.
Betiuk . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Bezek . . . . . ., post. P.P.
Beznosik Borys, plut.
Bezwiński Leopold
Białecki Józef, Pol. Państw., 1912, s. Stanisława i Rozalii
Białkowski Jan, 1892
Biardzki Franciszek, 1901, s. Michała i Scholastyki
Bibiłło . . . . . ., por. P.P.
Bidziński Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Biechoński Jerzy, mjr P.P.
Bielak Jan, post. P.P.
Bielecki Jan, przod. P.P.
Bielski Bolesław, post. P.P., Bilcze Złote, pow. Borszczów
Bielsko Andrzej, plut. P.P.
Bieńkowski Józef, 1900
Bieńkowski Władysław, plut. P.P.
Bilot Jan,
Błaszczuk Aleksander,
Błoński Jan,
Bogdanow . . . . ., sierż.
Bogunowicz Antoni, przod. P.P.
Bogusz Mieczysław, kapral
Boguszewski Wacław,
Bohdanowicz Stanisław, podoficer P.P., 1892, Sejny

Bojanowski Stanisław, post. P.P., 1912, Ciechanów
Bojarski Władysław, 1898
Bomba . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Bomski Julian, przod. P.P., 1900
Borkiewicz Feliks, przod. P.P., 1898, s. Antoniego i Heleny, Kalisz

Borkowski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Borowski . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Borysewicz Zygmunt, plut. żand., 1914
Borysiewicz . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Borzym Józef, (Bożym) 1906
Boehm . . . . . ., kapral
Brajbisz Michał
Branicki Seweryn, plut. P.P.
Braun . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Broda Jan, por. P.P.
Bross Juliusz Zbigniew, mjr aud., mr.
Brycki Stanisław, st. post. P.P.
Brydak . . . . . ., Pol. Państw.
Bryl Wojciech, st. post. P.P.
Bryzgalski Edmund, st. post. P.P.
Brzezicki Michał, przod. P.P.
Brzozowski . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Brzozowski Edward, s. Bolesława i Katarzyny, 1893
Brzozowski Józef, st. post. P.P., Bogumił
Buczkowski Jan, st. post. P.P.
Buczyński Józef, kapral P.P.
Budkiewicz Jan, st. post. P.P.
Bugno . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Bukry Stanisław, kapral P.P.
Bulski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Burchardt Wacław, por. piech.
Burzyński Piotr, st. post. P.P.
Bydliński Aleksander, chorąży K.O.P., ur. 1896

Całniecki . . . . . ., kpt. Str. Gran.
Chabrowski . . . . . ., st. post. P.P.
Charasiński Tadeusz, plut. piech.
Chełmecki Tadeusz, kpt.
Chełmicki Józef, 1911
Chodoń Jan, przod. P.P., 1897
Choiński Franciszek
Chojan Władysław, policjant, 1894, Cmachowo, pow. Szamotuły

Chomankowski Bolesław, plut. P.P
Chruszczewski . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Chuba Antoni, kapral P.P., 1915, s. Jana i Marianny, Poznań
Chudzik . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Chwiała . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Chwiedźko Antoni, st. sierż. P.P.
Chybiński . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Cichoń . . . . . ., por. P.P.

Domański Antoni Stanisław, plut., Pińsk

Boguszewski Wacław.
Bohdanowicz Stanisław, podoficer P.P., 1892, Sejny

Chwiedzko Antoni, st. sierż. P.P.
Chybiński . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Cichoń . . . . . ., por. P.P.

Cichura Władysław, funkc. P.P., 1897
Ciepiak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Cioch . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Ciołko Wilhelm, policjant, 1912, s. Józefa i Józefy, Lwów
Coller Józef, post. P.P., Kowel
Cupial Jan, (Cupiar)
Cwakliński Bolesław, pór., 1906, z Dobromila
Cygan Michał, kom. P.P.
Czachla Tomasz, policjant, lat 58, syn Marcina, Podwołoczyska
Czadek Konstanty, por. P.P.
Czapczyk . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Czarnecki Marian, kapral P.P.
Czarnocki Stanisław, str. więz.
Czarnożyński Adam, mjr P.P., wywieziony indywidualnie w grudniu 1939 wraz z kilkoma innymi.
Czarski Władysław
Czeczot Stanisław
Czerbniak . . . . . ., ppor. lek.
Czerepiński Edward, sierż. P.P.
Czermański Roman, st. post. P.P.
Czerniak Jan, st. post. P.P.
Czerwiński Eugeniusz, emeryt Pol. Państw.
Czub Jan, sierż. P.P.
Czuryk Józef, urzędnik wojsk., Stanisławów
Czuryk Józef, plut. pchor., 1918, s. Kazimierza i Janiny
Czuryk Kazimierz, post. P.P.
Czyż Franciszek, kapral rez., 1896, Puzieniewicze
Ćwirko Florian, plut. P.P.

Dajczak Tomasz, st. post. P.P.
Dakowski Kazimierz, str. więz., lat 33, Wilejka
Dańczuk Władysław, komisarz P.P., 1888, s. Jana i Katarzyny, Złoczów
Daszkiewicz Tadeusz, lat 47, syn Leona
Dawizłowski Piotr
Dąbrowiecki Józef, st. post. P.P., lat 54, Stołpce, woj. Nowogródzkie
Dąbrowski Jan, st. post. P.P., 1906, Śniatyn
Dąbrowski Stanisław, plut. KOP., 1905, Brasław, pow. Wilejka
Dedusiak Borysław, por. lek.
Dekert Karol, post. P.P., 1889, Horodenka
Delimata Władysław, por.
Denika Józef, st. post. P.P., 1903, Śniatyn
Dereczyk . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Dęćerski Stanisław, st. post. P.P., 1901, Śniatyn
Didluch . . . . . ., ppor. P.P.
Dobrodziej . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Dobrowolski Antoni, sierż. P.P.
Doczkał Karol, mjr Str. Gran., z Bydgoszczy
Dołała Józef, funkc. P.P.
Domagała Władysław, kapral P.P.
Domański Aleksander, mjr P.P.

Domański Antoni Stanisław, plut., Pińsk
Domański Kazimierz, kapral P.P.
Domański Seweryn Łukasz, policjant, 1908, s. Stanisława i Teofili, Chojnów
Drecki Kazimierz, ppor., s. Józefa i Stefanii, Łączność, Lublin
Droner Józef, sierż. P.P.
Drozdowski Marian, por. P.P.
Druszcz Leon, st. przod. P.P.
Drzeń Józef, plut. P.P.
Dubiel Aleksander
Duch - Duniewski Ludwik, komisarz P.P.
Duchoń . . . . . ., plut. sł. st.
Dybkowski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Dydusiak . . . . . ., cywilny
Dyduszak Leon,
Dynysiewicz Bronisław, st. przod. P.P., 1900, s. Józefa i Józefy
Dyr Edmund, mjr P.P.
Dziuba . . . . . ., kapral
Dzwonkowski Kazimierz, syn Ludwika
Eitnerk Kazimierz
Ekeun . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Ekiert Józef, cywilny, urzędnik P.P.
Erenfejcht Jerzy, Pol. Państw., 1912
Faber . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Faliński Leon, Pol. Państw.
Fedyna Filip, komendant Post. Pol. Państw.
Feifer Marian, Pol. Państw.
Felsenhart - Skalski Janusz, mjr P.P. wywieziony indywidualnie z obozu
Fetliński Feliks, kpt. art.
Fijałkowski Józef, Pol. Państw., 1892
Fijołek . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Filipek . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Firlej Franciszek, sierż. P.P.
Flisek Józef, post. P.P.
Frąckiewicz . . . . . ., 1904
Frąckowiak Jan, K.O.P.
Frączek Józef, sierż. P.P.
Frella . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Fronczek Stanisław, policjant, 1895, s. Juliana i Marianny
Frydrychowski Juliusz, por. P.P.
Frysch Józef, 1899
Fuchs Henryk, st. przod. P.P.
Fudel Józef, st. post. P.P.
Fuks Karol, ppłk. P.P.
Furmankiewicz . . . . . ., st. sierż.
Furtak Antoni, Pol. Państw., 1897, s. Ignacego i Wiktorii
Gaca Leon
Gadziński . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Gadziński Stanisław, s. Józefa
Gaik . . . . . ., post. P.P.
Gajewski Kazimierz, mjr

Gałązka Otton
Gałka Zygmunt, kpt. P.P., 1896, Kielce
Gałosz Jan, 1897
Gan Franciszek, policjant
Garbula Franciszek, 1889, Majdan
Garsucz . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Gaudzik Zbigniew, 1909
Gawenda . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Gawroński Leon, funkc. P.P.
Gawurski Stefan, por. P.P., (Kazimierz?), wywieziony indyw. z obozu w listop. 39.
Gąska Józef, plut. P.P.
Gątowski Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Gelarek Józef
Geritz Bohdan Antoni, 1917, s. Teodora i Marii, stud. Polit.
Glapiak . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Gliklich . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Glojc . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Glaszczak Antoni, st. post. P.P.
Głogowski Walenty, Pol. Państw., 1883
Głowacki Władysław, post. P.P.
Głowacz Aleksander, kom. P.P., 1894
Głowacz Jan, podkom. P.P.
Glówka Józef, plut. P.P.
Gniazdowski Jan, oficer P.P., 42 lat, s. Ludwika i Wandy
Gocławski Wacław, mjr P.P.
Goliszewski Władysław, Pol. Państw.
Gołąb Józef, przod. P.P.
Gonsior Michał, st. post. P.P., 1895, Opole
Gorczyński Michał, Pol. Państw.
Gorczyński Wiktor, ppłk. P.P.
Gosz Jan, st. post. P.P.
Gościniak Tomasz
Gozelik Jan, sierż. P.P.
Góreczny . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Górny Józef, kapral P.P.
Górowski Jan, kpt.
Grabde Jan, sierż. P.P.
Grabka Feliks, post. P.P., 1906
Grabowski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Grabowski Marek, por. lek., 1898, s. Jana i Janiny, z Kalisza
Grabowski Włodzimierz, mjr piech.
Gracz Franciszek, st. przod. P.P.
Grimm Alojzy, mjr P.P., szef wyszkolenia psów policyjnych.
Grochowski Czesław, przod. P.P., lat 50, s. Antoniego i Józefy, Przasznysz
Grodecki Szczepan, plut. P.P.
Gromulski . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Grudewicz Lucjan, Pol. Państw., lat 43
Gruszczyński . . . . . ., kom. P.P.
Gryc Czesław, Pol. Państw., 1898
Gryzel Franciszek, funkc. P.P., 1897
Grzegorzewski Jan, plut. P.P.

Grzybowski Kazimierz, Pol. Państw., 1888
Guba Aleksander, funkc. P.P., s. Tomasza i Agnieszki
Gwizdak Andrzej, lat 46

Haja Julian, st. post.
Hajduk Jan, plut. P.P.
Hajduk Leonard, Wydz. Śledczy Pol. Państw.
Hamierski Izydor, st. post. P.P.
Hanpski . . . . . , st. sierż. P.P.
Has Karol, plut.
Hasjan Jan, st. post. sł. śledczej
Hass Władysław, por. P.P.
Hauza Nikodem, 1887
Hawełka Józef, przod. P.P.
Hawrylak Marcin, st. post. P.P.
Hecht . . . . . ., kpt.
Heidrych Szczepan
Herlik . . . . . ., komisarz P.P.
Herling . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Herr Aleksander, kpt. P.P., lat 55
Hiarkiewicz Alojzy, kapral P.P.
Hiżycki Edward, post. P.P.
Hojna Sylwester, (Hojka), 1905 (1906)
Horba Jan,
Hryniewiecki Ludwik, st. sierż. P.P.
Hudzicki . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Hupert Stanisław, 1913
Husak Marek
Huszcza Józef, Pol. Państw., Tarnopol
Huszczo Julian, 1895, s. Andrzeja i Marii, KOP. Stołpce
Huebner Karol, sierż. P.P.
Hyk Jan, kapral P.P.

Igielski Tadeusz
Ignatowicz . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Irla Stanisław, Pol. Państw., 1891, Bielsko
Izba . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Iżewski Bolesław, ppłk. P.P.

Jabłoński Stanisław
Jach Antoni, 1900
Jackowski Władysław, wachm. żand.
Jadzko Jan, kapral P.P.
Jaksiński Michał, przod. P.P., 1888
Jakubiec . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Jakubowski Józef, lat 60
Jakubowski Stanisław, plut.
Janiak Mamert, plut. P.P.
Janisz . . . . . ., mjr P.P.
Jankowski Jan, sierż. P.P.
Jankowski Karol, sierż. zawodowy
Janowski Jan, przod. P.P
Janusik Stanisław, lat 48

Karpiak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.

Gryzel Franciszek, funkc. P.P., 1897
Grzegorzewski Jan, plut. P.P.

Jankowski Karol, sierż. zawodowy
Janowski Jan, przod. P.P
Janusik Stanisław, lat 48

Jarecki Jan, post. P.P.
Jarka Józef, plut. P.P.
Jarmoliński Zygmunt, kpt.
Jarmuliński Henryk
Jarmuliński Wacław
Jarocki Jan, komendant post. P.P.
Jarosz Józef, komisarz P.P., 1890, s. Jakuba i Wiktorii, Tarnopol
Jarząbek . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Jarzyński . . . . . ., ppor. P.P.
Jasiak . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Jasiński Bronisław, podkomisarz P.P.
Jastrzębski . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Jaworski Józef, sierż. P.P.
Jaworski Kazimierz, sierż. P.P.
Jeczek Ludwik, kapral P.P.
Jeleniewski Zdzisław
Jernach . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Jeświec . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Jeżewski . . . . . ., ppłk. P.P., zastępca kmdta Woj. Kmdy na Polesiu
Jędrzejczak Antoni, post. P.P., 1890
Jonczyk . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Józefowicz Ludwik, ppor. P.P.
Jóźwiak Jan, plut. P.P.
Jurczak Piotr, kpt. P.P.

Kabaciński Feliks, post. P.P.
Kacprzak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kaczarowski Stanisław, przod. P.P., 1900, s. Piotra, Białystok
Kaczmarczyk Stefan, plut. P.P.
Kaczmarek Franciszek, 1897
Kaczor - Kaczorowski Albin, post. P.P., 1896
Kaczorowski Jerzy, mjr P.P.
Kadow . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kaim Stanisław, podoficer P.P., 1902, s. Mikołaja i Anny
Kajcar Jan, kapral P.P.
Kajzer Józef, plut. P.P.
Kalinowski . . . . . ., ppor.
Kalinowski Stanisław, post. P.P.
Kalota Szczepan, przod. P.P.
Kamasiński . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kamiński Karol, st. przod. P.P.
Kancierz Szczepan
Kania Józef, st. post. P.P., 1902, Śląsk
Kapelewski Marian, st. post. P.P.
Karalczuk Jan, plut. P.P.
Karas Stanisław, kapral rez., 1904
Karasiński Adam, por. P.P.
Karbownik Walenty, st. post. P.P.
Karbowski Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Karczewicz Michał, 1900
Kardas Jan, 1898

Karolak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Karpiec Andrzej, st. str. więz.
Karpiński Józef, policjant, 1899, s. Waleriana i Heleny
Karpiński Władysław, plut. P.P.
Karpowicz Paweł, policjant, syn Izabeli, Borszczów
Karwowski . . . . . ., por. lek., syn profesora z Poznania
Karwowski Bronisław, st. sierż. P.P.
Karwowski Stanisław, lek. wojsk.
Kasprzyk . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Katajko . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kawczyński . . . . . ., ksiądz
Keller . . . . ., kapitan P.P.
Kempiński Władysław, plut.
Kempny Jarosław, 1912
Kenc Stefan, przod. P.P.
Kendyk Eugeniusz, por.
Kielczyk Franciszek
Kiełpikowski Józef, st. post. P.P., 1888
Kierepka Jan, przod. P.P., 1901
Kiszka . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Kleiman . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Kleinrak Władysław, st. post. P.P.
Kleniato Bronisław
Klima Jakub, przod. P.P.
Klimaszewski Czesław
Klimczak Józef, post. P.P.
Klimek Franciszek, st. post. P.P., 1900
Klinke, ..., plut. P.P.
Kłocek Józef, plut.
Klon . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Klonek . . . . . ., sierż.
Kłota . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Klujs . . . . . ., podkomisarz P.P.
Klupsz Andrzej, podkomisarz P.P., 1892
Klus Józef, st. post. P.P.
Kłoda Maksymilian, przod. P.P., 1898
Kmita . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Knura Józef, przod. P.P.
Knyba Antoni, 1903
Kobruski . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Kobryn . . . . . ., st. przod. P.P.
Kobus Jakub, st. sierż. P.P.
Kocisz Zygmunt
Kocur . . . . . ., (Koczur), sierż. P.P.
Koelme Alfred, komisarz P.P.
Koleń . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Kołakowski Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Kołdowski . . . . . ., por.
Kołodziejczyk Mieczysław, przod. P.P.
Kołodziejski Jan, st. sierż. P.P.
Komasa Kazimierz, plut. piech.
Komer . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Komosiński Kazimierz, plut.

Kompiński Wacław, urzędnik Pol. Państw.
Komusiński Roman, kapitan piech.
Kondracki Stefan, plut. P.P.
Kontratowicz Aleksander, wachm.
Konieczny . . . . . , kapral P.P.
Kopacz . . . . . ., ppor.
Kopeć . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kopowski Michał, policjant
Korczyk . . . . . ., post. P.P.
Kordas Józef przod. P.P.
Kordaszewski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Kornaś . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Korolczuk Aleksander, post. P.P.
Korpak . . . . . ., kapral P.P
Korpiński Adam, kpt. P.P., 1908
Korubkiewicz Józef, st. sierż. P.P.
Korzec . . . . . .
Korzelski Bronisław, kapral P.P.
Korzenjowski Antoni
Kosiarski Józef, ppor. P.P.
Kosiel Włodzimierz, kapral P.P.
Kosiewicz Edward, ppor. P.P., 1883, s. Leopolda i Marii Warszawa
Kosmala Antoni, plut. P.P.
Kossowski Michał, post. P.P.
Kostrubiec Wiktor, wachm. żand.
Kostrzewa Stanisław, ppor.
Kośnik Stanisław, plut. P.P.
Kot Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Kott Stanisław st. post. P.P.
Kowal Adam, przod. P.P.
Kowal Marcin, st. przod. P.P.
Kowalczewski Józef, kom. P.P.
Kowalczyk Jan, kpt. P.P.
Kowalczyk Józef
Kowalec . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kowalewski Tadeusz, post. P.P.
Kowalik Władysław, Pol. Państw., 1901
Kowalski Jan, kapral P.P.
Kowalczyk Anatoniusz, st. post. P.P.
Kozakiewicz Grzegorz
Kozielski . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kozioł . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Kozioł . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Koenig . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Kper Franciszek, 1896
Krajewski Józef, kapral P.P.
Krakowski Ignacy, st. post. P.P.
Krakowski Kazimierz, policjant
Kramarz . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Krasun Michał, st. post. P.P., 1890, s. Andrzeja i Zofii
Kraśnicki Karol, kom. P.P., 1908
Krawczyk Wawrzyniec, kapral P.P.

Krawczyk Wiktor, plut. P.P.
Krawczyński . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kremer . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Krip . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Krippa Józef, st. post. P.P.
Krochmal Wojciech, post. P.P.
Kroczała Henryk, kapral P.P.
Król Tomasz, 1890, s. Jakuba
Król Tomasz, sierż. P.P.
Królikowski Jan Henryk, por. P.P.
Krupko . . . . . ., kapral
Krusiewicz . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Krutowicz Antoni, st. przod. P.P., 1893, s. Floriana i Marii, Stanisławów
Kryda Andrzej, kom. post. P.P., 1904
Kryśko . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Krzeczkowski Franciszek, st. przod. P.P.
Krzemiński Czesław, por. żand. (KOP.), 1906, s. Jakuba i Jadwigi
Krzesiński . . . . . ., por. P.P.
Krzeszowski Jan, funkc. P.P., lat 49
Krzysik Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Krzyżanowski Kazimierz, aspirant P.P.
Krzyżanowski Włodzimierz, por.
Kubaczka . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Kubasza . . . . . , sierż. P.P.
Kubiak Ignacy, 1898
Kubiak Karol, por.
Kubik Stanisław, 1892
Kucharczyk Mikołaj, st. sierż.
Kuczyski Jan, przod. P.P., 1896
Kujawiński Michał, 1907
Kukulski Jan, płk. emer.
Kulasiński Stanisław, st. post. P.P.
Kulczewski . . . . . ., por. P.P.
Kulczycki . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kulczycki Stefan, st. przod. P.P.
Kulesza Bronisław, sekretarz Gminy
Kulesza Henryk, ppor. kaw.
Kulibaba Marcin Marian, przod. P.P., Stanisławów
Kulik . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Kulka . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Kułaj Michał, przod. P.P.
Kumoter Stefan, post. P.P.
Kuna . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Kurkowski Antoni, kapral P.P.
Kurzajski . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Kurzawiński Leonard, por. P.P.
Kusiński Bolesław, mjr P.P.
Kuszpit . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Kutyłowski Władysław, st. sierż. P.P.
Kuźma Antoni
Kwapisz . . . . . ., por. P.P.

Krasnicki Karol, kom. P.P., 1908
Krawczyk Wawrzyniec, kapral P.P.

Rutylowski Władysław, st. sierż. P.P.
Kuźma Antoni
Kwapisz . . . . . ., por. P.P.

Kwiatkowski Kazimierz, 1902, Nieżywiec
Kwiaton Paweł, 1901, Puzieniewicze
Kwietniowski Franciszek, kapral P.P.

Lachendro Jan, st. post. P.P.
Lampert Piotr, sierż.
Langowski Franciszek, st. post. P.P., 1900
Latawiec . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Latkiewicz Jan, komisarz P.P.
Lech Stefan
Lech Zygmunt, przod. P.P., 1906
Leczkowski . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Ledecki Józef, przod. P.P.
Lemacki Bolesław, funkc. P.P.
Lenartowicz Karol, 1909
Lepczyński Władysław, st. post. P.P., 1899
Leśniak Jan, plut. P.P.
Leśniewski Józef, kpt. Str. Gran., 1895
Lewandowski . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Lewandowski Bolesław, funkc. P.P.
Lewandowski Edward, kpt. KOP., 1893, s. Adama i Walerii
Lewandowski Eugeniusz
Lewandowski Michał, kapral P.P.
Lewicki . . . . . ., st. post. P.P.
Lipczak Ludwik, st. post. P.P.
Lis Michał, plut. (przod.) P.P.
Lisiecki Andrzej, st. post. P.P.
Lisowiec Aleksander, 1904
Lisowski Jan, 1910
Litwinczuk Stanisław, plut. P.P.
Lorenc Michał, st. sierż. P.P.
Luch Alojzy, kapral P.P.

Łabniak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Łapiński Walerian, st. przod. P.P. z Białegostoku
Łączyński . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Łotowski Lucjan, por. rez.
Łuczak Michał, przod. P.P., 1896, s. Antoniego i Józefy, Laski. pow. Kępno
Łuczka Piotr, policjant
Łuczyński . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Łuczywek Józef, st. sierż.
Łukasiewicz Franciszek, post. P.P.
Łukaszyk Władysław, Pol. Państw., Sambor
Łukowski Filip, przod. P.P., Poznań
Łuksza Franciszek, post. P.P.
Łuszczyna Stanisław, kapral P.P.
Łuszczyński Marian, st. przod. P.P., 1899, s. Wincentego i Antoniny, Tarnopol

Maciejewski Ignacy, komendant post. P.P., Gołong
Mackowiak Czesław, post. P.P., lat 35

Macurski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Madyjewski Henryk, por.
Majcher . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Makowiecki Kazimierz, 1896
Makowski Edward, kpt. Str. Gran.
Malasiewicz Jan, st. post. P.P.
Malinowski . . . . . ., nacz. więzienia
Malinowski Adam, przod. P.P.
Małecki Florian, post. P.P.
Małek Marcin, oficer Str. Gran., 1898 ,s. Antoniego i Antoniny
Manowski Tadeusz, kpt. lek., s. Stanisława i Anny
Marchewka Józef, st. post. P.P.
Marciniak Jan, st. post. P.P.
Marciniak Józef, kapral piech.
Marcinkowski Marian, kapral P.P.
Marcol . . . . . ., sierżant. P.P.
Marczak Wacław, post. P.P.
Markiel Izydor
Markiewicz Antoni
Markiewicz Jan, por.
Markiewicz Stefan, kapral P.P.
Markiewicz Tadeusz, por. rez.
Markocki Jan, 1900, st. post. P.P.
Marszałek Henryk, 1905
Martyński Jan, 1894
Masłon . . . . . ., ksiądz
Mastalski Jan, 1892
Matela Jan, 1890
Materka Adam, kapral P.P.
Matulewicz . . . . . ., kapitan P.P.
Matura . . . . . ., kapral P.P
Matusik Konrad, post. P.P. — 1913
Matys Tomasz, st. przod. P.P.
Mazało . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Mazur Józef, por. (ppor.) — (LZO-S)
Mazur Tadeusz, ppor.
Mazurkiewicz . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Mączyński . . . . . ., kpt.
Mądrala . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Mekta Wacław, (Metka), 1908
Mendralba Artur, Pol. Państw., 1891, s. Walentego
Menke Lucjan, por. P.P.
Miastkowski Zygmunt, st. post. P.P.
Michalak . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Michalak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Michalik . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Michalski Józef, st. post. P.P.
Michalski Maks. Pol. Państw., 1893
Michniewicz Józef, post. P.P., 1889
Michno Ignacy, post. P.P., 1899
Micura Mikołaj, st. sierż. P.P.
Miczulski Kazimierz, Pol. Państw., 1902, s. Józefa i Antoniny

Migacz Władysław, post. P.P., 1893
Migdałek . . . . . ., chorąży
Mika Adam, kapral
Mikler . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Mikołajczyk Józef, kapral P.P., 1902
Mikuczewski Józef, ksiądz kapelan
Mikula Dominik, kpt. P.P.
Mikulski Wojciech, 1895
Milczarczyk . . . . . ., mjr
Milczarek Jan, chorąży
Milewski . . . . . ., plut.
Milka Władysław, (Milki), kapral, 1908
Miller . . . . . ., st. sierż.
Minczakowski Eugeniusz, 1907
Miński Ignacy, kpt. P.P.
Miozga . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Mirowicz Karol, post. P.P., 1895
Miskiewicz Włodzimierz, Pol. Państw., 1897, s. Jakuba i Agaty
Mitek Kazimierz, 1899
Mizera . . . . . ., post. P.P.
Mojnart . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Mokry Paweł, kapral P.P.
Moraniec Władysław, post. P.P.
Morawiec . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Morzejko Kazimierz, post. P.P.
Moskalczuk . . . . . ., sierż. P.P., wywieziony indyw. z obozu w listop. 39
Mosz . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Motykiewicz Adolf
Mozolewski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Mrówczyński Henryk, post. P.P.
Mrówczyński Stanisław, post. P.P.
Mukościej . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Mull Stefan, 1897
Murczak Jakub, st. sierż
Musiał Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Musielak Józef, st. post. P.P.
Myczkowski Adam, st. przod. P.P., lat 52
Mydlarz Władysław, plut. P.P.
Mysłowski Cezary, str. więz., 1900, s. Franciszka i Bronisławy
Mystkowski Czesław, urzędnik P.P., 1899
Myśliński Marian, post. P.P.
Nadwiślański . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Nadzwyczawski Michał, st. post. P.P.
Najda Stefan, funkc. P.P.
Nakoneczny Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Naliwajko Karol, str. więz.
Napierała . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Nawrocki Stanisław, kom. P.P.
Nawrot Edward, sierż. P.P.
Nazarek Witold, przod. P.P.
Nazarewicz Antoni, post. P.P.

Nickel . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Niedziela . . . . . ., por. P.P.
Niedźwiecki Marian, ppłk. K.O.P., 1891, s. Teofila i Marii
Niemczycki Marceli, przod. P.P., s. Wojciecha i Katarzyny
Niestrata Władysław, 1900
Niezbrzycki Władysław, post. P.P.
Nitka Józef, kapral KOP.
Niwicki Michał, przod. P.P.
Niwiński Antoni, st. post. P.P.
Niziński Tadeusz, Pol. Państw., 1904, s. Stanisława i Antoniny
Noch Brunon
Nocin Stanisław, plut. P.P.
Nowa . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Nowacki Jan, kapral P.P.
Nowak . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Nowak Bogusław, ppor.
Nowak Józef, podkomisarz P.P.
Nowak Romuald, Pol. Państw., 1900, Bolechów
Nowak Stanisław, plut. P.P.
Nowakowski . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Nowakowski Bolesław, plut. P.P.
Nowakowski Stanisław, post. P.P. — 1885
Nowakowski Tadeusz, ppor. piech., 29 lat
Nowicki Andrzej, Pol. Państw., 1893, Borysław
Nowicki Henryk, st. post. P.P.
Nowicki Jan, plut. P.P.
Nowicki Stanisław, przod. P.P.
Noworyta Ludwik, st. sierż. P.P.
Nowosiadły . . . . . , plut. P.P.

Oborski Ignacy, aspirant P.P.
Ochab Włodzimierz, 1900
Ochwap . . . . . ., ksiądz
Ogiński . . . . ., kapral piech.
Oloś Franciszek, Pol. Państw.
Olszański Witalis, ppłk. P.P., wywieziony indyw. z obozu
Olszewski . . . . ., por. P.P.
Ołdakowski Michał, ppor. rez., 1893, s. Józefa i Stanisławy Pol. Państw. Warszawa
Orlicki Jan, st. post. P.P.
Orłowski Henryk, kpt.
Orłowski Jan, prof. gimn.
Ostrowski . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Ostrowski Wacław, plut. P.P.
Owsiński Józef, komendant P.P., 1898, Brody, woj. Tarnopol

Pacoska Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Pacześniak Jan, 1896
Pakulski Stefan, sierż., 1894, s. Mateusza i Michaliny
Palczuski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.

Pampuch Zygmunt, por. P.P.
Podgórski Stanisław, st. post. P.P., 1901
Podraza Stanisław, st. post. P.P., 1900, Dubno

Nazarewicz Antoni, post. P.P.

Pałczuski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.

Pampuch Zygmunt, por. P.P.
Paned Mieczysław, chorąży, 1901
Panek . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Papielewicz . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Papież . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Parkot Mieczysław, kapral
Paskołek Michał, plut. P.P.
Paszkowski Michał, post. P.P.
Patela Michał, st. post. P.P., 1887 (8)
Patro Stanisław, post. P.P., 1900, s. Józefa i Marii
Pawełczuk Jan, przod. P.P., 1898, s. Kazimierza i Anny
Pawełko Paweł, przod. P.P.
Pawlak Jan, post. P.P., 1901, Poznań
Pawlik Franciszek, por. P.P.
Pawłowski Mieczysław
Pazin Józef, Pol. Państw.
Paź Józef, post. P.P.
Pącek . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Pełczyński Bolesław
Penkala Karol, mjr P.P.
Pepłowski Walenty, post. P.P.
Perec Franciszek, kapral P.P.
Petri Jan, ppłk. P.P., naczelnik Urz. Śledczego w Łodzi
Petri Władysław, por. P.P., mgr prawa (brat Jana)
Petrykowski Tadeusz, przod. P.P., 1894, s. Apolinarego i Zofii
Pękala Stanisław, post. P.P.
Piasecki . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Piaskowski . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Piątkiewicz . . . . ., ppor. P.P.
Piątkowski Antoni, ppor.
Picilo Piotr, Pol. Państw.
Piechota Stanisław,
Piekarski Aleksander
Piekarz . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Piepierko Leon, st. post. P.P.
Pieślak Józef, aspirant P.P.
Pietrasik . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Pietraszek Stanisław, policjant
Pietruszewski Piotr
Piętka Jan, plut. zawodowy
Piętka Wiktor, przod. P.P., 1894, s. Józefa i Wiktorii, z Warszawy
Piglowski Antoni, plut. P.P.
Piotrowicz Wacław, plut. P.P.
Piotrowski Karol, 1896
Pisz Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Piwowarski Roman, kapral P.P.
Pluta Wojciech, plut. P.P.
Płoński Jan, st. post. P.P.
Pniak Józef, Pol. Państw.
Poczekaj Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Podbrożny Józef, ppor. P.P.
Podgórski Antoni Kazimierz, post. P.P., 1912

Podgórski Stanisław, st. post. P.P., 1901
Podraza Stanisław, st. post. P.P., 1900, Dubno
Pohoski Michał, oficer P.P., 1886, s. Władysława i Marii
Pokrant Artur, plut. P.P.
Pokrzewicki . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Pokrzywiński Józef, przod. P.P.
Polak . . . . ., sierż. (LZ.O-S)
Poleski Zdzisław, kpt. P.P.
Poliński Henryk, Pol. Państw.
Polok Karol, kapral P.P.
Poławski Edward, post. P.P.
Połom Leon, post. P.P.
Pomorski . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Pontes Tadeusz, pchor. art.
Popera . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Popławski Edward, post. P.P.
Porębski Stanisław, mjr P.P.
Poroczny Lucjan, plut. P.P.
Porwot . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Pośpiech . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Poterał Jan, przod. P.P.
Potopowicz Ludwik, st. sierż. P.P.
Pozorski Franciszek, 1897, s. Augustyna
Praszczyk Ludwik, post. P.P.
Prerchała . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Pręsek . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Probański Mieczysław, przod. P.P., 1895, Poznań
Prorok Marian, str. więz.
Prosiak Julian, kapral P.P.
Przybylak . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Przybyła Gerhard, kapral K.O.P.
Przygoda Leon, kpt. P.P.
Przygoda Władysław, kapral P.P.
Ptasiński Stanisław, kapral P.P.
Ptaszkowski Michał, kapral P.P.
Puchalski . . . . ., Pol. Państw.
Puciło Piotr, Pol. Państw., 1887, s. Pawła
Pupkiewicz Bolesław, kapral zawodowy
Puryński . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Pustkowski . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Puszcz Leon, st. sierż. P.P.
Puszczyński . . . . . ., kom. P.P.
Putmierz . . . . ., sierż. P.P.

Rabacki Aleksander
Raczkiewicz . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Raczkowski Tadeusz, st. post. P.P.
Radoniewicz Julian, mjr P.P.
Radzioch Józef, post. P.P.
Rapalski Józef, przod. P.P.
Raszke. . . . . ., (Raszka) — st. sierż. P.P.
Rauczke Wilhelm, sierż. P.P.

Raźniecki . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Regińczak Edward, post. P.P.
Reimer Leon, st. przod. P.P., 1892, Pomorze
Rejman Władysław, st. post. P.P., 1892
Rejt Jan, ppor.
Rening Adam, funkc. P.P.
Rester Szczepan, przod. P.P.
Reut . . . . . ., ppor.
Reyman Władysław, st. post. P.P., lat 51, Brody
Rodkiewicz Bolesław, ppłk. KOP., komendant Okr. Str. Gran. Kraków
Rogalski Wiktor, podoficer
Rojnart . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Roman Julian, plut. P.P.
Romanienko . . . . . ., (Romanowski), mjr, kapelan prawosławny
Romanowski Ludwik, ppor. P.P.
Romańczyk Karol Jan, ppłk. P.P., s. Jana i Klary, Warszawa
Romański Józef
Ropek Władysław, przod. P.P.
Rosiak Franciszek
Roszkiewicz Feliks Kazimierz, 1906, s. Kazimierza
Rowiński Adam, post. P.P.
Rozkrez Wincenty, st. post. P.P.
Rozlazły Zygmunt, plut. P.P.
Rozner Maksymilian, st. post. P.P., 1898, s. Juliana i Franciszki, Naliboki
Rożański Czesław, st. post. P.P.
Różalski . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Różański . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Różycki . . . . . ., st. sierż.
Rudziński Jan, st. sierż. P.P.
Rusakiewicz Józef, przod. P.P.
Rusin Antoni, st. sierż. P.P.
Ruszkiewicz Edward, st. post. P.P.
Ruśniak . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Rutkowski Jan, ppor. P.P.
Rutkowski Stanisław, post. P.P., 1902, s. Aleksego i Józefy
Rutyna Marian, 1888
Ryberyński Józef, plut. P.P.
Rybowski Jan Józef, mjr żand.
Rydzik Wincenty, post. P.P.
Rymarkiewicz Szczepan, post. P.P.
Rymaszewski Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Ryzop Wiktor, st. post. P.P.
Rzepka . . . . . ., st. sierż.

Sabaciński . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Sabatowski Franciszek, sierż. P.P.
Sadowski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Samborski Konstanty, pchor.
Samel Zygmunt, post. P.P.

Samolok Teodor, 46 lat
Samołyk Ignacy, st. sierż.
Sandzicki . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Sarnowski Józef, Str. Gran., 1897, s. Jana i Franciszki
Sauerman Antoni, kapral P.P.
Sauter Wiktor, kpt. P.P., 1896, s. Karola i Natalii
Sawczyn Józef, kpt. P.P.
Selak Bronisław, st. przod. P.P.
Serebnicki Michał, por.
Serwinowski Mieczysław, Pol. Państw., 1898, s. Tomasza i Józefy
Sękowski Stanisław, ppor.
Sieczko . . . . ., post. P.P.
Siemaszko Stanisław, funkc. P.P., 1912
Sieradzki Józef, plut., 1894
Sierbień . . . . . ., ppor.
Sierosławski Jan Henryk, kom. P.P., 1897, s. Henryka i Józefy, Tomaszów Mazow.
Sikora Stanisław, plut. P.P.
Sikora Stefan, kpt. P.P.
Siłko Jan, post. P.P
Sitek Stanisław, ppłk. żand.
Sitkiewicz Łucjan, post. P.P.
Sitko Władysław, kapral P.P.
Sitkowski Józef, ppor. P.P.
Sitkowski Piotr, podkomisarz P.P.
Siwak Benedykt, post. P.P.
Siwiec Marian, por.
Skalski Tadeusz, mjr P.P.
Skiba Jan, st. sierż. P.P.
Skibiński Marian, mjr Str. Gran.
Skibski Józef, Pol. Państw., s. Edwarda i Pauliny
Skornung Leonard, st. post. P.P.
Skotnicki . . . . ., por. P.P.
Skrzos Franciszek, st. post. P.P., 1897, s. Łukasza i Marianny, (Komenda Wojew. P.P.)
Skrzypczyk Karol kapral P.P.
Skulimowski Władysław, 1909
Skulski . . . . . ., mjr KOP.
Skulski Stanisław, sędzia Sądu Apel. Lwów
Sławiński Piotr przod. P.P., s. Jana i Józefy, Warszawa
Słoniewski Władysław, kapral P.P.
Smolnicki Tadeusz, kpt. P.P.
Sobak Michał, funkc. P.P.
Sobczak Jan, plut. P.P.
Sobel . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Sobieszczański Stefan, kpt. P.P., 1890, s. Stanisława i Amieli
Sobieszczynski . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Sobkon Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Sobolak . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Soduła Kazimierz, plut. P.P.
Sokołowski Leonard, funkc. P.P.
Solak Michał, st. post. P.P.

Sołtys Tadeusz, por. P.P.

Sysko Władysław, post. P.P.

Samborski Konstanty, pchor.
Samel Zygmunt, post. P.P.

Sokołowski Leonard, funkc. P.P.
Sołak Michał, st. post. P.P.

Sołtys Tadeusz, por. P.P.
Sopel . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Sosnowski Jan, lat 43
Soszyński Stefan, st. post. P.P., 1898, s. Franciszka, pow. Nieśwież
Sowa Jan, policjant, s. Błażeja i Katarzyny, lat 37
Sowiński Adam, por. P.P.
Spruś . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Sroka Jan, plut. P.P.
Srokowski Franciszek, funkc. P.P., 1897
Srzemski . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Stachowiak Franciszek, przod. P.P., lat około 57
Stachowiak Jan, lat 53
Stadler Karol, ppłk. P.P.
Stando . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Staniak Tomasz, funkc. P.P., 1900
Stanejko Władysław, wachmistrz
Staniszewski Edward, sierż. P.P.
Staniszewski Wincenty kpt. P.P.
Stankiewicz Antoni, pr.or.
Staruszkiewicz Marian, kapral P.P.
Stasiak . . . ., kapral
Staś Wiktor, funkc. P.P., Frysztat
Stąpień Jan, (Stępień), plut. P.P., lat 45
Stec Michał, przod. P.P.
Stefanik Jan, post. P.P.
Stefański . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Steifer . . . . . ., ppor. P.P.
Stępa Józef, plut. P.P.
Stolarczyk Filip, Pol. Państw.
Strobek . . . . . ., por. P.P.
Strobel Eugeniusz, (Sztrobel), kom. P.P., lat 45, Częstochowa
Stryczek Paweł, kapral P.P.
Strymon . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Strzelczyk . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Strzelczykowski Józef, 1907, s. Romana i Józefiny
Strzemecki Stanisław, wojskowy
Stuczyński Roland, kapral P.P.
Stumidło . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Sułkowski . . . . . ., inż., ziemianin z Polesia
Supczyński Józef, str. więz.
Surowiec Władysław
Suszka Antoni, 1895
Swoboda Jan, mjr P.P.
Swuderski Stanisław
Sybicki Jan, przod. P.P.
Sychowicz Kazimierz, Pol. Państw., 1902, s. Józefa i Marii, Warszawa
Sykut Ignacy, funkc. P.P.
Sypniewski Stanisław, st. post. P.P.
Syrnicki Stefan, post. P.P.
Sysakowski Stanisław, st. przod. P.P.

Sysko Władysław, post. P.P.
Szafrański Jan, mjr P.P.
Szalek Antoni, przod. P.P.
Szałajko Ludwik, (Szałapko) — ppor. (por.)
Szamański Stanisław, nacz. więzienia
Szancer Władysław, przod. P.P., 1883, s. Stanisława i Natalii
Szarlej . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Szatan . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Szczebiot Kazimierz, post. P.P.
Szczek Bartłomiej, 1899, s. Jana i Tekli
Szczepański Józef, post. P.P., 1905, s. Jana i Rozalii, Stanisławów
Szczupak Franciszek, policjant, 1911, s. Ignacego i Marii, Leszno
Szeptycki Jan Wiktor
Szerech Bartłomiej, Pol. Państw., 1899, s. Jana
Szerer Jakub, kapral P.P.
Szklanny . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Szkudłapski . . . . . , plut. P.P.
Szmidt Stanisław, post. P.P.
Szojer . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Szot Edward, kapral P.P.
Szot Jan, sierż. P.P.
Szparaga . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Szrajber Wilhelm, mjr P.P.
Sztymalski Stanisław, post. P.P.
Szubert Władysław, st. post. P.P.
Szulc Wiktor, kapral P.P.
Szuta . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Szwarc Emil, st. sierż. P.P.
Szwed Bronisław, ksiądz, prof., lat 45
Szweda . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Szybejko Kazimierz
Szydłowski Bronisław, plut. P.P.
Szyfman . . . . . ., por. P.P., wywieziony indyw. z obozu
Szymański . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Szymbowiak Franciszek, post. P.P.
Szymkowiak . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Szynkman Feliks, kpt. P.P.
Szyszkiewicz Alfons, kpt. P.P.
Szyszkiewicz Jan, por. P.P.
Ślaszczyk Józef, kapral P.P.
Śliwiński Feliks, str. więz.
Śliwiński Roman, post. P.P.
Śniegoń . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Śnieżko Mikołaj, por. rez.
Śpiewak Lucjan, plut. P.P.
Świderski . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Świerkot . . . . . ., ppor. P.P.
Świerszcz Antoni, 1900
Święcicki Julian, st. post. P.P.
Świrski Józef, przod. P.P.
Świrski Michał, st. przod. P.P.

Swiryt Paweł, komendant P.P.
Swistelnicki Józef, post. P.P.
Switał Adam, por. piech.

Talacha . . . . . ., ppor.
Taratuła Marian, st. sierż. P.P., lat 46
Tarczyński . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Tarmas Lucjan, przod. P.P., 1899, s. Józefa i Albiny, Kielce
Tarnogórski . . . . . ., kpt.
Tatara Adam, sierż. P.P.
Tedorow Antoni, sierż. P.P.
Terpiłowski . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Tężecki Stefan, st. post. P.P., Skałat
Tkaczyk Borys, Pol. Państw.
Tkaczyk Joachim, por. P.P.
Tober Ryszard, str. więz.
Tomasik Antoni, ppor. P.P.
Tomasz . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Tomaszewski Kazimierz, przod. P.P.
Tombak Leon, komisarz P.P., 1895, s. Fortunata i Marianny, Raszyn
Tomczak Jan, kapral P.P.
Tomczak Józef, plut. P.P.
Tomczyk Marian, st. post. P.P., 1900, s. Aleksandra i Franciszki
Tomczyk Tomasz, post. P.P.
Tomiak Józef, por. P.P.
Tomkiel Antoni, st. przod. P.P., 1897, s. Jana i Pauliny, Białystok
Tomkowiak Jan, post. P.P.
Tomys Jan, sierż. P.P.
Topolnicki Eustachy, por. rez., s. Antoniego, Kmda Pol. Państw., Brody
Toporek Henryk, kapral P.P.
Toporek Wincenty, podoficer P.P., 1894, s. Andrzeja i Józefy
Torz Stanisław, przod. P.P.
Tragała Jan, plut. P.P.
Trania . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Treler . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Treter Michał, post. P.P.
Trybulski Józef, kapral rez., 1896
Trybus Michał, przod. P.P.
Trzeciak . . . . . ., mjr. lek., chirurg, dyrektor szpitala
Trzeciak . . . . ., kpt.
Turkowski Wacław, por. P.P.
Tuwe Albert, przod. P.P.
Twarog Jan, mjr
Twarog Józef, Pol. Państw., 1889, s. Kaspra i Marii
Tymiński Paweł, plut. P.P., 1899

Uchorek . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.

Unger . . . . . ., por. P.P.
Urban Leopold, kapral P.P.
Urbanek . . . . . ., ppor.
Urbańczyk . . . . ., mjr P.P.
Uzarowicz Mieczysław, kpt.
Uznański . . . . . ., kapral P.P.

Van-der Coqhen Stanisław Zygmunt, (Wan-Den-Kogen), dr, mjr lek. (RO. 32 str. 326)

Walczak Jan, 1889
Walczuk Stanisław, przod. P.P., 1895
Walczyk Wincenty, Pol. Państw., 1895, s. Jakuba i Marii, Łódz
Walder Emil, st. przod. P.P.
Walecki Roman, st. post. P.P., 1901, s. Feliksa
Walencow Józef, plut. P.P.
Walerzak Stanisław, kapral P.P., 1909, s. Jana i Józefy
Walewicz Jan, kom. P.P.
Walus Karol, kapral P.P.
Wałoch Antoni, 1900
Wasilewski . . . . . ., ur. około 1899
Wasylkow Jan, st. post. P.P.
Wawer Konstanty, st. post. P.P.
Wawrnak Stanisław, przod. P.P., 1896, s. Józefa i Agnieszki
Wawrzyniak Bolesław, kapral P.P.
Wąsowski Jan, post. P.P.
Wąsowski Walenty, st. sierż. P.P.
Wątogiewicz . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Weinberg . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wełka Jan, plut. (st. strz.) Pol. Państw., 1899, s. Teodora i Katarzyny
Wende . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wendy . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Werbachowski Aleksander, post. P.P., 1890, Białystok
Werszko Antoni, Pol. Państw.
Wesołowski . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Wesoły . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Wiatr Jan, funkc. P.P.
Wiatrak Franciszek, plut. P.P.
Wiązowski . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wicijowski Józef, st. post. P.P.
Widawski Jan, 1902, s. Szymona i Marianny
Wiechecki Wacław, kpt. P.P.
Wieczorek Radosław, podoficer
Wierzbicki Antoni, kapral P.P.
Wierzchosławski . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wilczak . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Wilczek . . . . ., st. przod. P.P.
Wilczyński Zygmunt, plut. P.P.
Wilem . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wiszniewski Teodor, kapral P.P.
Wiśniewski Henryk, chorąży, nauczyciel

Wiśniewski Jan, Pol. Państw., 1909, s. Piotra i Katarzyny
Witkowski Tadeusz, plut. P.P.

Zawadzki Bolesław, funkc. P.P.
Zawadzki Włodzimierz, st. przod. P.P., 1900, s. Michała

Uchorek . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.

Wiszniewski Teodor, kapral P.P.
Wiśniewski Henryk, chorąży, nauczyciel

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Wiśniewski Jan, Pol. Państw., 1909, s. Piotra i Katarzyny
Witkowski Tadeusz, plut. P.P.
Witoszyński Roman, wiceprezes Sądu ze Lwowa (zmarł w obozie), (relacja kpt. Ł. Z.)
Włodarczyk Michał, plut. P.P.
Wnuk Józef, kapral P.P.
Woczkał . . . . . ., mjr KOP.
Wojczyński Stefan, 1891, s. Stanisława i Konstancji
Wojniłowicz Józef, post. P.P.
Wojtar . . . . ., por. P.P.
Wojtasiński . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Wojtczak Stanisław Zygmunt, nacz. więź., 1895, s. Józefa i Emilii
Wojtkowiak Michał, post. P.P., lat 57
Wojtowicz Jan, st. przod. P.P.
Wojtowicz Władysław, st. post. P.P., 1897, s. Łukasza
Wojtulewski Alfons, st. sierż. P.P.
Wolak . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Woliński . . . . . ., mjr lek. ze Lwowa — 6 p.a.c.
Wolny . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Wolski . . . . ., kapral PP
Wolski Stanisław, plut. pchor., 1912
Wolk Włodzimierz
Woźniak Czesław, Pol. Państw.
Wójcik . . . . . ., kpt. P.P.
Wójcik Andrzej, st. sierż. P.P.
Wróbel Józef, plut. P.P.
Wróbel Tomasz, sierż. P.P., 1896, s. Władysława i Teofili
Wróblewski Ludwik, kapral P.P.
Wróblewski Stanisław, przod. P.P.
Wrześniowski Józef Alfred, por. żand.
Wyczechowski Wacław, lat 42, syn Jana
Wylczuch . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wyrobek Bolesław, post. P.P.
Wysikiński . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Wyskup Marian, st. str. więz.
Wyszkowski Wacław, przod. P.P., 1903, s. Władysława i Apolonii
Wywiał . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Wzientek Alojzy

Zaborowski Ignacy, st. post. P.P.
Zadroga Franciszek, st. post. P.P.
Zakrzewski . . . . . ., ksiądz
Zalewski . . . . . ., st. sierż.
Zalewski Józef, kpt. P.P., 1889, s. Franciszka i Marianny
Zalewski Leon, plut. P.P.
Załusek . . . . . ., st. sierż. P.P.
Zamacki . . . . . ., kapral P.P.
Zandrowski . . . . . ., sierż. P.P.
Zaprzalski . . . . . ., kpt.
Zastawny Marian, sierż. P.P.

Zawadzki Bolesław, funkc. P.P.
Zawadzki Włodzimierz, st. przod. P.P., 1900, s. Michała i Stefanii
Zawartka Jan, policjant
Zawierucha . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Zawiłowski . . . . . ., aspirant P.P.
Zawistowski Piotr, plut. P.P.
Zborowski Aleksander, policjant, 1904, s. Antoniego i Anieli
Zdanowicz Franciszek
Zdziubany Kazimierz
Zeduszko . . . . ., por.
Zemła Antoni, post. P.P.
Zepiela Jan, post. P.P.
Zieliński . . . . . ., st. sierż.
Zieliński . . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Zieliński Stanisław, funkc. P.P
Zieliński Stefan, post. P.P.
Zielski . . . . . ., ppor.
Ziemacki Bolesław, por. rez.
Zienelechter . . . . ., plut. P.P.
Zimostrad Jakub, funkc. P.P.
Zinkiewicz Jan, post. P.P.
Ziomek Kazimierz, st. post. P.P.
Złotnicki . . . . . ., inspektor P.P., kmdt Wojew. Kmdy P.P. w Nowogródku
Znojko Franciszek, przod. P.P., 1899, s. Andrzeja i Marii, Kałusz
Zudro Antoni, st. post. P.P.
Zyblewski Józef, funkc. P.P.
Zygmunt . . . . ., kapral P.P.

Żaboklicki Feliks, 1902, s. Wawrzyńca i Barbary, oficer P.P.
Żarek Wacław, ppor. P.P.
Żbikowski Tomasz, kom. P.P., 1880, s. Heliodora i Józefy
Żelaziński Józef
Żurawski Józef, Pol. Państw.
Żychowski Robert Henryk, 1898, s. Wojciecha i Marii, mjr P.P.

Nazwiska jeńców, którzy ujęci zostali również w Części pierwszej, względnie w Części trzeciej niniejszej listy:

Baranowski Józef, w mundurze, list (AM 2122), list z Nieświeża (WO 2122 str. 33), policjant, 1900, s. Michała (LZ.O)

Czarkowski Jan Bolesław, por., wizytówki, pismo wojskowe (AM 1420), Jan — por. (LZO)

Dembicki Witold Józef, ppor., ur. 15.5.900, ofic. ks. wojsk., dowód osob. (AM 1225), Dembiecki, ur. 13.5.900 (WO 1084 str. 15), Dembicki, ppor., Lubawa (LZ K-O)

Gąsiewicz Marian, mjr P.P. (LZ.O-K)

Grzymajło Józef, wachmistrz żand. (LZ.K-O)

Halka Władysław, kpt. sł. st. (LZ.K O)
Janasz . . . . . ., ksiądz, kpt. (LZ.K-O)
Klepacz Antoni, kpt. (LZ.K O)
Kozietulski . . . . . , por. (LZ.K-O-S)
Mańczak Józef, kpt. lot., rozliczenie z poborów, część dowodu osob. na nazwisko Mańczak Ewa ,oprawa zegarka na rękę, odznaka lotn. (AM 914), (WO 891 str. 12), kpt. rez. oil (LZ.K-O)
Mikulski Stanisław, kpt., wizytówki, fotografie, 3 obligacje państw. z kuponami, (AM 4130), kpt. (LZO)
Mioduszewski Lucjusz, ksiądz kapelan, (bez imienia) (LZ.K-O-S), ur. 11.2.86 (ROR. 34 str. 401)
Paciorkowski Stanisław, cywilny, pocztówki, listy, znaczek blaszany z obozu jenieckiego Ostaszków (AM 4032), por. mar. 1899 (LZK), ur. 21.4. 98, por. mar. (ROR. 34 str. 1062)
Parfiński Władysław, ur. 1912, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-O)
Pawiński Jan, st. przod. P.P. (LZ.K-O)
Piątek Jan, przod. P.P. (LZ.K-O)
Potocki Jan, mjr, kapelan, superintendent ewang., 1888, s. Juliana (LZ.S-O)
Sieczka Tadeusz, por., 1912 (LZ.K-O-S)
Sokołowski Józef, kpt. (LZ.O-K)
Steckiewicz . . . . . , dr, ppor. (LZ.O.K.)
Surmiński Alfred, w mundurze, ofic. ks., karta szczep. 2224, ks. oszcz. PKO., list, złoty krzyżyk (AM 1802), złoty krzyżyk z napisem wyrytym: „Marychnie w dniu 5. maja 27." (WO 1802 str. 25), insp. Str. Więz. (LZ.O-K)
Szafrański Maksymilian, sierżant (LZ.K-O-S)
Trojanowski Sylwester, kpt., pocztówki, listy, krzyż Virtuti Militari (AM 2772), karta od Bohdana Trojanowskiego (WO 2772 str. 51), kpt. P.P. (LZO)
Waryszek Wacław, por. (LZ.K-O-S)
Własczyk Mikołaj, kpt. sł. st. (LZ.K O)

CZĘŚĆ TRZECIA

OBÓZ W STAROBIELSKU

PART III

CAMP AT STAROBIELSK

(Nazwiska zestawione na podstawie Listy Zaginionych Jeńców z obozów rosyjskich Kozielsk, Ostaszków i Starobielsk, sporządzonej przez Biuro Opieki nad Rodzinami Wojskowymi Dowództwa Polskich Sił Zbrojnych w ZSRR., uzupełnionej dodatkowym Spisem Biura Pomocy Rodzinom Wojskowym Dowództwa Wojsk Polskich na Środkowym Wschodzie).

Adamczyk Jan, kpt.
Adamczyk Zdzisław, płk. dypl. art., burmistrz m. Zakopane
Adamiecki Stefan, kpt. art., s. Stefana i Stefanii
Adamski Henryk, ppor. rez.
Adamski Zbigniew, por.
Adamus Władysław, ppłk.
Adessman Zygmunt, por. rez., s. Stefana i Bronisławy
Adler J., dr, ppor.
Albiński . . . . . ., ppor. piech.
Albiński Wilhelm, kpt., ur. w Nowym Sączu, s. Olgi i Stanisława
Aleksandrowicz . . . . . ., mjr piech.
Aleksandrowicz Antoni, ksiądz, major (LZ.S-K)
Aliński . . . . . ., por.
Alterman Dawid, dr, kpt. lek.
Altman Jerzy, ppor.
Anczyc Władysław, dr kpt.
Andrusiewicz . . . . . ., por. piech.
Andruszewski . . . . . ., pchor.
Andruszkiewicz . . . . . ., por. rez.
Andrzejewski Witold, kpt. art.
Andrzejowski Bronisław, kpt. rez. art.
Angerer Zbigniew, por., 1914, s. Franciszka
Anioł Antoni, por.
Anisfeld Markus, ppor. farm.
Ankiewicz . . . . . ., kpr. rez.
Anlauf Stefan Leon, kpt. art.
Antoniewicz Jan Stanisław, mjr aud.
Antoniewicz Jan, ppor. lek., lat 31
Antoniewicz Zygmunt, kapral
Apanowicz Ambroży, st. strz.
Arkuszewski Leszek, ppor.
Arnekker Edward Emil

Artke Kazimierz Marian, ppor. piech., mr. s. Bolesława i Marii (LZS-K)
Artuszewski Kazimierz, por. rez. 1905, mierniczy
Arwaniti Włodzimierz, płk.
Aschenberg Włodzimierz, por. 1893, urzędnik Magistratu we Lwowie, s. Stanisława, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Atlass Zdzisław, ppor art., 1914
Aurzecki Anatol, ppor. rez., 1908 (1909)
Aurzecki Witold, ppor. rez.

Babinski . . . . . ., ppor.
Baczkowski Leszek, mjr rez., lat 60
Baczyński Zdzisław, kpt.
Badowicz Stanisław, ppor., 1911
Bahr Zygmunt, por., 1913
Bajer Wiktor Tadeusz, kpt., 1895
Bajur Stanisław, sierż. san. KOP., 1904
Bakinowski Janusz, por., 1905, 50 p.p., s. Emeryka, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Balcerowski Antoni, st. przod. P.P.
Balcewicz Bronisław, mjr, komendant PKU. Zamość
Bałożyński Jan, por., 1909
Banaś Walenty, plut. piech., 1906
Bandrowski Stanisław, oficer rez., lat 47
Bannet Mieczysław, chor. rez., 1901, s. Artura i Heleny, 42. p.p., Białystok
Bańkowski Henryk, ppor.
Bańkowski Jan, mjr
Bańkowski Leszek, mjr, sędzia wojsk. (rez.)
Bańkowski Wacław, ppor.
Bańkowski Zdzisław, ppor.
Baran Józef, kpt. pilot
Barancewicz Leonard, pchor. lek., lat 30, s. Michała. Baranowicze
Baraniak . . . . . ., por.
Baranowski Kazimierz, ppor. piech.
Baranowski Marian, ppor., 1910 s. Joachima i Michaliny, 71. p.p. Zambrów, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Baranowski Władysław, por.
Barczewski Józef, kpt.
Bareja Wacław, por. piech., 18 p.p. Skierniewice
Bargielski Jan, sierż. piech.
Barniec Zbigniew, ppor.
Barski Marian, por.
Barszczewski Franciszek, kpt., 1908, s. Stanisława, Stołpce (LZS-K)
Bartecki Feliks, 1908
Bartik Józef Marian, por. 1900, s. Józefa, wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bartnicki Zygmunt, por., 1902 ,s. Józefa i Kazimiery, Piotrków
Bartosiewicz Adam Henryk, rtm., 4 p. strz. konnych, Płock

Bartosik Bronisław, ppor.
Bartyński Bronisław, kpt.
Barwicz Wiesław, ppor.
Barwicz Zbigniew, ppor., 1915, s. Jarosława i Olgi, 9. dywizjon art. plot.
Baszniak Kazimierz, ppłk. piech.
Bator Jan, st. post. P.P.
Batorczak Władysław, sierż. KOP., 1883, s. Albina
Batożyński Jan, por. 1909, s. Jana, wywieziony 15.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bauer Leon, dr, kpt. rez., Przemyśl
Bauman Alfred, por. pil., s. Jana, 6. p. lotn., Lwów
Bayer . . . . . ., kpt piech., 1890, prac. Okr. PW. i WF. Brześć n/B.
Bazylewski Ryszard Krystian, rtm., 1885
Bąk Alojzy, mjr wet., Warszawa
Bąkowski - Jaxa Jerzy, por. rez., s. Gustawa i Marii, Tczew (LZS-K)
Beck Rudolf, ppor lot.
Beczkowicz Mieczysław, ppor., s. Stanisława i Wandy
Beczkowski Mieczysław, por., 1915, s. Stanisława i Wandy, 27 p. art., Skierniewice
Bednarski Franciszek Władysław, mjr, 1897, s. Kaspra i Anny, 21 p. ul.
Bełczyński Tadeusz, por.
Bełdowski Kazimierz, 1898, s. Leona i Amelii, kpt.
Bem Wojciech, dr., ppor. rez., 1905, s. Feliksa i Marii, Lwów
Ben Aron, dr. por. lek., Warszawa
Bendarowicz Wincenty, ppor. rez.
Bendlewicz Jan, por., 1892, s. Stanisława, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bentkowski Stanisław, (Będkowski) — kpt. piech.
Berdyło Iwan, (Bedryło), 14.10.03, Bartatów
Berencwejg Dawid, ppor. lek.
Bereza Władysław Feliks, mjr (p. ul. Hrubieszowskich)
Berezowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Berezowski Kazimierz
Bereźnicki Karol Bronisław Antoni, kpt., ur. 2.11.92, Komenda Miasta Lwów, wywieziony z obozu 12. kwietnia 1940 (relacja A. M.)
Berg Leopold, mjr kaw.
Berger Jan Mieczysław, mjr, s. Roberta, szef sztabu bryg. Lwów
Berland J., dr, ppor.
Beschek Kazimierz, ppor. lek.
Beseliak Alfons, ppłk. lot.
Bethge Roman, mr.
Beuth Wojciech, mjr, 32 p.p.
Bialicki Stanisław, dr, por. aud.
Białoskurski . . . . ., por.
Białozorski Edward, ppor. rez., lek., 1906, s. Piotra
Biały Leszek, kpt. dypl.
Biały Tadeusz, por.

Biały Wł., ppor.

Bartosiewicz Adam Henryk, rtm., 4 p. strz. konnych, Płock

Biały Leszek, kpt. dypl.
Biały Tadeusz, por.

Biały Wł., pchor.
Bid Franciszek, ppor.
Biegus Jan, ppor. 1912, s. Antoniego i Reginy
Bielajew Aleksy, ppor., 1905, s. Aleksego, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bielajewski Wacław, por.
Bielak Józef, kpt. piech., ur. 31.10.91
Bielak Stanisław, plut. KOP.
Bielan Leon, ppor.
Bielec Józef, por. rez. (LZ.S-K)
Bielecki . . . . ., kpt. piech.
Bielecki Roman, ppor. rez.
Bielecki Witold
Bieleń Mieczysław, por. piech.
Bielewicz Antoni, por piech.
Bielewicz Witold, por. sł. st. (LZ.S-K)
Bielicki Ludwik, kapral piech.
Bieluch . . . . . ., kpt.
Bieloń Konstanty, kpt.
Bieńkowski . . . . . ., mjr br. panc.
Bieńkowski . . . . . ., rtm.
Bieńkowski Edward, por. łączn., 1906, s. Tekli
Bieńkowski Henryk, mjr sap., s. Stanisława i Janiny
Bieńkowski Kazimierz, ppłk.
Bieńkowski Władysław, ppłk. dypl., s. Janiny i Stanisława
Biernacki Witold, aud. (Biernawski — ur. 1915)
Biernatowski . . . . . ., ppor.
Bierzyński Adolf, 1914
Biesiadecki Jan por. rez. 10.2.98. Lwów
Bieszczad Kazimierz, nauczyciel
Bigocki Jan, mjr
Bilczyński Władysław Tytus, ppłk. art.
Billewicz Leon, gen. bryg.
Biliński . . . . . ., ppor.
Biliński Tadeusz, ppor.
Binensztok Alfred, dr ppor.
Bińkowski Henryk, mjr piech.
Bińkowski Kazimierz, ppłk. dypl.
Birencwajg . . . . . ., ppor.
Bittner . . . . . ., sędzia ze Lwowa (cywilny)
Blak Władysław
Blankstein - Sawicki . . . . . ., por. rez. sap.
Blatt Aleksander, dr praw, por. rez., z Przemyśla
Blicharski . . . . . ., kpt. rez., komornik ze Lwowa
Blicharski Tadeusz, kpt. rez., 1897
Blichlewicz Jan, kpt. sap. — [illegible]
Bloch Chanak Feliks, ppor. lek.
Bloch Ludwik, mjr
Bloch Tadeusz, mjr piech.
Blumenfeld Zygmunt, dr ppor.
Błaszczyk Leon Jan, por., 1897, s. Jana i Stefanii
Błażejewski Kazimierz, mjr

Błażewski Roman, mjr, s. Franciszka i Aleksandry
Błażewski Wacław, mjr z Wołkowyska
Błoch Teodor, mjr
Błocki Józef, por. pil., s. Bolesława
Błoński . . . . . ., por. pil.
Błoński Zbigniew, por., 1909, s. Walentego, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bober Bonifacy, ppor., 1905, s. Ignacego, 1 p.a.c.
Bobrowicz Czesław, kpt.
Boch . . . . . ., por. lek.
Bocheński Roman Kazimierz, ppor. rez., 1910, s. Heleny i Romana
Bock Ryszard, mr., 1906
Boczek Antoni, ppor. 1911
Boczek Szczepan, por., 1914, s. Józefa i Julii, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bodytko Józef, ppor. art., 1896, s. Aleksandra i Franciszki
Boesche Kazimierz, por. san., dr, 1906, s. Józefa i Marii
Bogaczewicz Kazimierz, ppłk.
Bogdanowicz Antoni, ppor., 1907, s. Ignacego i Rozalii
Bogucki Feliks, por.
Bogusławski Kazimierz, ppor., lek. wet.
Boguszewski Kazimierz, por., lek. wet., Pabianice
Boh . . . . . ., por. art.
Bohdanowicz Jan, por., 1910, s. Tadeusza (rel. O.B.)
Bohdanowicz Tadeusz, por.
Boher . . . . . ., por. art.
Bojakowski Klemens, mjr rez., dr, lek. 1884
Bojarski Antoni Erazm, por. 1898, s. Dominika i Katarzyny
Bok Tadeusz, dr ppor.
Bokser Edward, 1894
Bokszczanin Jan, płk., 10 p.a.c.
Bondarowicz Wincenty, ppor.
Bonik Stefan, ppor.
Bonikowski Stanisław, ppor., 1902, s. Mieczysława i Heleny
Bończak Bronisław, kpt. mar.
Bońkowski . . . . . ., mjr lek. wet.
Borkowski . . . . . ., mjr
Borkowski Aleksander, dr por.
Boroniewski Jan, por. lek., 1905
Boroń Jan, ppłk. lek.
Borowiec Bronisław, por. inż
Borowiec Stanisław
Borowik Bolesław, kpt.
Borowski Józef, ppor. lek.
Borowski - Kleczyk Franciszek Ksawery, kpt., 1905, 57 p.p.
Borysewicz Piotr, por. art.
Borzobohaty Fabian, mjr st. sp., 1888
Borzymiński Mieczysław, por.
Bosak - Pakowski Zenon, ppłk., 1890, s. Władysława i Felicji (ur. 22.1.90 — RO. 32 str. 314)
Bosak - Pakowski . . . . . ., por., 1900

Boehm Edward, ppor. (LZ.S-K)
Brandt Salomon, ppor.
Braun Jan, dr, 1891
Brelau Leon, ppor.
Brewka Jan Andrzej, por., 1914, s. Mariana i Marianny
Brilejno Aleksander, por.
Broch Maurycy, dr, por.
Brociłowski Antoni, por. aud.
Broda Karol, 1907
Brodnicki Antoni, kpt., 1903, s. Walentego i Kazimiery
Brodzicki Mieczysław, ppor.
Brodzikowski Tadeusz, por., 1903, s. Jana, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Broniewski Jerzy, ppor., 1914, s. Jana, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Brożek Franciszek, ppłk. dypl.
Bruziński Stanisław, ppłk.
Bryda Jan, mjr
Bryk Jan, dr
Brykczyński Stanisław, ppor. rez.
Brysz Bolesław, por.
Brzechffa Józef, 1905
Brzechffa Robert, ofic. rez., 1905
Brzeziński Stanisław, ppłk.
Brzeziński Stanisław Kazimierz, por.
Brzeżański Jan, rtm., 1884, s. Aleksandra i Stefanii
Brzosko Roch, dr, płk. lek.
Brzozowski Alojzy, kpt.
Brzozowski Józef, szer., 1907, s. Bronisława i Wandy
Brzozowski Mieczysław, rtm. br. panc.
Brzozowski Zdzisław, 1907
Brzóchowski . . . . . ., ppor.
Brzychaczek Władysław, mjr
Buchowiecki Jan Stefan, (Janusz) — kpt. art.
Buchowic Jan, ppor.
Buczko Stanisław, por., 1919, Sokal
Buczkowski Marian, por. rez., mgr. filozofii we Lwowie
Buczkowski Stanisław, ppor.
Buczyński Bolesław, ppor.
Buczyński Marian, plut. rez., 1899
Buczyński Zdzisław, mjr
Budny Henryk, ppor. wet., 1912, s. Aleksandra i Eugenii
Budrewicz Wacław, ppłk. dypl., 34 p.p.
Budziński Jan, ppor., 1905, s. Bronisława, wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Budzyński Adam, kpt. piech.
Budzyński Witold, kpt. art.
Bugajski Jerzy, ppor. rez., 1912, s. Juliana i Julii
Bugajski Jerzy, kpt. art. (ur. 10.10.900 — RO. 32 str. 197)
Bujalski Jerzy, rtm. (ur. 17.2.99 — RO. 32 str. 164)
Bujalski Marian, por.
Bujnicki Eliasz, por.

Bukietyński Władysław, mjr, 1889, Sambor
Bukowiecki . . . . . ., por. pil.
Bukowski . . . . . ., por. rez., Toruń — właść. sklepu radiowego
Bukowski . . . . . ., por., prezes Spółdzielni Inwal.
Bukowski . . . . . ., por. rez.
Bukowski Tadeusz, por., 1911, 4 p. strz. konnych
Bulaga Józef, dr, por., 1894, s. Feliksa, wywieziony 21.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Bulat Józef, mjr
Burczyk Ryszard, por., 1913, s. Leonarda i Franciszki, Dobrzelin, pułk strz. Podhal.
Burnatowicz Kazimierz Maksymilian, rtm., Komenda m. Lwowa
Bursa Leonard, mjr, 1897
Burski Antoni, kpt., 1895, s. Kazimierza i Anny, DOK. III.
Burski Franciszek, kpt., 1899, s. Jana i Antoniny
Bursztyn Jakub, por.
Buryło Kazimierz, 1913
Burysz Roman, por. piech.
Buszczyński Bolesław, ppor. rez. kaw., 1904, s. Konstantego i Jadwigi
Byszydło Adam, por., 1896, s. Franciszka, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
But Wincenty, ppłk. dypl.
Butkiewicz Jarosław, ppor. lek., 1911
Byczkowski Edmund, ppor. piech.
Bydliński . . . . . ., mjr dypl. in:
Bydliński Józef, 1898
Bydliński Stefan, kapral, 1894
Bylczyński Bolesław, 1908
Byłło Wiktor, kpt
Byra Jan, kpt. (LZ.S-K)
Bystrzonowski . . . . . ., por.
Bzurowski Dawid, dr, kpt.

Cackowski Mieczysław, ppor. piech.
Cagaszek Stanisław, por.
Calewski Wacław, 1893, mjr kaw., s. Józefa i Leokadii
Cebula Zygmunt, ppor. pil., 1910
Cegielski Jerzy, ppłk. art.
Cegliński Mieczysław, ppor.
Cegliński Zygmunt, ppor. rez., 1907, s. Kazimierza i Marii 1 p. art.
Cejnguf . . . . . ., ppor.
Celiński Wacław, ppor. rez., 1907, s. Jana i Cecylii, stud. Politechn. Warsz., 1 p. pion., mot. Modlin
Chachanowski Marian, plut. rez., 1907
Chamski Paweł, ppor.
Chanac - Bloch Feliks, ppor. lek., 1903, lek. 4 p. uł.
Charytonowicz Tadeusz, ppor. art.
Chaszkowski Tadeusz, ppor. art.

Chadzyński . . . . . ., ppor., radca Wojew. Tarnopol
Chwat A., dr, ppor., Łódź

Bujalski Marian, por.
Bujnicki Eliasz, por.

Chanac - Bloch Feliks, ppor. lek., 1903, lek. 4 p. uł.
Charytonowicz Tadeusz, ppor. art.
Chaszkowski Tadeusz, ppor. art.

Chądzyński . . . . . ., ppor., radca Wojew. Tarnopol
Chądzyński Bronisław, por. rez., lat 45 (LZS-K)
Chochłowski Karol, por.
Chełchowski Bolesław, por. lek., lek. 3 p. lot.
Chełmiński Jerzy, por., 10 p. strz. konnych
Cherchel Michał, ppor., 1911, s. Jana, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Chęciński Tomasz, ppor. piech., lat 30
Chilewski Jan Władysław, ppłk. art., Szkoła Pchor. Zambrów
Chłopik Adam, kpt. rez., Lwów
Chmielewski Bogdan, rtm. kaw.
Chmielewski Jerzy, 1908
Chmielewski Kazimierz, rtm. (LZS-K)
Chmielewski Marian, rtm. (LZS-K)
Chmielewski Mieczysław, por. rez., 1899, s. Jana, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Chmielik Wincenty, por., 1897, 6 p.a.c., wywieziony w 940 r. do Kotłasu
Chmura Franciszek, ppor. piech., 1900, Częstochowa
Chmura Józef, kpt., dyr. gimn., Włocławek
Chmura Józef, por. rez., Kańczuga
Chodan . . . . . ., ppłk.
Chodkiewicz Stanisław, ppor. piech. rez., 1901, s. Bronisława, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Chodorowski . . . . . ., ppor. lek.
Chodźko - Zajko Jan, ppłk. dypl., komendant m. Lwowa
Chojnacki Ryszard, por. rez., 1911
Chołociński Maciej
Chołodecki Witold, ppor., 1912, s. Władysława, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Chonicz . . . . . ., mjr, ksiądz kapelan
Chorąży . . . . . ., por.
Chotyniecki Jan, ppor., s. Konstantego, sędzia z Mościsk
Chowaniec Zygmunt, ppor., Lwów
Chowański Franciszek, ppor, z Poznańskiego
Chraniewicz Michał, 1898, r. Zygmunta, adwokat z Dubna (Wołyń)
Chrap Jan, por.
Chris Tadeusz, por., 1896, s. Jana i Kazimiery
Chrupek Tadeusz, ppor. inż., 1900, s. Rajmunda i Wincentyny
Chruszczewski Roman, rtm., 1 p. szwol. (był w Szepietówce)
Chrystowski Lucjan, mjr. art., dowódca 27 p.a.l.
Chrzanowski Jakub, ppor. lek.
Chrzanowski Jan, mjr., 22 p.p., Siedlce
Chrzanowski Konstanty, por. rez., 1894, s. Józefa i Jadwigi
Chucielewski Józef, ppor., 1901
Chudoba Andrzej, ppor. rez., 1907, Nowy Targ
Chudy Józef, por., 1883, s. Jakuba, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Chudziak Tadeusz, ppor.
Chudziński Michał, por., 1904, s. Tomasza wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)

Chwat A., dr, ppor., Łódź
Chwedkowski Karol, por., apt.
Chyłka Feliks, ppor., 1915, s. Jana, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Ciążyński Teodor, por., 7 p. strz. k.
Cichecki Stanisław, por., ur. 25.4.98, s. Jana i Magdaleny
Cichocki . . . . . ., mjr, dr med.
Cichocki Jan, ppor.
Cichowski Jan, por.
Cichowski Jan, kpt., 52 p.p., Złoczów
Ciemniewski Henryk, ppor. pil., 1910 PLOT
Ciepielowski Władysław, ppłk. kaw., wykładowca w Wyszkol. Woj., Grudziądz
Cierniak Edward, ppor. rez., 1912, 70 p.p., Pleszów
Cierniak Jan, kpt. san., Grzybów
Ciernicki Roman, por.
Cierpiński Michał, 1886
Cieślelski . . . . . ., kpt. lot.
Cieślak Roman, ppor., 1907, s. Stanisława, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Cieślik Stanisław, mjr dypl.
Cieślikowski Juliusz, 1897
Cisowski Ludwik, kpt. art., D. a.k., Kraków
Ciszewski Paweł, przod. P.P., 1897, s. Szymona i Karoliny
Ciszkiewicz Henryk Fortunat, mjr lek., dr.
Cucielewski Józef, ppor., 1901
Cwalina Feliks, oficer art.
Cwenarski Zygmunt, mjr, z Brzeżan
Cybula Zygmunt, ppor., 1912, s. Wiktora i Zofii
Cybulski Kazimierz, kpt. rez., 1890, Lwów
Cydzik Feliks
Cydzik Piotr, ppor., 1912, s. Kazimierza, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Cygan Franciszek, płk. piech.
Cygan Józef, dr praw, mjr, sędzia ze Lwowa
Cylko Ireneusz, (Cylke), ppor., 1911, s. Bolesława i Wiktorii
Cymerman Henryk, ppor.
Cynkutis Edward, ppor., 1901, s. Bartłomieja i Marii, 41 p.p.
Cyper . . . . . ., ppor.
Cypryk Stanisław, mjr dypl., 1900, s. Wojciecha i Marii
Cyprys Stanisław, kpt. piech., ze Lwowa
Cywiński Alfons, kpt. sap.
Cywiński Karol, kpt. lek.
Czachor Karol, kpt. lek., 1908, s. Franciszka i Marii
Czaja Leon, ppor.
Czajka Józef, 1885
Czajkowski Władysław, ppor. piech.
Czajkowski Zenon, ppor. (LZS-K)
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Czmyr Miron Manuel, kpt. piech.
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Duval Wacław, mjr, lek. wet.

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Dybaczewski Piotr, por. (kpt.?)
Dybczyński Adam, kpt. piech.
Dybka Czesław, por.
Dyduch Henryk, mjr piech.
Dyja Józef,
Dymowski . . . . . ., rtm.
Dziadosz . . . . . ., mjr
Dziadul Leopold, ppor. piech.
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Górski Wacław, ppor.
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Grabowski Tadeusz, ppłk. dypl.
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Graf Jonasz, por. rez., inż., 1897
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Grissbach Franciszek, por. piech., 1898
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Grondalski Stanisław Michał, kpt.
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Grossek Stanisław, ppor., 1907, s. Tomasza, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
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Grynwasser Henryk, ppor.
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Grzegorzewski . . . . . ., ppor. art.
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Gucfa Witold, ppor. rez.
Gudaszewski Stanisław, ppor. lot.
Gudakowski Feliks, mjr piech.
Gurasiuk Borys, rtm.
Gurwig Franciszek, płk. piech.
Gustaw . . . . . ., por. piech.
Gustek Jan Antoni, mjr łączn., rodem z Brzostka ad Pilzno; był widziany przez jednego sierżanta W.P. w r. 1941 w kopalni na płd. Uralu
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Kosiński Mieczysław, mjr, dr med.
Kosk Antoni
Kosłanowicz Mieczysław, ppor., dr med.
Kosławski Alfons, ppor.
Kosow . . . . . ., ppor.
Kosszakowski Jerzy, por. lek., 1906
Kostarski Zbigniew Marian, ppor. rez.
Kostiuk Ferdynand, por. piech.

Krajewski Stefan, kpt., 1895
[illegible] Adolfa i Leokadii (Krajski)

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Kostopolski Erazm, por., 1912
Kostrowicki Andrzej, ppor. kaw.
Kostrzewski Stefan, ppor.
Kościński Edward, ppłk. piech.
Kośmiński Konstanty, mjr, 1902, s. Lubomila i Kazimiery
Kotarba . . . . . ., ppor., dr med.
Kotarba Józef, 1907
Kotarski Zbigniew Marian, por., 1908
Kotlarski Telesfor, ppor.
Kotula Władysław, rtm. rez., 1893
Kowalczewski Stefan, ppor. rez. uzbr., lat około 30, s. Piotra i Stefanii
Kowalczuk Stefan, por.
Kowalczyk . . . . ., ppor.
Kowalczyk Józef, por. rez. art.
Kowalczyk Józef, por., 1907, s. Adama i Anieli, Wadowice
Kowalczyk Stefan, por.
Kowalewski . . . . . ., rtm.
Kowalewski Aleksander, gen. bryg. st. sp.
Kowalewski Cyprian, ppor., 1902, s. Adama, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Kowalewski Maksymilian, płk.
Kowalewski Stanisław Marian, rtm., 1903, s. Mikołaja i Stanisławy
Kowalewski Witaliusz Witosław, por. kaw.
Kowalski . . . . . ., kpt. piech.
Kowalski Franciszek, mjr rez., dr lek. wet.
Kowalski Franciszek, ppor. rez.
Kowalski Roman, (piechota)
Kowalski Stanisław, ppor. rez.
Kowalski Tadeusz, kpt. art., Komenda m. Lwowa
Kowalski Tadeusz Leon, ppor. rez., 1904, s. Wiktora i Ewy
Kozakiewicz . . . . . ., mjr art.
Kozakiewicz Władysław, kpt.
Kozankiewicz Mieczysław, por., 1889
Koziebrodzki Zdzisław, ppor.
Kozierawski Michał, por. piech.
Kozierowski Czesław Kazimierz, płk.
Kozłowski Eustachy, ppor. rez.
Kozłowski Henryk, ppor., dr, Łódź
Kozłowski Józef, kpt., 1892, s. Stanisława i Jadwigi
Kozłowski Kazimierz, kpt., 1897, s. Adama i Stanisławy
Kozłowski Marian, kpt. lek.
Kozłowski Stanisław, kpt., 1894, s. Bartłomieja i Pauliny
Kozłowski Tadeusz, oficer, s. Jana i Anieli
Kozłowski Władysław, por. kaw.
Koźlicki Jerzy, 1909
Koerbel Stanisław, ppor. rez.
Krabelski Stanisław, rtm.
Krajewski Alfons Roman, kpt. art.
Krajewski Mieczysław Leon, kpt., 1902, s. Wincentego i Julii 12 p.p.

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Krajewski Tadeusz, por., 1889, s. Adolfa i Leokadii (Krajski)
Krajka . . . . . ., wachmistrz (Kraj)
Krajowski - Kukiel Edward, por.
Krakowiecki Stefan, ppor. piech., 1903
Krakowski Ignacy, por. rez., 1901, s. Władysława i Zenony
Kraków Jerzy, kpt. lek.
Kral Jan, kpt. art., ze Złoczowa
Kral Mieczysław, kpt., 1896
Krasicki Mikołaj, płk., 1888, s. Władysława i Albiny
Krasicki Witold, kpt. rez., 1899, s. Stanisława i Katarzyny
Krasnopolski . . . . . ., ppor.
Krasuski Aleksander, ppor., dr
Kraśnicki . . . . . ., rtm.
Kraus Franciszek, mjr piech.
Kraus Jan, mjr piech.
Krause . . . . . ., profesor
Krause Stanisław, rejent
Krawczyk Henryk, pchor. piech.
Krawczyk Stanisław, płk., dr fil., 1890, s. Feliksa i Anny
Krawiec Jan, ppor., 1909, s. Józefa, wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Krechowicz Dyonizy, ppłk. lek.
Krementowski Włodzimierz, kpt., dr, 1902, s. Józefa, wywieziony 20.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Krengiel . . . . . ., por., dr med.
Krieger Natan, por. rez.
Kroh Marian Józef, mjr, 1882, s. Władysława i Marii
Kropiwnicki Adam Eugeniusz, por. obs. 1904, s. Juliana, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Krowitz Mieczysław, lekarz
Król Władysław
Królak . . . . . ., mjr
Królikowski Muszkiet, kpt. piech.
Królikowski Władysław, ppłk. dypl. piech., 1891, s. Ludwika i Berty
Krukowski . . . . . ., por.
Krukowski Franciszek, ppor.
Krukowski Michał, lat 52
Krumholz Nachum, ppor., dr, 1896, s. Markusa, wywieziony 21.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Krupczyński Ignacy, ppor., 1901, s. Józefa, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Krupiński Tadeusz, kpt., 1899, s. Piotra i Marii
Kruszyński Jan, ppor.
Krueger Stefan, ppor. lek., 1902, s. Adolfa i Karoliny
Krycki . . . . . ., por.
Krynicki Jan, mjr aud.
Kryński Beniamin, kpt., dr
Krzakowski Wiktor, por., 1897, s. Michała i Marii
Krzanowski Lubomir, kpt.
Krzanowski Tadeusz, ppłk.

Krzemiński Eugeniusz, kpt. sap., z Czortkowa, 1899
Krzemiński Roman, kpt. art.
Krzesimowski Jerzy Kazimierz, por. st. sp. kaw., 1901
Krzetuski Karol, lat 70
Krzewiński . . . . . ., kapral
Krzyński Henryk, ppor., dr
Krzyński Mikołaj, 1920
Krzysiak Jan, plut. rez., Baon San.
Krzywdziński Józef, por., 1889, s. Franciszka, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Krzywicki Jerzy, por., 1897, s. Ludwika i Ludwiki, DOK. I.
Krzywicki Leon Jerzy, por., 1907
Krzyworączka Konrad, por. (ppor.)
Krzyżanowski . . . . . ., ppor.
Krzyżanowski Edmund, kpt.
Krzyżanowski Kazimierz, ppor., lat 40
Krzyżanowski Włodzimierz, por.
Kuba - Piórnik . . . . . ., por.
Kubacki Walenty, chorąży
Kubal . . . . . ., por.
Kuberski Józef, ppłk. art., dca 12 p.a.l.
Kubiak Stanisław
Kubiański Józef, chorąży, 1898
Kubicki Janusz, por., 1912, s. Romana, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Kubski Jan Chryzostom, ppor., 1 p. art. plot.
Kuc . . . . . ., por.
Kucharewicz Leszek (Leopold), ppor. lek.
Kucharski Wacław, ppor.
Kuchcicki Edmund, rtm., 1895, s. Joachima i Florentyny
Kuchnicki . . . . . ., ppor.
Kuchta Roman, ppor.
Kuciara Franciszek, ppor., 1903, s. Michała, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Kuciński Gwido, ppor.
Kuckiewicz Wiktor, inż., lat 66
Kuczek Andrzej, płk., 1895 (1896), 12 p. uł.
Kuczewski Bronisław, płk. st. sp. art.
Kuczma Władysław, ppor.
Kuczma Włodzimierz, mjr, 1898, s. Onufrego i Weroniki
Kuczmierowski Kazimierz
Kuczyński Aleksander, lat 32
Kuczyński Kazimierz, por.
Kuczyński Stanisław, rtm. dypl., ur. 8.10.1907
Kuczyński Tadeusz, kpt., 1904, s. Antoniego
Kudelski Józef,
Kukiel Karol, kpt. art.
Kuklewicz Józef, ppor. rez.
Kulawski Stanisław, kpt., 1904, s. Jana i Konstancji
Kulbicki Stanisław, kpt.
Kulczycki Tadeusz, ppor., 1907, s. Jana, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Kulesiński Bolesław, por.

Kulesza Albin Jerzy, mjr, 1893, s. Józefa i Łucji
Kulik . . . . . ., kpt.
Kulik Antoni, por.
Kulikowski Franciszek, kpt. KOP
Kuliński Stanisław, ppor., 1910, s. Andrzeja i Zofii
Kułakowski Tadeusz, por. kaw.
Kunachowicz Mikołaj, kpt. art.
Kunisz Zygmunt
Kunzek Marian,(?), ppor. kaw.
Kurczyński Stefan, ppor. wet.
Kurek . . . . . ., ppor. rez.
Kurelski Mieczysław, kpt., 1894
Kurkliński . . . . . ., ppor. piech. (rez.)
Kurman Henryk
Kurnatowski - Mielżyński Zygmunt, ppor. lot.
Kurnicki Jan
Kurniewicz Leszek, 1911, adj. 52 p.p.
Kuroczycki . . . . . ., plut. pchor.
Kuroczycki Jerzy, ppor. rez., 1910
Kuroczycki Zygmunt, kpt.
Kurowski Jan
Kurowski Witosław, ppor. art., 1908
Kurs Teofil, przod. P.P.
Kurtowicz Józef, strzelec, 1915
Kurylewicz Aleksander, por. rez., 1882, z. Szymona, Lwów
Kuszel . . . . . ., kpt.
Kuś Józef, płk. lek
Kuzdrowski Kazimierz, ppor. rez., z Tłustego, we wrześniu 39 w więzieniu w Stanisławowie
Kuźniewicz Leszek, 1911
Kużas Wacław, (Kurzas) — kpt. art. (5.3.06 — RO. 32 str. 224)
Kuehnberg . . . . . ., dr
Kwarciński Witold, ppor.
Kwarciński Zygmunt, por. piech. [illegible] Rad[illegible]
Kwaśnica Jan, kpt. art., ze Stanisławowa
Kwiatkowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Kwiatkowski Franciszek, sierżant
Kwiatkowski Jan, rtm.
Kwiatkowski Kazimierz, kpt., dr
Kwiatkowski Stefan, kpt. rez. piech., urzędnik Miejskiej Komunalnej Kasy Oszczędności we Lwowie
Kwiatkowski Zbigniew, por. art.
Kwiatkowski Zygmunt Marian, por. lek., 1911, s. Michaliny i Aleksandra
Kwiecień . . . . . ., por. inż.
Kwieciński . . . . . ., kpt.
Kwieciński Bronisław, por. br. panc.
Kwieciński Jan, kpt. piech.
Kwieciński Mieczysław, kpt. plot.
Kwieciński Zygmunt, por.
Kwilecki . . . . ., por. piech.
Kwilecki . . . . . ., ppor. kaw. rez.

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Lewandowski Bruno, st. szer. rez.
Lewandowski Jan, 1909
Lewandowski Józef, chor. piech.

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Lachman Gustaw, por.
Lachota Kazimierz, ppor.
Lachowski Jerzy, dr praw, por. rez. piech., ur. 1.9.1899, wywieziony z obozu 10.4.40 (relacja A.M.)
Lachowski Marian Jeremiasz Klemens, inż., ppor. rez. piech, ur. 14.12.1897, wywieziony z obozu 12.4.40 (relacja A.M.)
Lajtz Antoni, ppor., 1909
Lakmunt Stanisław, dr
Lamparczyk Alojzy, por., 1902
Landau Maksymilian, ppłk., 1882, s. Ludwika i Rozalii
Lang . . . . . ., mjr art.
Lang Kazimierz, por. art. plot. 13.8.1904
Lange Antoni, kpt.
Lange Oskar, kpt. lek.
Langenfeld Michał, ppłk. art.
Langiewicz Wojciech, kpt.
Lapidus Abraham, dr med., lat 57
Laskowski . . . . . ., por. rez.
Laskowski Kazimierz, por. piech.
Laskowski Witold, kpt. KOP.
Lasota Jan, kpt.
Lasota Stanisław, por., 1900, s. Kazimierza i Wandy
Laś Marian, ppor.
Latawiec Celestyn, kpt. piech., 1894
Laudański Józef, por. sap., 1901, s. Jana i Marii, 8 Baon Sap.
Lawecki Stefan, ppor., 1906, s. Stanisława i Zofii
Lebenbaum Dawid, por. piech.
Lechowicz Stanisław, ppłk. piech.
Ledwoch . . . . . ., dr, ppor. lek.
Leja Józef, 1907, s. Władysława, ppor. — wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Leman Bolesław, dr, por. san., 1892, s. Jana, pozostał w obozie 12. maja 40 (relacja A.M.)
Lenartowicz . . . . . ., ppor.
Lenartowicz Franciszek, plut. piech.
Lenkiewicz Olgierd, ppor. art. plot.
Leoszko Michał, mjr lek.
Lepieszkiewicz Stanisław, 1908
Lermer Jan
Lesiak Tadeusz, ppor. art., 1914
Lesisz . . . . . ., por.
Lesisz Jerzy, płk. lek.
Leszczyński . . . . . ., strzelec, nacz. dyr. Linii Gdynia — Ameryka
Leśkiewicz Henryk, por., 1898
Leśniak Władysław, ppłk.
Letyński Leopold, rtm.
Levittoux Henryk, mjr lek.
Lewakowski Jerzy, ppłk., 1891, s. Aleksandra i Eugenii

Lewandowski Bruno, st. szer. rez.
Lewandowski Jan, 1909
Lewandowski Józef, chor. piech.
Lewandowski Walerian, 40 lat
Lewandowski Zygmunt, dr, por. (ppor.) lek., s. Stanisława i Albiny
Lewańczuk Zygmunt, insp. budowlany
Lewcio Franciszek, ppłk.
Lewek Jan, oficer, 10.1.1900, s. Edmunda
Lewenfisz Henryk, dr
Lewicki Ryszard, 1897
Lewin Mejer, wojsk. lek. rez.
Lewiński . . . . . ., mjr sł. st.
Lewiński Stanisław, 1892
Libera Jan, ppor. rez.
Libera Stefan, post. P.P.
Libura - Ludwikowicz Józef
Lichacz Włodzimierz, kpt. sap.
Lichnowski . . . . . ., kpt. st. sp.
Lichtensztejn Wiktor, ppor. piech., inż.
Lichwała . . . . . ., sierżant
Lidwin Józef, mjr dypl.
Ligaszewski Marian, por., 1901, s. Jana, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Lilling Jan, kpt., 1904, s. Alberta i Anieli
Limanowski Karol, ppor. sap.
Linhardt - Lenartowski Edward, kpt. rez. art., urzędnik bankowy z Krakowa
Link . . . . . ., ppor. piech.
Linkiewicz Mieczysław, por. art.
Linowski Stanisław, ppor. rez. wojsk. kol., zam. Warszawa
Linowski Stanisław Ludwik, por., 1909, s. Mieczysława i Wandy
Linsenman Władysław, kpt. wet., 1884
Linscheid . . . . . ., (Linszajd) — ppor.
Lipiński . . . . . ., ppor. art.
Lipiński Włodzimierz, kpt. lek.
Lipka Jan, por. rez.
Lipke Aleksander, ppor.
Lipowski Adam, por., 1901, s. Franciszka i Teresy, 36 p.p.
Lipski . . . . . ., ppor.
Lipszyc - Lipski Wacław, kpt. lek., dr, 1888 z Włocławka dermatolog
Lis Józef, kpt. topogr., 1901, s. Stanisława
Lisiecki Ludwik, kapral pchor. kaw. (Lisiewicz?)
Lisowski . . . . . ., ppor. rez., urzędnik notarialny ze Lwowa
Lisowski Aleksander Feliks, por. piech.
Lisowski Ludwik, 1899
Lisowski Stefan, por. rez., inż. leśnik
Lissowski Edgar, ppor.
Lityński Eugeniusz, mjr, 1895, 49 p.p.
Liwicki Ryszard Stanisław, mjr, 1897, s. Stanisława i Kamili
Lober Marian, por. rez., 1903

Loott Stanisław, ppor., 1898, s. Władysława, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Lorentz Wiktor, ppor.
Lotte . . . . . „ dr, ppor.
Lubański Stanisław, mjr inż., 1881, s. Feliksa i Zofii
Lubczyński Franciszek, oficer, 1900, s. Henryka i Marii
Lubelski . . . . . „ kpt.
Ludwisiak Stanisław
Lurenc Franciszek, ppłk. piech.
Lwowicz - Kostrzyca Wiktor, ppor.

Łabędź Maksymilian, mjr wet.
Łada - Grodzicki Roman, por. dr med., 1908, s. Antoniego i Józefy
Łakiński Edmund, mjr lek.
Łańcucki Józef, por. rez., 1890, s. Bronisława i Weroniki
Łapa Wincenty, por., dr med.
Łapinkiewicz Józef, kpt.
Łapiński Edmund, mjr lek., 1899
Łaski Wacław, kpt., s. Jana i Heleny, Inst. Geogr.
Łaszkiewicz Piotr Jan, ppłk. (Wilhelm?)
Łatoziński . . . . . „ ppor.
Łatwajtys Józef, kpt.
Łazarewicz Konstanty, ppor.
Łębkowski Józef, por., 1899
Łęcki Czesław, ppor., 1911, s. Antoniego, wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Łęgowski Stanisław, mjr pil.
Łęski Włodzimierz
Łobza Władysław, por. lek. rez.
Łojak Tadeusz (Zojak), ppłk. dypl.
Łomnicki Stefan, kpt. piech.
Łopatkiewicz Marian, kpt.
Łopiński Ryszard, ppor. art., 1911, s. Władysława i Wandy
Łotecki Ignacy, ppor. st. sp.
Łowiński Marian, kpt. dypl. piech., intendent obozu
Łozina - Łoziński Walerian, kpt., inż.
Łoziński Edward Józef, kpt.
Łuczak Bolesław, ppor., 1902, s. Ignacego i Weroniki
Ługowski Ryszard, kpt., 1897, s. Ludwika i Zofii
Łukasiewicz Jan, por., 1909, s. Tomasza i Ludwiki
Łukomski Michał Ignacy, kpt.
Łukomski Tomasz, ppor.
Łukoski Kazimierz, gen. bryg.
Łukowski Jan
Łukowski Stefan, rtm., 1904, s. Franciszka i Stefanii
Łuniewicz Eugeniusz, por. art.
Łuniewski Tadeusz, ppor. piech.
Macedoński Józef, ppor., 1913, s. Jana, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)

Macedoński Maciej, ppor.

Machlejd Jerzy, por. pil., s. Artura i Wandy
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Machniewicz Władysław, mjr lek.
Machonbaum Maks, ppor.
Maciąg Adam, dr, płk.
Maciąg Adam, ogniomistrz pchor.
Maciejewski . . . . . „ kpt. lek.
Maciejewski Jan, 1911
Maciejewski Kazimierz, mjr lek., 1897, s. Antoniego i Heleny, Wilno
Maciejewski Leon, por., Warszawa
Maciejowski . . . . . „ ppłk.
Mackiewicz Justyn, mjr rez., 1889 (?), s. Józefa i Julii
Mackiewicz Witold, por., 1913
Maczewski . . . . . „ por. rez. piech.
Madeyski . . . . . „ ppłk.
Madurowicz Andrzej, pchor. rez. art., 1916
Mahalla Zefiryn, ppor.
Maj . . . . . „ mjr kaw. st. sp.
Maj Erwin, 1911
Maj Eugeniusz, por. kaw.
Maj Jan, por., 1907
Maj Jan, por., 1896, s. Wincentego, wywieziony 20.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Maj Kazimierz Bronisław, kpt., 1895, s. Józefa i Marii
Majchrzak Franciszek, ppor. piech.
Majewski Damian, ppor. rez., 1909, s. Bogusława i Ireny
Majewski Roman, por. sap.
Majewski Romuald, mjr piech., 19 p.p., Lwów
Makarewicz . . . . . „ dr, ppor. lek.
Makarewicz Adam, kpt. art.
Makarski Wacław, por. aud.
Makłowicz Walerian, por.
Makomaski Antoni, ppor. rez. art., s. Adama i Marii
Makowicz Aleksander, por., 1900
Makowski . . . . . „ por. piech.
Makowski Edward, por. art., 1912
Makowski Wacław, kpt.
Makówka . . . . . „ kpt. lot.
Makówka Kazimierz, 1908
Malara Stanisław, ppor.
Malberg Fryderyk, ppor.
Malc Zdzisław, ppor., 1916
Malczewski Kazimierz, mjr int.
Malczyński . . . . . „ kpt.
Malejko . . . . . „ ppor.
Malewicz Stanisław, mjr lekarz, 1899, s. Wacława i Apolonii
Malhomme Leon, wicewojewoda
Malicki Stanisław, kpt.
Malinowski . . . . . „ sierż. rez.
Malinowski Edmund Paweł, kpt. lek., 1892, dr, s. Michała, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)

Malinowski Stanisław, por.
Malinowski Szczepan, ppor.
Malinowski Zbigniew, ppor.

Malinowski Stanisław, por.
Malinowski Szczepan, ppor.
Malinowski Zbigniew, ppor.
Malinowski Zdzisław Józef, kpt., s. Stanisława
Malinowski Zygmunt Michał, kpt. art. plot., 1897, s. Ignacego i Julii
Maliszewski Wiktor, por., 1911, s. Feliksa i Leokadii, Raciąż
Maliszewski Witold, por.
Maltz Zdzisław, 1916
Maltze Stanisław, por., 1896, s. Bazylego i Marii
Maluszycki Władysław, płk. dypl.
Małachowski Mieczysław Julian, kpt. lek., 1889, s. Jana i Marii
Małaczyński Zdzisław Aleksander, ppłk. dypl. aud., ze Lwowa
Małecki Julian, por. sap., 1899
Małecki Lucjan, 1896
Małkiński Aleksander, ppor.
Małolepszy Franciszek, ppor.
Małolepszy Tadeusz, ppor. piech.
Małyszczak Marian, dr, ppor.
Manasterski Zdzisław, por.
Mancewicz Wacław, ppłk., lek. wet. (dr major — bez imienia)
Mandel Samuel Ber, dr med., mjr
Manikowski Roman, por. rez. art., 1904
Mansch Ludwik Leon, dr, por. rez., ur. 7.10.1898, s. Maurycego i Laury, sędzia S.O. Katowice, był w Szepietówce, wywieziony z obozu 11.4.940 (relacja A.M.)
Manteuffel Edward, ppor. rez., 1909, s. Leona i Marii
Marcinek Zygmunt, ppor., 1913 s. Ignacego, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Marciniak Stefan Leszek, por. lek., dr, 1910, s. Stefana i Stefanii
Marciniewski Janusz, por. mar.
Marcinkiewicz . . . . ., por. piech.
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Mareczak . . . . . ., por. art. plot.
Maresch Adolf, mjr
Maresch Ludwik, por., 1898
Marjensztejn Zdzisław, ppor. dent.
Markiel Józef, por., 1907, s. Józefa i Heleny, Orłowa
Markiewicz Adam, kpt.
Markiewicz Władysław, płk. (dr. 25.12.83 RO. 32 str. 322)
Markiewicz Włodzimierz
Markiewicz Zbigniew Andrzej, por., 1901, s. Antoniego i Heleny
Marks Jakub, ppor.
Marks Jan, ppor., 1900, s. Karola, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Marszał Stanisław, em. przod. P.P.
Marszałek Jerzy, pchor., wywieziony w listopadzie 1939
Marszałek Stanisław Wiktor, kpt., lat 41, s. Franciszka i Zofii, Żywiec
Martini Tadeusz Karol, ppor., 1903, s. Witolda i Anny
Martyniuk . . . . . ., lotnik

Marcinski Anton, 6.5.05, s. [illegible]

Maryjowski Józef, 1892
Marzęcki Zygmunt, (Marzencki), ppor. rez. piech., 1911
Masłowski . . . . . ., por.
Masłowski Kazimierz, kpt.
Mastelarz Tadeusz, lat 32
Maszewski Stanisław, 1904
Matarewicz Antoni, ppor., kierownik szkoły
Matejec Adam, ppor.
Matejko . . . . . ., ppor. rez.
Matlak Stanisław, ppor.
Matula Stanisław Ludwik, ppor. rez.
Matusiewicz Aleksander, mjr piech.
Matyja Ludwik, ppłk.
Matysiak . . . . . ., por. lot.
Mazur Aleksander, s. Teodora
Mazurek Antoni
Mazurek Feliks, plut. P.P.
Mazurek Stanisław, ppor.
Mazurkiewicz . . . . . ., ppor. rez.
Mazurkiewicz Edward, kpt.
Mazurkiewicz Jerzy, por., 1914
Mazurkiewicz Kazimierz, 1903
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Mazurkiewicz Stefan, pchor. piech.
Mączyński Kazimierz, por.
Medecki . . . . . ., por.
Meissner Jan Adam Alojzy, ppłk. art.
Meleniewski Józef, mjr dypl. sap.
Melnarowicz Tadeusz, ppor.
Merecki Alfons kpt.
Meryn Henryk, 1910
Metyński Ignacy dr, ppor.
Metz Tadeusz, kpt.
Meyer Andrzej, ppłk. br. panc.
Mędelewski Stanisław, por., 1907, s. Stanisława i Bronisławy
Mękarski Jerzy Kazimierz, ppor. inż., 1902, s. Antoniego i Natalii
Mężyński Zygmunt, inż., mjr emer., 1887
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Michalski . . . . . ., kpt.
Michalski Ryszard, por., 1905, s. Józefa i Elżbiety
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Michałowski Wacław, 1903
Michałowski Wiaczesław, ppłk. lek.
Michejda Tadeusz, ppor., 1915
Michnowski Zdzisław, por.
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Miciński Wacław, kpt., 1900, s. Józefa i Stanisławy
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Midnez . . . . . ., ppor.
Miejsztor Gustaw, por.
Mielcarzewicz Józef, ppor., 1915, s. Jana, wywieziony 20.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Mielniczek Roman, ppor.
Mierzejewski . . . . . ., mjr
Mierzwiński Zbigniew, por., 1912, s. Kazimierza i Janiny
Mieszalski Aleksander, ppor., z Chorzowa, we wrześniu 39 w więzieniu w Stanisławowie
Mieszczyński Bronisław, ppor., 1908, s. Aleksandra i Jadwigi
Mięsowicz Stanisław, ppor., 1911, s. Stanisława, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Miętus Karol, rtm.
Migdał Karol, ppor., 1913 (por.)
Migdałek Eugeniusz, mjr, 1889, s. Tomasza i Walerii
Mik Marian, mjr
Mika Andrzej, 1898
Miklowski Stanisław, ppor., 1895 s. Pawła, wywieziony 21.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Mikołajczak Kazimierz, kpt.
Mikołajczyk Stefan, por., 1910
Mikołajewski . . . . . ., mjr
Mikosza Feliks, ppor., 1906, s. Józefa, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Miks Wacław, por. lek., 1907
Mikulski Władysław, por. 1885, s. Michała, (rel. O.B.)
Mikuła Jan
Mikułowski - Pomorski Władysław, ppor., 1901, s. Stanisława i Gabrieli
Mikutowicz Wł. . . . . . ., ppor.
Milczarek Tadeusz, ppor.
Milewski Henryk, ppor., 1904, s. Władysława i Anieli
Milewski Mieczysław, kpt. lek., 1883
Milewski Tadeusz, por. lek., 1891, s. Jana i Julianny, dyr. Szpitala z Warszawy
Miliński Stefan, por., 1 p. sap.
Miller Lucjan, mjr dypl.
Miller Walenty, mjr sł. st., 1900, Dtwo OPL. Warszawa
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Misajer . . . . . ., por.
Misiewicz Feliks, kpt.
Misiewicz Mieczysław
Miskiewicz Tadeusz, ppor.
Mitera A . . . . . .
Mitera Jan, ppor.
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Mityga Antoni, ppor.
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Mohulak Wojciech, 1889
Molin Jan, ppor., 1911, s. Jana, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Moller J . . . . . ., ppor.
Moltke Zygmunt, por.
Monasterski . . . . . ., ppor., (por.)
Monkiewicz Alfred, kpt., 1881, s. Leonarda i Anny
Monkiewicz Antoni, ppor. rez.
Monsior Ryszard, por. rez. (poc. panc.), ze Lwowa
Morawski . . . . . ., ppłk. piech.
Morawski Wincenty, ppor. san., 1901, pow. Łomża
Morczyński Leopold, por., 1907
Morgiewicz Bronisław, kpt., 1896
Moritz . . . . . ., ppor.
Moszkowicz Julian, lat 50
Moszyński August, ppor., z Warszawy
Motti Franciszek, por. (ppor.)
Mozdyniewicz Józef, por. lek.
Mozołowski Stefan Andrzej, dr, płk. lek.
Mówka Brunon, (Mówko Bronisław), kpt. lot., Krosno
Mroczek . . . . . ., kpt.
Mroczek Janusz, por. sł. st. łączn., lat 32
Mroczkiewicz Stefan, 1905
Mrowec Franciszek, mjr
Mrozek Józef, ppor. piech.
Mrozik Zbigniew, 1902, s. Kazimierza i Józefy
Mroziński Kazimierz, mjr art. plot.
Mrozowski Andrzej, rtm., 1909, s. Arseniusza i Wandy
Mrygłodowicz Aleksander
Mugiel Władysław, 1910
Muhler Zbigniew, ppor.
Mularski Jerzy, (rel. O.B.)
Munk . . . . . ., cywilny, sędzia ze Lwowa
Murecki Alfons, 1906
Murek Jan, ppor.
Murza - Murzicz . . . . . ., por.
Musiał Jan, ppor. piech.
Muszyński Józef, por. piech., 53 p.p., Stryj
Mutermilch Antoni, por.
Mutermilch Jan, dr, por. lek.
Mueller . . . . . ., mjr sap.
Mueller Bolesław, por.
Mueller Karol, płk. dypl., 50 lat
Muenzer Jerzy Jan, ppor. rez. art., 1912, s. Jana i Wandy, Lwów
Mykytyn Stanisław, 1919, pow. Stryj
Mysłakowski Marek, mjr, 1890
Mystkowski Edmund, 1905
Myśliwski Zdzisław, ppor.

Naborowski Jan, ppor. art.
Nadel Ignacy, por., dr
Nadolski . . . . . ., płk. lek.

Nadolski Jerzy, 45 lat
Nagel Eugeniusz, kpt. KOP.
Nagórzański Ludomir, sędzia ze Lwowa
Najnert Józef, rtm., 1894, s. Jana i Matyldy, 7 p. ul.
Nakonieczny Józef, ppor. rez., z Ichrowicy ad Tarnopol, we wrześniu 39 w więzieniu w Stanisławowie
Namysł Alfred, por.
Narypowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Naumiak Aleksander, kpt.
Naumow Józef, por., s. Józefy
Nawratil Antoni, ppłk. int.
Nawrot Felicjan, (rel. O.B.)
Nazarewicz . . . . . ., kpt. sap.
Nehrebecki Karol, 1909
Nehring Feliks, ppor., 1903, s. Jana, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Nekrasz Władysław, kpt. rez. art.
Nemec Roman, kpt., ze Lwowa
Nesterowicz . . . . . ., ppor. rez.
Netko . . . . . ., (Nełko), ppor.
Neugebauer Kazimierz, por., 1903, s. Edmunda i Zofii
Ney Teofil, mjr żand.
Nieder Bronisław, mjr rez., Korp. sąd., adwokat z Poznania, żonaty z Janiną, córką aptekarza z Prużan, zmarł w obozie w grudniu 939 na przewlekłą chorobę żołądka. Pozostawił 67 monet złotych, które w styczniu 940 rozdzielone zostały między 25 oficerów z tej samej sali (relacja ppłk. LIS Józefa, pozostałego przy życiu)
Niedzielski . . . . . ., ppor. rez., urzędnik Miejskiej Komun. Kasy Oszczędn. we Lwowie
Niedźwiecki Antoni, kpt., 1889, s. Jana i Marii, Warszawa
Niedźwiecki Wiktor, mjr lek. 1895
Niemczewski Juliusz kpt.
Niemczycki . . . . . ., kpt.
Niemczyński Julian, ppor., 1899, s. Leonarda i Eugenii, Warszawa
Niementowski Jeremi, cywilny, sędzia ze Lwowa
Niemiec Henryk, mjr, 1898, s. Antoniego i Genowefy
Niesłuchowski Michał, ppor., 1911, s. Jana, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Nieścior Stanisław, ppor. rez.
Niewiadomski Erwin, pchor.
Niewiarowski Kazimierz, mjr sap.
Niewiński Andrzej, ppor. sap.
Niezabitowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Niezabitowski Tadeusz, ppor. art.
Nikiel Jan, por. rez., 1897, Kier. Szkoły
Nitkowski Ignacy, por., 1908, Głuchów
Niwa Andrzej, mjr kapelan
Niwiński Alfred, ppor.
Nodzyński . . . . . ., kpt.
Nodzyński . . . . . ., por.
Nofer Adolf, kpt., 1890, s. Karola i Ludwiki, DOK. IV.

Nortowski Stanisław, lotnik
Nosko Czesław, ppor. rez.
Nosowicz Olgierd, ppor., 1907, s. Teodora i Zofii
Nowaczek Stefan, kpt. piech., KOP., 1896, s. Wincentego i Rozalii
Nowak . . . . . ., kpt., z Krakowa
Nowak Adam, ppor., 1892
Nowak Franciszek Jan, 1896
Nowak Jan, bomb. art.
Nowak Józef, dr med.
Nowak Julian, plut. lot.
Nowakowski . . . . . ., kpt. KOP.
Nowakowski Alfred, ppor.
Nowakowski Alojzy, ppor. piech.
Nowakowski Antoni, por., 1892, s. Cypriana i Wilhelminy
Nowakowski Bronisław, por.
Nowakowski Edmund, (rel. O.B.)
Nowakowski Euzebiusz, inż., ppor., Skoczów
Nowakowski Tadeusz, mjr kaw.
Nowicki Henryk, ppor., 1902, s. Franciszka, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Nowicki Roman, ppor. rez., 1908, 25 p. ul., Opoczno
Nowogrodzki Klaudiusz, kpt., 1891, s. Ferdynanda i Klaudii, Przemyśl
Nowosielski . . . . . ., pchor.
Nowosielski . . . . . ., kpt. piech. st. sp.
Nowosielski Ksawery, por., 1900, s. Juliana i Zofii
Nowotarski Mieczysław, kpt. KOP.
Nusbek Edmund, por., 1897, s. Józefa, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Nussenbaum Markus
Nycz Józef, ppor. piech.

Oberlaender . . . . . ., dr, ppor. lek.
Obertyński Tomasz, płk. piech.
Oborski Grzegorz
Obrębowicz Tadeusz, (Orębowicz), mjr
Oganian Ter-Oganian Leon, pchor., 1910, s. Leona i Olgi, 19 p. art.
Okęcki . . . . . ., por.
Olberek Tadeusz, mr. prawa, por. rez., prokurator ze Lwowa
Olecki Witold, kpt. KOP.
Olejniczakowski Eugeniusz, kpt. rez., starosta
Olejnik Alfred, ppor. rez., z Trembowli, we wrześniu 39 w więzieniu w Stanisławowie
Olesiński . . . . . ., kpt. lot.
Olinkiewicz Roman, pchor. art.
Olszański . . . . . ., kpt.
Olszański Jan, ppor.
Olszewski . . . . . ., kpt. rez., urzędnik Banku Gosp. Kraj. we Lwowie
Olszewski Bronisław, kpr. rez.
Olszewski Feliks, por.

Olszewski Florian, ppor.
Olszewski Franciszek, kpt. rez.
Olszewski Tadeusz, kpt.
Olszowski . . . . . ., ppor. piech.
Olszycki Julian, (Olczycki), ppłk. piech.
Olczyński Józef, ppor.
Orczykowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Ordęga Jerzy, ppor., 1891, s. Władysława i Zofii
Orłowski Mieczysław, kpt. rez., dr, 1888
Orzechowski Tadeusz, płk. lek.
Orzęcki Tadeusz, ppor.
Osiński Jan Szczepan, kpt. sł. st. piech., 1901, s. Bolesława
Osiński Mieczysław, ppor. rez., dr
Osmolak Tadeusz, kpt. KOP., 1905
Ossowski . . . . . ., mjr br. panc.
Ossowski Andrzej, ppor. rez., 1912, s. Leona i Marii
Ossowski Stanisław, ppor. rez.
Ostabski Julian, (Ostapski), por. (ur. 5.9.05 — RO. 32 str. 276)
Ostapowicz . . . . . ., por., 24 p. ul.
Oster Jerzy, por., 1909, s. Władysława i Marii
Ostrowski . . . . . ., mjr pil.
Ostrowski . . . . . ., kapral
Ostrowski Edward, mjr lot., obs., Krosno
Ostrowski Roman, ppor. rez. inż.
Ostrzycki Władysław, dr, kpt. lek., z Warszawy, wywieziony z obozu 10. maja 40
Ośmiałowski Wincenty, rtm.
Otecki Wilhelm, por. art., 1901, s. Franciszka i Olgi, z Tarnopola, we wrześniu 39 w więzieniu w Stanisławowie
Otto Jan, ppor., 1912, s. Fryderyka, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Otto Jan, ppor., 1907, s. Jana i Julii, Dąbrowa Górnicza
Otto Marian, ppor., 1902
Oyrzyński Józef Jan, inż., mjr sap.
Ożarski . . . . . ., por.
Ożewski Tadeusz, ppor.
Ożóg Eugeniusz, mjr. sapeur. 1895.

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Pająk . . . . . ., płk.
Pająk Józef, ppłk., 1892
Pajchel . . . . . ., por. lek.
Pakowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Palczar Paweł, ppor., 1913
Palukajtys Karol, ppor., 1905
Palusiński Józef, mjr., 1896, pułk piech. w Grudziądzu
Paluszkiewicz . . . . . ., ppor. rez.
Pałczan Karol, por. 1898, s. Jana, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Pałczyński Marian, por., 1885, s. Antoniego wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Pałka Bolesław, ppor., 1911

Pałyga . . . . . ., por.
Panasiewicz Leonard, por., 1910 (1900)
Panaś Henryk, 1912
Panczakiewicz Leon, mjr
Papierski Jan, kpt., 1897, s. Ignacego, wywieziony 25.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Papiewski Czesław, (Papieski), por., lat 32, (ROR. 34 str. 422)
Papp Leon, dr, ppor.
Paprocki Jan, por.
Paprocki Józef, ppor.
Paradowski Edward, ppor., 1905, s. Antoniego i Katarzyny
Parat Leon, kpt., 1894, DOK. X.
Parczyński Czesław, ppłk., 1897
Parylewicz Stanisław Ignacy Tytus, mr. prawa, por., 1895, urzędnik Towarzystwa Kredyt. Ziemskiego we Lwowie
Parys Tadeusz, por.
Pasierb Marcin, mjr
Paszkiewicz Marian Zdzisław, por. rez. art., 1900
Paszkiewicz Michał, ppor.
Paszkiewicz Wilhelm, ppłk.
Paszkowski Andrzej, urzędnik państwowy
Patek . . . . . ., ppor.
Patora . . . . . ., kpt. lek.
Paulo Adam, kapral, 1902
Pawlak Bronisław, ppor.
Pawlik Andrzej, kpt., 1889, s. Franciszka i Marianny
Pawluczuk Mikołaj, por. rez.
Pawlukiewicz Włodzimierz, pchor., inż. elektr., wywieziony z obozu 12.5.40 i na st. kol. Charków wyłączony indywidualnie z transportu. W maju 40 był w Moskwie, w styczniu 41 skazany został na 8 lat obozu pracy, 22.4.42 był w Komi (posiołek Wożajel), (rel. A.M.)
Pawłowski . . . . . ., dr, kpt. rez.
Pawłowski Jan, por.
Pawłowski Roman, ppor.
Pawłowski Ryszard, ppor.
Pawłowski Stanisław, plut.
Pawulski Stanisław, kpt. st. sp.
Pelański Kazimierz, por. piech.
Pelczar . . . . . ., ppor., dr, Stryj
Peltyn . . . . . ., ppor.
Penno Emil, ppor. kaw.
Perny Wacław, por. rez.
Perro Kazimierz, (Pezzo), kpt. rez., (ROR. 34 str. 120)
Perschke Karol, por. rez., inż.
Perzanowski Piotr, ppor. rez., 1911, s. Jana i Marii, 33 p.p.
Perzanowski Zygmunt, kpt., 1890, s. Antoniego i Bronisławy, dr lekarz
Peszkowski Edward, ppłk. art.
Petkowski . . . . . ., por. lot.
Petrażycki Tadeusz, płk., sądownik Dowborczyk, senator
Petryczek Julian, mjr art.

Petrykat Edwin, kpt. lek., 1893, s. Michała i Emmy

Piwowarczyk Aleksander, mjr lek.

Petrykat Edwin, kpt. lek., 1893, s. Michała i Emmy
Petz Walerian, kpt. KOP., 1904, s. Piotra i Weroniki
Pędzik Stanisław, (Pędzich), por., 1907, s. Jana i Cecylii
Pęski Marek, ppor. art.
Pętkowski Józef, ppłk. dypl., 1894, s. Józefa i Marii
Pfeiffer Stefan, ppor. rez., 1902, s. Ludwika i Marii
Piasecki . . . . . ., kpt. piech.
Piasecki . . . . . ., płk., Lwów
Piątkowski . . . . . ., ppor., 8 p. ul.
Piątkowski Edward, płk. piech.
Piątkowski Roman, por. rez., sędzia
Piątkowski Władysław, mjr
Piątnicki . . . . . ., dr, kpt.
Piechówka Józef, ppor., 1911, s. Franciszka, wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Piekałkiewicz Stanisław, mjr lek. st. sp., dr med., komendant Szpitala Woj. Pińsk
Piekarski . . . . . ., sierż. piech.
Piekarski Włodzimierz, wachmistrz
Pielaszkiewicz Stanisław, por. lot., Przemyśl
Pieniążek Władysław, płk. dypl.
Pieńkowski . . . . . ., ppor. łączn., lat 28, Wilno
Pietruszka Stanisław, ppłk. lek. wet.
Pietryga Franciszek, por. int.
Pietrzak . . . . . ., pchor. (chor.) piech.
Pietrzak . . . . . ., kpt. piech.
Piksa . . . . . ., ppor.
Pikulski Wiktor, mjr, 1896, s Wiktora i Józefy, PKU. Biała Podlaska
Pilcek Artur, ppor. rez., 1909, s. Franciszka i Bronisławy
Pilch Mieczysław, ppor. int.
Pilis Ryszard, ppor., 1905, s. Szczepana, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Piniecki Bronisław, ppłk., p.a.c.
Piniński . . . . . ., rtm.
Piniński Stanisław, ppor.
Piontek Stanisław, kpt. rez., 1897, s. Ignacego i Wiktorii
Piotrowski Adam, kpt.
Piotrowski Andrzej, ppor.
Piotrowski Ksawery, kpt., 1903, s. Władysława i Franciszki, 29 p. strz. k.
Piotrowski Stanisław, mjr, Równe, pułk ułanów
Piotrowski Władysław, por.
Pióro Jan, dr, płk. lek., 1887
Pisanko Stanisław, ppor.
Pisarik Marian, ppor.
Pisarski Tadeusz, dr med.
Piskorski Marian, por. piech. 1940
Piskozub Antoni, mjr lek.
Pistl Rudolf Gustaw, por.
Piwkowski . . . . . ., por. piech.
Piwoński . . . . . ., kpt.
Piwowar Leszek Józef, ppor., 1909, s. Adama i Heleny

Piwowarczyk Aleksander, mjr lek.
Plackowski Józef, ppłk. st. sp.
Plechawski Marian Rudolf Juliusz, dr, kpt. rez., 1892, adwokat ze Lwowa, wywieziony z obozu 15. kwietnia 1940 (relacja A.M.)
Plesiewicz Franciszek, por. KOP.
Plewa Stanisław, ppor., 1907, s. Józefa i Marii
Plewako Wacław, mjr sap.
Plisowski Konstanty, gen. bryg.
Pluciński Kazimierz, ppor., 1901, s. Leona i Marii, 70 p.p.
Pluta Adam, ppor.
Płażewski . . . . . ., ppor.
Płonka Władysław, płk. dypl. kaw.
Płoński . . . . . ., ppor. kaw.
Płoński Kazimierz Jan, kpt. lek.
Płoński Stefan, ppor. art.
Pniewski Tomasz, rtm.
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Somogyi Roman, por. lek.
Sontag Władysław, mjr art.
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Sordyl Karol, kpt. piech.
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Sowiński . . . . „ kpt.
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Sowiński Zbigniew, por., 1901, s. Ludwika, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
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Specjalski Jan, ppor.
Spinko Wacław, mjr
Spitz Józef, ppor.
Spitzbarth Artur Jerzy, por., inż., 1891, s. Artura i Aleksandry, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Spolski Eugeniusz, ppor., 1896, s. Łukasza, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Spolski Kazimierz Oskar, por., 1897, s. Antoniego i Wandy
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Springwald Witold, (Wiktor)
Spryszyński Józef, ppor.
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Stachurski Tadeusz, por.
Stanek Franciszek, por. art., 12. p.a.l.
Staniewicz Roman, por.
Stankiewicz . . . . . . „ ppłk. dypl. (zajmował się przed wojną pszczelarstwem)
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Stańkowski Edward, ppłk.
Starczewski Józef, ppor., 1912
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Staroniewicz Jan, ppor. rez., 1909
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Starzyński Adam, ppor. rez., 1915, Maliszew
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Staszek Marceli, kpt., 1905, s. Jakuba i Józefy
Staszewicz Aleksander, lat 43
Statki Władysław, lat 47

Staudt Tadeusz, ppor., 1911
Stawinoga Jan, ppor.
Stawski . . . . . . „ por.
Stec Jan, ppor. int.
Stefanoff Stefan, 1911, s. Borysa i Zofii
Stefanowski Stanisław, por.
Steffen Jan, ppor. sap.
Steinberg Baruch, mjr, ur. 17.12. 1897, naczelny rabin W.P.
Steiner Jakub, por.
Stekiel Kazimierz, oficer rez., s. Walentego i Jadwigi
Stelmachow Julian, mjr
Stempniewski Zbigniew, ppor.
Stępniewski Jerzy, ppłk. dypl. art.
Stępniewski Józef, ppłk. lek.
Stocki Gustaw, ppor. sap.
Stoklasa . . . . . . „ por.
Stokłosiński Stanisław, kpt., (Komenda Garn. Jarosław)
Stolarski Jerzy, kpt.
Stolarski Józef, kpt. dypl., 53 p.p.
Stolko Franciszek, por.
Storch Szymon, kpt.
Strach Andrzej, ppłk. dypl. piech.
Strasman Henryk, ppor. rez.
Straszewski . . . . . . „ por. rez., z Krakowa
Streit Leon, mjr lek.
Stromenger Edmund, por., 1892
Stryjski Józef, kpt. lot.
Strzałkowski Stefan, kpt. pil.
Strzelec Tadeusz, por., 1908, s. Józefa i Czesławy
Strzelecki . . . . . . „ rtm.
Strzelecki Józef, kpt. art.
Strzemień Mieczysław, kpt. art., 1903, s. Witolda i Jadwigi
Strzeszyński Tadeusz, ppor. rez., lat 37
Strzyżewski Wincenty, kpt., 1894, s. Adama i Floriany
Styrczula Stanisław, ppłk. dypl. piech.
Suchcicki Jan, ppłk. kapelan
Suchotowicz . . . . . . „ kpt.
Sudoł Franciszek, ppłk. lot.
Sukniewicz Stanisław, ppor. art., 1911
Sulczyński Antoni, ppor., 1906, s. Antoniego i Albiny
Sulicki Piotr, kpt. lot.
Sulimir Roman, rtm., s. Adama
Sułkowski Stefan Antoni, por., 1912, s. Antoniego i Marii
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Sumnik Jerzy,
Superling . . . . . . „ por. art.
Surdyk Stanisław, kapral art.
Surman Marian, ppłk. art.
Suroż . . . . . . „ dr, por. lek.
Suryn Władysław, ppłk. sł. st. art., 33 p.a.l.
Suski . . . . . . „ rtm. dypl.

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Sygal Maurycy, pchor., 1900, s. Józefa, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Synoś Józef, (Synus) ppłk.
Szabłewski Stanisław, kpt. piech.
Szaciłło Jan, kpt. dypl. sap.
Szaciłło Franciszek, ppor. KOP.
Szaferman J . . . . . ., ppor.
Szafran . . . . . ., kpt. rez. lek.
Szafran Jarosław, płk.
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Szałowski Stefan, ppor. (por.), 1896, s. Adama i Bronisławy
Szamota . . . . . ., por.
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Szaniawski . . . . . ., ppor.
Szarek Władysław, por., 1911
Szczepanik Stanisław, ppor.
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Szczepanowski Karol, mjr art.
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Szczęśniak . . . . . ., rtm. kaw.
Szczuciński Mieczysław, ppor. zawodowy
Szczuciński Władysław Wojciech, ppor. lek., 1914, s. Wacława i Joanny
Szczukowski Leon, kapral art.
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Szejner Wilhelm, por. rez., 1909, s. Antoniego i Eleonory, (pułk. piech. Strz. Kan. — Kalisz)
Szeluto Jerzy, ppor., 1912, s. Apolinarego i Wiktorii, 68 p.p.
Szenberg Leon, ppor. lek.
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Szewczyk Gustaw, por.
Szewczykowski Jan, kpt. lek., 1889, s. Franciszka i Marii
Szinglwa . . . . . ., wojskowy, sędzia
Szkotnicki Tadeusz, (Szkodnicki), kpt. KOP.
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Szmidt Władysław, plut. lot.
Szmotko Józef, ppor. piech.
Sznela Czesław,
Szorniak Józef, kanonier
Szpaczyński Stanisław, ppłk.
Szpak Napoleon, kpt., 1910, s. Aleksandra i Natalii
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Szpądrowski Kazimierz Stanisław, mjr art.
Szperling Bohdan, por., 1910, s. Władysława i Izabelli
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Szpinko Wacław, mjr sap., 1897, s. Józefa i Stanisławy
Szpunarski Eugeniusz, ppor.
Sztajnman . . . . . ., ppor.
Sztapha . . . . . ., ppor. piech.
Sztejnman Henryk, dr, ppor.
Sztompka Bernard, por. KOP.
Sztorc . . . . . ., kpt. geogr.
Sztwiertnia Paweł, ppor. kaw.
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Szuldrzyński Mieczysław, por.
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Szumski Michał, por. art.
Szumski Symeon, ppor.
Szunalski Jan, ppor.
Szuprowicz Jakub, kpt.
Szuster Leszek, płk. piech.
Szuszkiewicz Witold, por. rez.
Szutkowski Julian, mjr
Szutt Jakub, kpt.
Szwaba Tadeusz, kpt., 1899, s. Kazimierza i Władysławy
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Szymański Franciszek, kpt. st. sp.
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Szymkiewicz Bronisław, rtm.
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Szyszko Stanisław, ppor., 1910, s. Łucjana i Wandy

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Ścibor . . . . . ., ppor.
Ścibor Piotr, oficer rez.
Ślączka Aleksander, dr, kpt. rez.
Śledziński Roman, ppor., 1913, s. Michała, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Ślesicki Antoni Paweł, ppor. rez., 1909, s. Bolesława i Heleny
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Śliwiński . . . . . ., ppor. art.
Śliwiński Antoni,
Śliwiński Marian Włodzimierz, por., 1905, s. Ludwika i Heleny
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Tabortowski Albert, por.
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Talaga Franciszek, por., 1907, s. Andrzeja, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
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Tałaszyn Stanisław, por. lot., 11 p.p.
Tanna . . . . . ., ksiądz, major
Tańkowski Karol, kpt.
Tarasiewicz - Tarasiuk Stefan, por. lek.
Tarczałowicz Jan, por., prokurator z Brześcia
Targowski . . . . . ., por. kaw.
Tarkowski . . . . . ., por.
Tarkowski . . . . . ., mjr piech.
Tarkowski Roman, kpt. piech.
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Thinel Zenon, ppor. (rel. O. B.)
Thommée Paweł, mjr., 1888, s. Edwarda i Józefiny
Thron Fryderyk, por.
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Tober . . . . . ., por.
Tokarzewski . . . . . ., rtm.
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Tomaczew Leon, ppor. lek.
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Tomaszczyk Mieczysław, kpt.
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Toroń Jan, mjr
Tracewski Adolf, (Traczewski), rtm. (18.12.94 — RO. 32 str. 150)
Trapp Piotr, kpt. (Frapp) — (15.9.92, RO. 32 str. 364)
Trapszo Tadeusz, płk. dypl. piech.
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Trębaczewski Zygmunt, kpt.
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Tryumf Adolf, ppor.
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Tuski Maksymilian, rtm.
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Tyborowski Józef, ksiądz kapelan
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Tymiński Jan, kpt., 1889
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Typrowicz Wawrzyniec, mjr, notariusz ze Lwowa
Tyszka . . . . . ., dr, ppor.

Ufnarski Stanisław, ppor.
Ujejski Eugeniusz Józef, por. kaw., 1901
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Ulrich . . . . . ., kpt.
Undas Stanisław, ppłk.
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Urbach . . . . . ., ppor., dr
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Wajkselfisz Paweł, por.
Wajs . . . . . ., dr, ppor.
Wajs Lucjan, ppor., 1907
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Walania Edward, kpt., 1899, s. Jana i Teresy, Leżajsk
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Walczak Mikołaj, por., 1906, s. Kaspra i Marty
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Waligórski - Zubrzycki . . . . . ., mjr
Waliński Jan, por., 1896, s. Czesława i Jadwigi
Walkiewicz Władysław, por.
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Wardecki Tadeusz, ppor. rez. panc.
Wardyński Sławomir, ppor. lek. chirurg
Wardziński . . . . . ., por.
Wardziński Czesław, mjr łączn.
Waren . . . . . ., kpt. zawod. sap., z Modlina
Warpechowski Ignacy, dr med., por.
Warpechowski Zygmunt, por. st. sp.
Warszawski Stefan, ppor.
Waruszyński Włodzimierz, ppor.
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Waśkiewicz Bolesław, (Waszkiewicz), płk. emer. (ROR. 34 str. 324)

Watowski Bogusław, por.
Wattenberg Adolf, kpt. lek. wet.
Wawro Jan, ppor. rez., 1907, s. Antoniego i Marii, Warszawa
Wawrzynkowski Marian, kpt. sap.
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Wechera Józef, ppor. piech.
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Weldon . . . . . ., mjr
Welfeld Tadeusz, ppor. sap.
Wereszycki Tadeusz, inż., kpt. rez., 1900, s. Jana i Rozalii
Werner Adam, kpt., 1893, s. Stanisława i Pauliny
Werner Mieczysław, plut. rez.
Westrych . . . . . ., kpt. lot.
Westwalewicz Marian, por. sap.
Węgliński Edward, (Wędliński), por. farm., (mr., ur. 14.2. 91 — ROR. 34 str. 231)
Węsierski Bronisław, ppor. int.
Węsierski Brunon, ppor. piech.
Wichera . . . . . ., ppor. rez., ze Lwowa, przedsiębiorca taksówek
Wicherkiewicz Wacław, kpt. sap.
Widelec . . . . . ., por.
Wieleński Bolesław, mjr rez., dr, 1889, Poznań
Wielowiejski Zdzisław, ppor.
Wielowieyski Kazimierz, por. kaw.
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Wienc Jan, ppor., Stryj, 1909, s. Michała ,wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Wieniewicz Aleksander, ppor.
Wiertelak Jan, oficer rezerwy
Wierzbiański . . . . . ., mjr
Wierzbicki Jerzy, inż. ppor., 1907, s. Ryszarda i Marii, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Wierzbiecki . . . . . ., mjr piech.
Wierzchlejski Stanisław, mjr
Wierzchowski Władysław, mjr łączn., 1891, s. Mariana i Reginy
Wierzyński . . . . . ., kpt.
Wieszeniewski Czesław, ppor.
Wiewiórowski Mieczysław, por. kaw.
Wilamowicz Zdzisław, mjr art.
Wilczyński Stanisław, ppłk. piech.

Wilczyński Władysław Antoni, mjr, 1893, s. Feliksa i Pauliny
Wilk Henryk, kpt. piech.
Wilk Jan Kazimierz, (Wiejak Jan), kpt. aud., (dr, ur. 15.2.92 — RO. 32 str. 311)
Wilk Tadeusz, ppor., 1915
Will Józef, ppor.
Winiarz Jan, kpt. piech.
Winkler Jeremi Franciszek, ppor., 1909, s. Franciszka i Katarzyny
Wir - Konas Alojzy, płk. piech.
Wiszniewski Andrzej, oficer rez.
Wiszniewski Józef, ppor.
Wiszniewski Marian, kpt.
Wiszniewski Tadeusz, ppor.
Wiśniewski . . . . . ., chorąży
Wiśniewski . . . . . ., dr, por.
Wiśniewski Jan, 1907
Wiśniowski . . . . . ., por. rez.
Wiśniowski Mieczysław, dr ppor., 1910, s. Michała, wywieziony 24.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Wiśniowski Stanisław Józef,
Wiśniowski Władysław, mjr, 1892, s Jana
Witek . . . . . ., sierż.
Witkiewicz Adam, por. rez., 1898 (karta pocztowa z obozu z dnia 29. listopada 39)
Witkowski Antoni, płk. kaw., 1893, s. Wojciecha i Kamilii Brody
Witkowski Antoni, kpt.
Witkowski Kazimierz, kpt. lek. wet., s. Władysława i Anastazji, Suwałki
Witrzens Jan, kpt., 1899, s. Jana i Herminy
Wittlin . . . . . ., kpt.
Wittlin Wilhelm, kpt., 1889
Własczuk Stefan, ppor., 1902, s. Mariana, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O. B.)
Włodarczyk Bolesław, por., 1906 ,s. Józefa i Leokadii
Włodarkiewicz Maks, sierż. piech.
Włodarski . . . . . ., chorąży
Włoga Stanisław
Włoskowicz . . . . . ., ppor.
Wnęk . . . . . ., kpt.
Wnuk . . . . . ., kpt. rez., sędzia z Chodorowa
Woch Jan, por.
Wodnicki . . . . . ., kpt. art.
Wodzyński . . . . . ., ppor., wywieziony z obozu w listopadzie 39
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Wojtkiewicz Władysław, płk.
Wojtowicz Adam, ppor., 1910, s. Władysława i Jadwigi
Wojtowicz Władysław, ppor., 1911
Wojtulewski Konstanty, ppor., 1900, s. Józefa, wywieziony 2.5.40 (rel. O.B.)
Wolanin Władysław, mjr aud., lat 45
Wolańczyk Edmund, kpt.
Wolański Jan, st. post. P.P.
Wolański Janusz, ppor., 1912
Wolański Jerzy, por.
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Wolfson Henryk, por. inż budow. Poznań, Łomża
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Wolkenberg Karol, kpt., 1895, Lwów
Woller Stanisław, pchor.
Wolman Bernard, kpt. wet. (11.6.86, ROR. 34 str. 235)
Wolski Antoni, por., 1904, s. Andrzeja i Walerii
Wolski Jerzy, kpr. pchor., lek., 1910, Łódź
Wolski Roman, ppor.
Wolski Stefan, mjr
Wolski Tadeusz, mjr, 1891, s. Stanisława i Anny
Wolski Zdzisław, por. lek., 1906, s. Józefa i Antoniny
Wołk Bolesław, por.
Wołoszczuk Teodor, por., 1893, s. Karola, wywieziony 18.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Wołoszyn Wilhelm, por., 1899, s. Antoniego, wywieziony 17.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Wołoszyński Jan, por., 1903, s. Szymona, wywieziony 21.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
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Woźniak Lucjusz, mjr, 1884, s. Kazimierza i Franciszki
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Wójcik Wojciech, ppłk., 1897
Wójcinski Alfred, kpt.
Woellersdorfer Adolf, ppłk. lek.
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Wróbel Franciszek, mjr, 52 lat
Wróbel Władysław, 1895, s. Jana i Marii
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Wunsch Józef, oficer, lat 49, Poznań
Wybranowski Ignacy, por.
Wyczałkowski Aleksander, 1899, naucz. gimn. w Płocku
Wyczółkowski Stefan, mjr, 1893
Wyganowski Edward, kpt.
Wyganowski Lucjan, mjr, 12. p. ul.
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Wyrzykowski Marian, mjr aud.
Wysokiński Józef, kpt. lek.
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Wysocki Wacław, ppor. lek., 1891
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Wyszyński Stanisław, ppor, 1895, s. Pawła i Tatiany
Wyżychowski Zenon, kpt. piech.

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Zabłocki Jerzy, por. rez.
Zaborowski Gustaw, ppor., 1914, s. Jarosława
Zaborowski Kazimierz, por., 1902, Stopnica
Zaborowski Zbigniew, ppor., rez., 1902
Zachariasiewicz Karol, 69 lat
Zacharjasiewicz Teodor, kpt., 1899, s. Jana i Marii, Równe
Zadarnowski Adolf, kpt., 1907 s. Adolfa i Henryki
Zagoń . . . . . ., por.
Zagozdon Stefan, oficer rez.
Zagórowicz Stefan, ppor.
Zagórski Karol Roman, płk. piech.
Zagórski Mieczysław, (rel. O.B.)
Zagrzejewski Marian, por. rez., 1901, s. Zygmunta i Antoniny, Instytut Geogr.
Zając Bolesław Stefan, kpt., ze Lwowa, (30.3.92 — RO. 32 str. 371)
Zając Stanisław, kpt.
Zajączkowski Konrad, ppor.
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Zajączkowski Witold, kpt. art., 1890, s. Witolda i Zofii
Zajączkowski Zdzisław, kpt. art.
Zajączyński Bronisław, kpt. (por.)
Zajdman Mieczysław, ppor. rez.
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Zaleski Adam, ppłk. lot.
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Zaleski Leon Szymon, ppor., s. Ludwika, 14 pułk

Zaleski Ryszard, kpt., kupiec ze Lwowa
Zaleski Sobiesław, mjr sap., inż., z Warszawy
Zalewski Grzegorz, kpt. rez., 1897, s. Władysława i Anieli
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Załęski Franciszek, por.
Załęski Jan, por. rez., 1893, s. Jana i Stefanii
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Zapłata Czesław, por., 1908, s. Michała i Józefy
Zapłotny Franciszek, ppor., 1909, s. Wawrzyńca, wywieziony 22.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
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Zaremba Alfons, ppor.
Zaremba Jan Konstanty, kpt., 1896, s. Mieczysława i Marii
Zarybnicki Henryk Kazimierz, por., 1908, s. Józefa i Heleny
Zarzycki . . . . . ., kpt.
Zarzycki Antoni, kpt. rez., 1891, s. Antoniego i Marii, komisarz Pol. Państw.
Zasieński Józef, por.
Zatoński . . . . . ., por.
Zatopiański Józef, kpt., 1897, s. Adama i Marii, DOK. IV.
Zawadowski . . . . . ., kpt.
Zawadzki Jan, ppor.
Zawadzki Jerzy, ppor.
Zawadzki Lech, (rel. O.B.)
Zawidzki Jan, por. kaw.
Zawiliński Adam, ppor.
Zaziemski Bronisław, kpt. st. sp.
Ząbkowski Jarosław, mjr br. panc.
Zborowski Stanisław, por. piech., Brześć n/B.
Zborowski Wacław Mateusz, por. (ppor.), 1899, s. Jana i Marii
Zborowski Wiktor
Zbrożek Władysław, por. kaw.
Zburski Tadeusz, ppor. kaw.
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Zbyszewski Wincenty, mjr piech., 1893, s. Szymona i Antoniny, redaktor
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Zdankiewicz Aleksander, ppłk. inż.
Zdeb Antoni, ppor., z Brzeżan, we wrześniu 39 w więzieniu w Stanisławowie
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Zdrojewski Konstanty,
Zdrojewski Władysław,
Zdrzałka Zygmunt, ppor. art., 1909, s. Wojciecha, wywieziony 19.4.40 (rel. O.B.)
Zdzitowiecki Bruno, ppor.
Zehapur Henryk, ppor. piech.
Zeic Antoni, por. piech.
Zemanek . . . . . ., por.
Zemanek Adam, mjr art.

Zemanek Stanisław, mjr dypl.
Zembowicz Stanisław, por., 1910, syn Zygmunta
Ziarkiewicz Adam, kpt., dr wet.
Zieliński Antoni, kpt., 1895
Zieliński Marian, st. strzelec
Zieliński Tadeusz, por. lek.
Zieliński Teofil, kpt.
Zielwiski . . . . . ., kpt.
Ziembiński . . . . . ., płk. kaw.
Ziemiński . . . . . ., ppor.
Zienkiewicz . . . . . ., kpt. piech.
Zienkiewicz . . . . . ., ppor. (por.) piech.
Zienkiewicz Władysław, płk. dypl., lek.
Zimmer Alfred, ppor. piech.
Zimmer Leopold, por. kaw.
Zimniak Tadeusz, por. rez., 1913
Zinkiewicz Mieczysław, por. art.
Zioło Zdzisław, kpt., 1896
Ziółkowski Henryk, ppor.
Ziółkowski Jan Gościsław, por. piech.
Zipser . . . . . ., ppor.
Zniszczyński . . . . . ., kpt. piech.
Zwański Józef, ppor. piech.
Zwierzychowski Stanisław, ppor.
Zwierzyński Stefan, kpt. piech.
Zyganowski Edward, dr, kpt. sł. zdr.

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Żak Piotr, kpt.
Żardecki Stanisław, ppor. art. plot. rez., 1913, s. Aleksandra i Julii
Żarnowski Wacław, por.
Żarski Jerzy, kpt.
Żebracki Jan, poster. P.P.
Żelazowski Franciszek, por., 1906, s. Adama i Michaliny
Żerdziński Edward, por. piech.
Żołędziowski Ryszard, ppłk. emer. piech., 1887, s. Aleksandra i Franciszki
Żółciński . . . . . ., wojskowy
Żółtowski Władysław, por.
Żuchowski . . . . . ., kpt. art.
Żuk Piotr, mjr
Żuk - Skraszewski Aleksander, dr med.
Żukowski Jan, ppor.
Żukowski Julian, por.
Żukowski Leopold, mjr, 1890, s. Władysława i Amalii
Żukowski Tomasz, por.
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Żyromski Antoni, kpt., 1897, s. Wincentego i Rozalii
Żywien - Orłowski Wacław, por.

Gdaniec Jan, oficer (LZSK)

Nazwiska jeńców, którzy ujęci zostali również w Części pierwszej, względnie w Części drugiej niniejszej listy:

Adamski Stanisław, s. Antoniego, mjr Inst. Geogr. (LZ.S-K)

Bezuhły Jerzy, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)
Błażejewski Bolesław, (Glazewski), ppłk. lek., pocztówka z Kowna, list, okulary (AM 484), Głażewski, wzgl. Błażejewski (WO str. 7), Błażejewski dr, płk., Szef San. O. K. II. Lublin (LZS)
Bohaczewski Kazimierz, ppor., (LZ.K-S)
Brudnicki Jan, por. 1897 s. Józefa i Marii (LZ.K-S)
Buchalski Feliks, por., list (AM 47), 1897, s. Teodora i Stanisławy (LZS)

Chałaciński Konstanty, ppor. (LZ.S-K)
Chłudziński Czesław, por., 1905 (LZ.K-S)
Czyżewski Antoni Eugeniusz, kpt., metryka ślubu, 4 listy, 2 pocztówki, karta szczep. 4167, medalik z łańc., (AM 828), kpt. sap. (LZS)

Dąbrowski Czesław, ppor., ur. 7.7.08, leg. ofic. rez., karta szczep., (AM 3491), ppor. piech., ur. 1908 — rezerwa (LZS)
Dorożyński Aleksander, kpt., ofic. leg., karta szczep. 885, 3 pocztówki, list (AM 1791), Doroszyński (WO 1791 str. 25), (LZS)
Drapalski Erazm, ppor. rez., lek. wet., 1905 (LZ.K-S)
Drapow Edward, ppor. rez. art. (LZ.K-S)
Duda Eugeniusz, ppor. rez. art. (LZ.K-S)
Dunin - Brzeziński Jan, ppor. rez., lat 25 (LZ.K-S)
Duracz . . . . . ., kpt., karta szczep., 2 wizytówki na nazwisko: Batorski Kazimierz inż., i Andrzejewski Bogdan (AM 2128), (LZS)

Friesendorff Feliks, (LZ.K-S) 17:2 . . . 27. . . .
Frodyma Franciszek, por. (LZ.K-S)
Frydrych Roman, ppor., 3 pocztówki z nadawcą: Frydrych Maria, Warszawa, ul. Mickiewicza 30, leg., wizytówki, karta szczep. 2853 (AM 816), ppor. (LZS)

Gąsiorek Stanisław, ppłk. (płk.) — (LZ.S-K)

Gdaniec Jan, oficer (LZ.S-K)
Gędzierski Zbigniew, ppor. kaw. (LZ.K-S)
Gierasiuk Borys, rtm., 27 p. ul. (LZ.K-S)
Głąb Władysław, por. lot. (LZ.K-S)
Goldberg Albert, por. wet. (LZ.K-S)
Gołębiowski Mieczysław, ppor. rez. (LZS), Gołembiowski — w mundurze, 3 listy, kartka z adresami (AM 4125)
Gorywoda Józef, ppor. (LZ.K-S)
Gorzechowski Henryk, por., dowód osob., 2 pocztówki (AM 197), (LZ.K-S)
Gosiewski Zygmunt kpt. leg., 2 świad. lek., notatnik (AM 1872), ur. 1897, s. Czesława i Emilii, Inst. Geogr. (LZS)
Górski Bronisław, por. piech. (LZ.K-S)
Goett Edward, mjr dypl. (LZ.K-S)
Grabski . . . . . ., ppor. (LZ.K-S)
Grodzicki Roman, por. lot., lekarz (LZ.K-S)
Grzymałowski Olgierd, por. rez. (LZ.K-S)

Hamerski Marian Władysław, mjr, 1900, s. Józefa i Sabiny (LZ.K-S)
Handy Jan Bernard, ppor., leg. ofic. rez., notatnik (AM 2858), por. rez. (LZ.K-S)
Herdegen Witold, kpt. art. (LZ.K-S)
Herman Władysław, ppor. rez., lekarz (?), (LZ.K-S)
Hetmanek Stanisław, pocztówki, list (AM 3026), por. piech. (LZS)
Hurczyn Michał, mjr (LZ.K-S)
Hussakowski Władysław, ppor. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Jałowy Zdzisław, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)
Janca Izydor, ppor. lek., ur. 22.5.04, dowód osob. recepta in blanco, 1 zaśw. ze Szpitala Woj., prawo jazdy, lista z nazwiskami (AM 3584), ppor. lek. ze Starogardu (LZS)
Jankowski Sławomir, mjr, część leg., zwłoki z pozostałym strzałem, (AM 1038), (WO 962 str. 13), mjr, 1895, s. Janusza i Zofii (LZS)
Janowski Bohdan, por., 1897 (LZ.S-K)
Janowski Franciszek, ppor. rez. piech. (LZ.S-K)
Jarończyk Henryk, por. (LZ.K-S)
Jaskierski Józef, ppor., naucz., zam. Dąbrowice, pow. Sarny, leg. urzędn., telegram, pocztówki, list (AM 3242), ppor. (LZS)
Jawniak Augustyn, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)
Jerzykiewicz Tadeusz, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)
Jeszke Tadeusz, kpt., karta szczep., wizytówki ,różaniec (AM 2715), kpt. (LZS)
Jeżak Antoni, ppor. rez. int. (LZ.K-S)
Josefsberg . . . . . ., por. (LZ.S-K)

Kabziński Jan, kpt. (LZ.K-S)
Kaczer Mendel, ppor. (LZ.S-K)
Kaczmar Jan, ppor. (LZ.K-S)
Kaczmarek Jan, por. rez. (LZ.K-S)

Kałuża Roman, por., 1905, s. Wincentego i Katarzyny (LZ.K-S)

Kamiński Feliks, por. apt., 1885, s. Jana i Antoniny (LZ.K-S)

Kapelański Tadeusz, ppor., świad. muzyki, pismo Pol. Zw. Zagr., metryka urodz., świad. szk., 3 leg., karta szczep. 2907, list, spinki, cygarniczka (AM 3066), ofir. rez., 1910, s. Franciszka i Stanisławy (LZ)

Karcz . . . . . ., por. lek. (LZ.K-S)

Karpina Jan, ppor. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Karwowski Tadeusz Józef, ppor., 1897, s. Feliksa i Bronisławy (LZ.K-S)

Kępiński Witold, mjr, dr med., Warszawa, Senatorska 24, ur. 4.5.84 ,karta mob., znak tożs., rachunki, wizytówki, karta polowania, list, karta na broń, karta szczep., okulary (AM 696), Kpiński (?) — (WO str. 10), — mjr, 1884, s. Michała i Marii (LZS)

Kinasiewicz Julian, mjr lek. wet. (LZ.K-S)

Kiser Jan Czesław, —por., 3 listy, pocztówka, mapka z Kozielskiem (rysunek własny), (AM 1773), ppor. kaw., ur. 1903 (LZS), — ur. 23.2.03, por. (ROR. 34 str. 122)

Kiszyński Stanisław, mjr dypl. int. (LZ.K-S)

Klepacki Stanisław, plut. (LZ.K-S)

Klimczuk Sławomir, ppor. (LZ.K-S)

Kliś Stanisław, por. (LZ.K-S)

Knapik Kazimierz, mjr (LZ.K-S)

Kochański . . . . . ., por. szwol. (LZ.K-S)

Kołakowski Władysław, por. (LZ.S-K)

Konarzewski Tadeusz, ppor., pocztówki, 2 listy, karta szczep. Nr 2497, medalik z łańc. (AM 1725), ur. 1909, (LZS)

Korkiewicz Jan, ppłk. (LZ.K-S)

Kowalewski Władysław, w mundurze, 2 pocztówki z adresem: Kowalewski Władysław, Kozielsk (AM 1361), (WO 1361 str. 17), kpt. 18. p.a.l. (LZ.K-S)

Kozieł - Pekiewski Władysław, (Wincenty), rtm. (LZ.K-S)

Kozietulski . . . . . ., por. (LZ.K-O-S)

Kozłowski Stefan, wizytówka (AM 60), kpt. (LZS)

Królikowski Stanisław, mjr (LZ.K-S)

Krzeczmonik Zenon, ppor. (LZ.K-S)

Kukiełka Józef, por., 2 pocztówki, 2 listy (AM 441), ppor., był w Szepietówce (LZS)

Kulikowski Eugeniusz, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)

Kuźmiarski Zbysław, ppor. rez. (LZ.K-S)

Kuźniewicz Aleksander, pchor. (LZ.K-S)

Lax Leonard, ppor. rez., (LZ.K-S)

Lewakowski Jerzy Wiktor, ppłk., telegram, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep. (AM4011), ppłk. geogr. (LZ.K-S)

Lisowski Ludwik Kazimierz, por., ur. 1902, ks. st. sł., list (AM 958), (WO 918), por., 1902, s. Józefa i Felicji (LZ.K-S)

Ławrynowicz Seweryn, w mundurze, ur. 29.11.10 w Moskwie, zam. Radomsko, ul. Wąwozowa 125, leg. ofic. rez., dowód osob., ks. oszcz. PKO., list, wizytówki, odznaka pułkowa, medalik (AM 2655), ppor. (LZS)

Łopuszański Kazimierz, w mundurze, pocztówki, listy (AM 3785), por. kaw. (LZS)

Maciesza Stefan, por. (kpt) — (LZ.K-S)

Mackiewicz Dymitr por. lot. (LZ.K-S)

Mahoma . . . . . ., ppor. (LZ.K-S)

Majorowicz Antoni, aptekarz, por., zam. Poznań, ul. Mickiewicza 22, wizytówki, list, część leg. (AM 2540), por., lat 58 (LZS)

Malaczyński Kazimierz, por., leg. ofic., karta na broń, 2 pocztówki, leg. odznacz., (AM 2976), por. sap., 1908, 1 Baon Sap. (LZS)

Malinowski Tadeusz, por. (LZ.S-K)

Malukiewicz Stanisław, ur. 1907, Ryga, znak tożs., ks. oszcz. PKO., pismo służb. (AM 2103), zam. Siedlce, ul 3. Maja 3-a (WO 2103 str. 32), ppor. mgr. (LZS)

Małecki Jan, por. (kpt.) sap. (LZ.K-S)

Mariański Stefan, por. rez. (LZ.K-S)

Markiewicz Andrzej, por. (LZ.K-S)

Markowski Antoni, w mundurze, znak tożs., dowód osob., ur. 9.8.08 w Warszawie, leg. szk. (AM 2794), ppor., 1908, s. Mieczysława i Janiny (LZS)

Marszałek Stanisław, kpt., ofic. legit. z dobrą fotografią, leg. odznacz., różaniec (AM 1664), kpt. 2 pac., (WO 1664 str. 22), kpt., syn Franciszka i Józefy (LZS)

Marynowski Wiktor, w mundurze, wizytówki, karta st. sł., karta mob., metryka urodz., pocztówki (AM 1790), własne wizytówki z adresem: Polna 78, oraz wizytówka z nazwiskiem Dr Zbigniew Marynowski, ppłk. lek., Wilno, Antokolska 30 (WO 1790 str. 25), oficer (LZS)

Matkowski Henryk, kpt., 1901, s. Stefana i Ludwiki (LZ.K-S)

Mauthe Zygmunt, por. (LZ.K-S)

Mazur Józef, por. (ppor.) — (LZ.O-S)

Meister Jan, ppor. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Michalski . . . . . ., kpt. rez. piech. (LZ.K-S)

Mikuła Julian, por. (LZ.K-S)

Mioduszewski Józef, ppor. (LZ.K-S)

Mioduszewski Lucjusz, ksiądz kapelan, (bez imienia) — (LZ.K-O-S), Lucjusz — ur. 11.2.86 (ROR. 34 str. 401)

Moroz Jan, kpt., znak tożs., medalik (AM 626), kpt. (LZS)

Moszkowicz Jan, kpt., rachunek, pocztówka, pismo notariane, karta szczep. 911 (AM 895), (WO 877 str. 12), kpt. gegr. (LZS)

Naumow Józef, por. lek., s. Józefa (LZ.K-S)

Nieduszyński Kazimierz, kpt. art. (LZ.K-S)

Nosalik Kazimierz, por. (LZ.S-K)

Nosowicz Olgierd, por. rez., 1907, s. Teodora i Zofii (LZ.K-S)

Nowak Rudolf, ppor. (LZ.S-K)

Nowakowski Jan, por. sap. (LZ.K-S)

Nowakowski Jan, por. sap. (LZ.K-S)
Nowicki Teofil Karol, (LZ.K-S)

Olejnik Albin, w mundurze, 3 pocztówki, karta szczep., medalik (AM 880), Ernic Albin (WO 866 str. 12), Olejnik — kpt. (LZS)

Oleszkiewicz Jerzy, por., ur. 1907, ofic. ks., prawo jazdy, 2 kartki, 2 odznaki pułkowe (AM 1841), Oleksiewicz (WO 1841 str. 26), Oleszkiewicz, por. lot. (LZ.S-K)

Oleszyński Zygmunt, (LZ-K-S)
Orawiec Franciszek, mjr piech. (LZ.K-S)

Ornatowski Mieczysław, Ozłatowski — ppłk., karta szczep. 20, pocztówka, notatnik, świad. lek., odnośnie próby krwi na nazwisko Mieczysławski Józef, mjr (AM 1204), (WO 1066 str. 15), Ornatowski, ppłk. (LZ.K-S)

Ornatowski Stanisław, ppor., medalik, kwit ros. (AM 1158), wizytówka z nazwiskiem Zakrzewska Lucyna, papierośnica z monogramem CJ. (ta sama treść podana przy zwłokach nierozpoznanego kapitana, vide (AM 1159), (WO 1034 str. 14), ppor. rez. piech. (LZS)

Paśko Adolf, mjr lek., dr (LZ.K-S)
Pecka Józef, płk. (LZ.K-S)
Perzyński Józef, kpt. (LZ.K-S)
Pęski Roman, por. piech. (LZ.K-S)
Piotrowski Henryk, ppor. lot. (LZ.K-S)
Piotrowski Zdzisław, pchor. (LZ.S-K)

Piwnica . . . . . ., kpt., fotografia z adresem jego matki: Józefa Piwnica, Rzeszów, ul. Lwrka (?) 27, od jego żony: Jadwiga Piwnicowa, Tarnów, ul. Goldhammera (Sierakowskiego), karta szczep., powróz (AM 904), adres jego matki: Rzeszów, ul. Lwowska 27 (WO 884 str. 12), Adam — kpt. (LZ.S-K)

Pluciński Tadeusz, kpt. (LZ.S-K)

Podkowa Jerzy, Potkowa — ppor., leg. urzędn. (AM 4033), bez imienia, por. rez. (LZS), Podkowa —ur. 3.11.900, (ROR. 34 str. 51)

Podlewski Zbigniew, (Podłowski) — por. lot. (LZ.K-S)
Podolski . . . . . ., kpt. (LZ.K-S)
Polak . . . . . ., sierżant (LZ.O-S)

Połeć Stanisław, Polec — por., leg. ofic., karta szczep., mały notatnik, różaniec, (AM 2396), Połeć, (WO 2396 str. 40), por. piech., Połeć (LZS)

Pompołowicz Władysław, por. (LZ.S-K)
Popiel Wacław, płk. dypl. art. (LZ.K-S)
Popławski Piotr, mjr (LZ.S-K)
Postępski Stanisław, kpt. sap. (LZ.K-S)
Procner Józef, mjr dypl. (LZ.K-S)

Przeradzki Stefan Jan, mjr, karta mob., prawo jazdy, ks. oszcz. PKO., fotografię, spinki (AM 1648), ur. 29.8.93, (WO 1648 str. 22), mjr kaw. (LZ.K-S), ur. 29.8.93 (RO. 32 str. 156)

Pytko Jan, ppor., 1905, 29 pułk (LZ.S-K)

Rosiński Bronisław, kpt. piech., 1894, s. Stanisława i Marii (LZ.S-K)
Rosół Teofil, por. piech. (LZ.S-K)
Rozengarten Stanisław, ppor. art. (LZ.S-K)
Rutkowski Franciszek, por., 1895 (LZ.K-S)
Rux Jan, por., 1902, s. Jana i Anny (LZ.S-K)

Sabath Augustyn, mjr łączn. (LZ.S-K)
Salcewicz Jan, kpt. (LZ.S-K)
Schantroch Zygmunt, kpt. (por.) lek. (LZ.S-K)
Siczka Tadeusz, por., 1912 (LZ.K-O-S)

Słojowski Kamil, por., część leg. ofic., karta mob., wojskowe pismo służb., 2 wizytówki (AM 3295), por. st. sp., 1896 (LZS)

Stefanicki . . . . . ., por. lot. (LZ.K-S)
Stopnicki Zygmunt, kpt. (LZ.S-K)
Suchodolski Tomasz, pchor. plut. (LZ.S-K)
Szafrański Maksymilian, sierżant (LZ.K-O-S)
Szczefanowicz Zenon, ppłk. lek. (LZ.K-S)
Szkup Kazimierz, kpt. (LZ.K-S)

Szlemko Sylwester, kpt., leg. ofic., wojsk. prawo jazdy, (AM 2274), Szlenko (bez imienia), kpt. art. plot. (LZS), Szlemko — ur. 22.8.04 (RO. 32 str. 220)

Sztukdrayer Stanisław, ppor. rez. piech. (LZ.S-K)

Szwaba Tadeusz, kpt., 1899, s. Kazimeirza i Władysławy, DOK. Łódź (LZ.K-S)

Szyszkowski Witold Stanisław, ppor., dr med., ur. 2.5.96, leg. ofic. rez., leg. urzędn., rozkaz wyjazdu, 3 wizytówki, 2 pocztówki, karta mob., karta szczep., odpis świad. (AM 3791), ppor. rez., 1896, s. Witolda i Heleny (LZS)

Tanenbaum Jakub, dr, ppor. lek. (LZ.K-S)
Tobiaszewicz Józef, chorąży (LZ.K-S)
Tomaszewski Witold, w mundurze, list, pocztówka, (AM 1182), (WO 1052 str. 15), ppor. (LZS)
Tromszczyński Wiktor, kpt. aud., s. Zygmunta i Marii (LZ.K-S)
Twora Stanisław, ppor. lek. (LZ.K-S), Tuora, dr med., por., 2 zaśw. w jęz. niem. (AM 3599)

Voelpel Rudolf, por., 1910, s. Jakuba (LZ.K-S)

Walasek Bronisław, por. (LZ.S-K)
Waryszek Wacław, por. (LZ.K-O-S)
Wdówka Henryk, kpt. art., DOK. Lublin (LZ.K-S)
Weber Antoni, mjr (LZ.K-S)
Weiss Czesław Antoni, por., ofic. ks., 2 własne fotografie (AM 1928), Wajs — por. (LZS)
Werner Jan Marian, kpt., prawo jazdy, pocztówka, list, wizytówki (AM 1325), kpt. geogr., 1904, s. Stanisława i Janiny (LZS)
Wetula Józef, mjr (LZ.S-K)
Więckowski Jan, ppor. piech. (LZ.S-K)
Winkler Emil, por. (LZ.S-K)

Wirszyłło Tadeusz, Wierzyłło — por., 2 pocztówki, 2 listy — z nich jeden na 4 stronice z daty 8.9.39 (AM 233), Wirszyłło — por. rez. br. panc. (LZ.S-K)
Wiśniewski Adam, por. (LZ.S-K)
Witkiewicz Jan, ur. 1.6.09, ppor., ks. wojsk. ks. oszcz. PKO., (AM 117), por. (ppor.), 1909, s. Jana i Henryki, inż. architekt. (LZS)
Wojciechowski Maksymilian, por. mar. (LZ.K-S)
Wojciechowski Ryszard, ppor. lot. (LZ.K-S)
Woropaj Tadeusz, por. (LZ.K-S)
Wstęgiewicz Antoni, por. (LZ.K-S)

Zachar Rudolf, por. (LZ.S-K)
Zaleski Stanisław, mjr dypl. (LZ.K-S)
Zawadowicz Władysław, por. (LZ.S-K)
Zembowicz Władysław, por. (LZ.K-S)
Zenkner Jan, ppłk. lek. wet. (LZ.K-S)
Zieliński Franciszek, ppor., dr (LZ.K-S)
Ziembiński Marian, kpt. zaw. san. (LZ.K-S)
Zyśko Adam, Zysko — ppor., ur. 1909, ofic. ks., pocztówka (AM 879), Zyśko — (LZK), Zyśko (bez imienia) 6 pac. (LZS)

Żołnierowicz Józef, ppor. apt., karta mob., (AM 3339), bez imienia), ppor. (LZS)

UZUPEŁNIENIE CZĘŚCI PIERWSZEJ

Badeński Marian, ppor. rez., 1912, s. Tomasza (Dadeński, Zadeński?)
Cieślar Rudolf Karol, ppor. rez., 18.1.09 s. Andrzeja (ROR. 34 str. 88)
Flerion Gustaw, szer. posp. rusz., 1892, s. Dionizego
Gartner Rudolf, por. rez., dr, 22.10.91, s. Fryderyka (ROR. 34 str. 256)
Lustyk Kazimierz(?), ppor. rez., 1912, s. Mariana
Łyczkowski Stanisław, kpt. rez., 20.2.97, s. Ludwika (ROR. 34 str. 51)
Maciański Leon (?), (wzgl. Lech), ppor. rez., 1901
Niemiec Henryk mjr, ur. 23.6.98, — 45 p.p. Równe Woł., — ks. oszcz. PKO. Nr. 222774 - L (AM str. 327)
Paliszewski Jerzy (?), ppor. rez., 1912, s. Kazimierza
Pienkosz Jan (?), por. rez., 1889, s. Antoniego
Saterawski Mikołaj, ppor. rez., 1910, s. Adama (nazwisko nieczytelne)
Skrzypczuk Jan, kpt. lek., 1904, s. Stefana
Stuerzbrecher Alfons, ppor. rez., 20.3.06, s. Adolfa (ROR. 34 str. 172)
Szczepankowski Mieczysław, ppor. rez., 28.1.01, s. Leonarda (ROR. 34 str. 91).

ZESTAWIENIE

Na podstawie wyszczególnionych we Wstępie źródeł zebrano w niniejszej ilości ogółem 9615 nazwisk, co równa się w przybliżeniu 63% ogólnej ilości zaginionych jeńców z obozów Kozielsk, Ostaszków i Starobielsk.

W szczególności lista ta podaje:

nazwiska 3794	jeńców, czyli ok.	73% zaginionych	z Kozielska,
1231		20%	z Ostaszkowa,
3343		87%	z Starobielska,

2703 zidentyfikowanych zwłok ofiar masowego mordu w Katyniu oraz opisy 145 tychże zwłok o nieustalonym nazwisku.

[Translation]

CONCLUSION

On the basis of information received from the sources mentioned in the preface, there have been identified 9,615 names which constitute 63% of the total number of Polish prisoners of war who disappeared from the three camps Kozielsk, Ostaszkow, and Starobielsk.

These represent:

3,794 names or 73% of those missing from Kozielsk.
1,231 names or 20% of those missing from Ostaszkow.
3,343 names or 87% of those missing from Starobielsk.

2,703 of these were found in the mass graves in Katyn in addition to 145 bodies whose identity has not been established.

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